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# EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS,

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

# THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

DURING THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

1860-'61.

#### IN ELEVEN VOLUMES.

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Volume	8	No. 3 to No. 9, except No. 7.
Volume	4	No. 7.
Volume	5	Nos. 10, 11, 12.
Volume	6	No. 13 to No. 41, except No. 14
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Volume 1	10	No. 73 to No. 82.0
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OF THE

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#### REPORT

OF THE

# SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

ON THE

## STATE OF THE FINANCES.

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1860.

WASHINGTON: THOMAS H. FORD, PRINTER. 1860.



### REPORT

OF

## THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

OM

#### THE STATE OF THE FINANCES.

DECEMBER 5, 1860.—Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Decem	nber 4, 1860.
SIR: In compliance with the act of Congress entitled plementary to an act to establish the Treasury Departmentary 10, 1800, I have the honor to submit the following	ent,'' approved
On the first day of July, 1859, being the commencement of the fiscal year 1860, the balance in the treasury was	<b>\$</b> 4,339,275 5 <b>4</b>
For the quarter ending September 30, 1859— From customs	00 610 067 05
For the quarter ending December 31, 1859— From customs	20,618,863 85 15,505,278 <b>05</b>
Carried forward	40,463,419 44

Brought forward	\$	40,463,419	44
For the quarter ending March 31, 1860-			
From customs \$14,962,7	<b>783 68</b>		
From public lands 505,5			
From miscellaneous sources 245,4	47 36		
	11, 00		
From treasury notes, per act Decem-			
ber 23, 1857 5,588,2			
ber 23, 1857 5,588,2 From loan, per act June 14, 1858 1,110,0			
		22,412,022	87
For the quarter ending June 30, 1860—		• •	
From customs 11,491,5	207 64		
From public lands			
	185 90		
	273 58		
From treasury notes, per act Decem-			
ber 23, 1857 6,131,2	00 00s		
		18,215,867	12
		10,210,001	
3531 13 1 0 13 1 0			
Making the aggregate means for the service of			
cal year ending June 30, 1860		81,091,309	43
• • •			_
The expenditures during the fiscal year ending 30, 1860, were as follows:	g June		
For the quarter ending September 30, 1859		20,007,174	76
For the quarter ending December 31, 1859	•••••	16,025,526	ga
For the quarter ending March 31, 1860		20,377,502	
For the quarter ending June 30, 1860	******	21,051,898	57
		77,462,102	72
			_
Which amount was applied to the respective broof the public service as follows:			
To civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneou	18 <b>ser-</b>		
vices		27,969,870	84
To service of Interior Department (Indians and	d pen-		
sions)	u pon	3,955,686	50
Manager of Was Danager and	••••••		
To service of War Department		16,409,767	
To service of Navy Department	•••••	11,513,150	
To the public debt	• • • • • • • •	17,613,628	00
•			
As exhibited in detail in statement No. 1	•••••	77,462,102	
Deducting the expenditures for the fiscal year from the aggregate receipts during that year remained in the treasury on the 1st July, 18 balance of	there 60, the al year	3,629,206	
Carried forward	•••••	3,629,206	71

Brought forward	<b>\$</b> 16.119.831.22	\$3,629,206	71
From public lands	\$281,100 84	ψο, σεσ, εσσ	• •
From miscellaneous sources	318,857 98		
From miscensueous sources	310,001 30	16,719,790	Λ4
Mh a satismated massimes during the	Abras namairin n	10,119,190	U±
The estimated receipts during the	three remaining		
quarters of the current fiscal year 186			
From customs	<b>\$</b> 40,000,000 00		
From public lands			
From miscellaneous sources	750,000 00		
From loan authorized June 22, 1860	21,000,000 00		
•		64,000,000	00
Making the total of ascertained and e	estimated means		
for the service of the current fiscal		84,348,996	75
	,		
The expenditures of the first quarte	er of the current		
fiscal year, that ending 30th Septem			
as follows:	1001, 1000, 11010		
For civil, foreign intercourse, and mis-			
ror civit, loreign intercourse, and mis-	<b>♠</b> € 440 000 ₱₱		
cellaneous services.	\$6,440,003 77		
For service of Interior Department,	1 000 505 04		
(Indians and pensions)	1,679,575 24		
For service of War Department	5,352,771 42		
For service of Navy Department	2,578,678 88		
For payment of creditors of Texas, per			
act 28th February, 1855	1,282 81		
For redemption of treasury notes	375,400 00		
For interest on public debt	115,560 47	•	
•		16,543,472	59
The estimated expenditures from appr	ropriations here-	, ,	-
tofore made by law, during the t	three remaining		
quarters of the current fiscal year	1861 according		
to the report of the Register, are		46,935,232	KQ
The loan of 22d June, 1860, the amo	annt of which is	40,000,202	00
stated among the means of the fisc			
expressly required to be applied to	the redemption		
of treasury notes; the amount of			
interest thereon, deducting \$375,40	v reaeemea aur-		
ing the first quarter, as stated in	the expenditures		
of that quarter, is	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	20,624,600	00
Making the aggregate expenditure	ascertained and		
estimated for the current fiscal year		84,103,105	17
Which amount, deducted from the tot			
and estimated means for the service	e of the current		
fiscal year 1861, as before stated,			
in the treasury on the 1st July,			
commencement of the fiscal year 18	362. of	<b>245,89</b> 1	58
	,		

The foregoing statement assumes that the whole sum embraced in the estimated expenditures for the remaining three quarters of the current fiscal year will be actually called for within the year. The amount stated, \$46,935,232 58, does not include the entire balance of the appropriations heretofore made by law, but such sums as the respective departments have indicated may probably be required. But in practice, for many years past, the sums drawn from the treasury during any year have been much less than the amounts estimated as required within such year, according to the character of the appropriations and the exigencies of the public service. It may be therefore fairly anticipated that should the operations of the government proceed in their ordinary course, at least four millions of dollars more may be deducted from the estimated expenditures of the current fiscal year, increasing the balance in the treasury on the lat July, 1861, to that extent.

Estimates for the fiscal year from 1st July, 1861, to 30th June, 1862.

Estimated receipts from customs  Estimated receipts from public lands  Estimated receipts trom miscellaneous sources  Estimated balance in treasury on 1st July, 1861	3,000,000	00 00
Aggregate estimated means for fiscal year 1862	64.495,891	58
Estimated expenditures from permanent appropriations		20
Estimated expenditures from balance of former appropriations not before required	12,198,112	62
Estimates now submitted by the executive departments for appropriation by Congress		29
Aggregate estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1862	68,363,726	11
Showing a deficit of estimated means for the service of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1862, of	3,867,834	<b>53</b>
		==

The suggestions above made, as to not drawing from the treasury during the year the whole amount of the appropriations authorized by law, will apply to these estimates, so that instead of the above deficiency of \$3,867,834 53, there will probably remain the treasury on the 1st July, 1862, a balance of about \$8,000,000.

The correctness of this estimate of expenditures, for the present and next fiscal years, may be illustrated in another and simpler form. The entire expenditure of the government for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1860, exclusive of the redemption of treasury notes, which are otherwise provided for, and the interest on the public debt, way \$59,848,474 72, and in that sum was included \$4,446,009 26, to meet a d ficiency in the Post Office Department, produced by the failure of the post office appropriation bill at the second session of the thirty-fifth Congress, thereby causing this amount to be paid and charged in the expenditure of the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1860, though in point of fact the service was rendered and the liability

incurred in the preceding year. It should be borne in mind that this sum of \$59,848,474 72, included not only payments growing out of such appropriations as had been estimated for by the department, but all other sums appropriated by Congress. There is no reason why the expenditure for the present or next fiscal year should exceed that of the last year. Allowing, however, a margin for an increase, it may be safely stated that the expenses for the two years will not exceed \$60,000,000 each, making the amount to be provided for \$120,000,000. The estimated means of the treasury for the same period are, for the present fiscal year, \$63,348,996 75, and for the year ending the 30th June, 1862, \$64,250,000, which would leave an excess of estimated means over estimated expenditure of \$7,598,996 75.

The estimate of receipts into the treasury have been made without reference to the financial and commercial panic which has assumed so threatening an aspect within the last few days, and of which I shall speak more fully hereafter. The country was never in a more prosperous condition. Our planters and farmers have been blest, as a general rule, with abundant crops, and were realizing remunerative prices for all kinds of products. The exports of the last fiscal year had reached the enormous sum of \$400,122,296, and the imports for the same period were \$362,163,941, yielding a revenue from customs of \$53,187,511 87. The exports of domestic produce for the present fiscal year, as far as they have been received, indicate an increase fully equal if not greater than that of preceding years, thus authorizing the estimate of increased revenue from that source. Apart, therefore, from the threatened embarrassments in the trade and business of the country, these estimates, both of expenditure and receipts, would be submitted to Congress with great confidence that they would not vary very far from the actual results.

It is impossible to anticipate the effects which this threatened revulsion will produce upon the business of the country. The absence of all the ordinary causes for such a state of things, leaves no data upon which to make calculations. All the elements of prosperity are in existence. Abundant crops, with remunerative prices, money seeking safe investments, and, indeed, everything to indicate more than the usual increase in trade and business. The causes which have so suddenly arrested this tide of prosperity must be looked for outside of the financial and commercial operations of the country. They are of a political character, and therefore so dependent for their ultimate effect upon future developments, that it is impossible at present to say what will be the extent of their influence. If, as some suppose, they are merely temporary and will soon pass away, then there will be no necessity for any action of Congress, except to provide for the embarrassments already existing in consequence of them. If, on the other hand, the effect should prove more permanent, the fact will be made manifest during the present session of Congress, and in time for such action as will provide the necessary means to carry on the operations of the government and preserve the public credit.

Already has the treasury been seriously affected by these causes. The receipts from customs for the last few days have greatly fallen off, and the limited amount received is composed, each day, of an in-

creased proportion of treasury notes not yet due. The indications are that such will, at least for the present, continue to be the case. Not only so, but in consequence of the failure of bidders for the late loan to comply with the terms of their bid, a portion of the ordinary revenues has been withdrawn from the ordinary sources of expenditure to meet the payment of treasury notes past due and the interest thereon. This condition of things demands the immediate attention of Congress, and its early action will be required to enable the department to carry on the operations of the government and at the same time preserve unimpaired the public credit.

The permanent public debt on the 30th of June, 1860, was \$45,079,203 08, and the outstanding treasury notes at that date amounted to \$19.690.500, as will appear by reference to table No. 3.

hereto appended.

By the act of June 22, 1860, provision was made for the redemption of treasury notes and payment of the interest thereon. This act provided for the issuing of stock for an amount not exceeding twenty-one millions of dollars, at a rate of interest "not exceeding six per centum per annum, and to be reimbursed within a period not beyond twenty years and not less than ten years." It was the policy of the department to negotiate this loan for such amounts and at such times as would place the money in the treasury to meet these treasury notes as they should fall due. To have negotiated the whole amount thereof, or any portion, in advance of the notes falling due, would have subjected the government to the unnecessary payment of interest during the time the money would have remained in the vaults of the treasury uncalled for. There was no power in the department to call in the treasury notes until they became due. Besides, the withdrawal of such an amount of specie from the public would have been attended with the most injurious effects upon the financial operations of the country. For these reasons, no negotiation of any portion of the loan was attempted until the 8th day of September, 1860, when proposals were invited for ten millions of the loan, which was ample to meet all the treasury notes that would fall due before the 1st of January, 1861. The rate of interest was fixed at five per centum per annum, under the conviction that the loan could be readily negotiated at that rate. for at that time the five per cent. stock of the United States was selling in the market at a premium of three per cent. The result realized this just expectation, and the whole amount offered was taken either at par or a small premium. Before, however, the time had arrived for payment on the part of the bidders, the financial crisis, to which I have already referred, came. Some of the bidders promptly complied with their proposals, and others were willing to do so, if required by the department, though it would be at a considerable sacrifice. Under these circumstances, an additional term of thirty days was given to all bidders who would deposit one-half of the amount of their bids within the time originally prescribed. Most of the bidders availed themselves of this extension, and made their deposits accordingly on or before the 22d of November, 1860. A portion, however, failed to do so, and to them the additional thirty days has been offered on condition that they would increase their forfeit deposit of one per

cent. to five per cent. To this proposition no response has as yet been received. The amount of the loan awarded to this last class of bid-

ders is \$1.099.000.

The question presents itself, What action shall be taken in reference to the stock which may be thus forfeited? There is no power in the department, as the law now stands, to meet the case. It is recommended that Congress should immediately authorize the department to dispose of this stock upon the best possible terms, holding the defaulting bidders responsible for the difference between their bids and the amount for which the stock can now be negotiated. The necessities of the treasury demand prompt action on this subject. Not only are the treasury notes past due—rapidly coming in for redemption—but, as already stated, those not due are being paid in for customs, thereby withdrawing from the regular operations of the government its principal source of revenue.

The particulars in regard to the negotiation of the loan authorized by the act of June 22, 1860, required to be reported to Congress by the 3d section of the act, are contained in statement marked No. 48.

To meet the remaining outstanding treasury notes and interest thereon there is vet to be negotiated eleven millions of the stock authorized by the act of June 22, 1860. The statement just made of the difficulties attending the payment for the stock already sold—in connexion with the fact that capitalists, in the present condition of the country, seem unwilling to invest in United States stock at parrender it almost certain that this remaining eleven millions cannot now be negotiated upon terms acceptable to the government. condition of the treasury is such that no serious delay can be indulged. I recommend, therefore, a repeal of so much of the act of June 22, 1860, as authorizes the issuing of this additional eleven millions of stock, and that authority be given for the issuing of treasury notes to the same amount, to be negotiated at such rates as will command the confidence of the country. To create that confidence, I recommend that the public lands be unconditionally pledged for the ultimate redemption of all the treasury notes which it may become necessary to issue. I make this recommendation of substituting treasury notes for stock the more readily from the conviction that there should always exist in the department power to issue treasury notes for a limited amount, under the direction of the President, to meet unforeseen contingencies. It is a power which can never be abused, as the amount realized from such source can only be used to meet lawful demands No Secretary of the Treasury or President would upon the treasury. ever exercise it except compelled to do so by the exigencies of the public service. On the other hand, it would enable the government to meet without embarrassment those sudden revulsions to which the country is always liable, and which cannot always be anticipated.

I have already stated that provision should be made at once to relieve the treasury from its present embarrassments, produced by the causes referred to. To do this, Congress should authorize the issuing of an additional amount of treasury notes, not less than ten millions of dollars. With these means the department will be enabled to meet all lawful demands upon it for the present. The extent of the finan-

cial crisis through which the country is now passing cannot now be determined, and until it is better known no policy can be recommended of a permanent character.

No change in the revenue laws can be made in time to meet these difficulties, and if it could, the same causes would produce the same results under any laws that might be passed. If Congress, however, should determine upon such a policy, either with a view to meet existing difficulties or for the purpose of providing for the payment of any portion of the public debt, I can only refer them for the views of the

department to my former reports on that subject.

The attention of Congress is again called to the bill for the revision and consolidation of the revenue laws, prepared by the department and submitted at the first session of the last Congress, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives. The importance of adopting the changes and modifications contained in this measure cannot be too strongly urged upon the consideration of Congress. They would facilitate the operations of the department, reconcile conflicting provisions of law, and greatly reduce the expenditure in this branch of the public service. As stated in a former report, the department has already reduced the expense of collecting the revenue from customs, and with the aid which the passage of this law would afford, still further and greater reductions could be made with benefit to the public service.

In this connexion the attention of Congress is called to the condition of the revenue marine service. With the exception of the Harriet Lane, there are none but sail vessels employed in the service. Steam vessels are so rapidly supplanting sail vessels in the commercial business of the country, that the present sail vessels of the revenue service, however well adapted to a former state of things, are becoming almost useless for the purposes for which they are employed. I have before represented to Congress that this service could be transferred to the Navy Department with benefit to the public interest, and I entertain the same opinion still. If this should not be done, the policy should, at all events, be adopted of substituting as rapidly as possible steam for the sail vessels now used. It is due to the officers employed in this branch of the revenue service to say, that their pay does not correspond with the compensation paid to officers engaged in similar and less laborious duties. In the bill already referred to, an increase of their pay was recommended, and in my opinion it should be promptly carried out as an act of simple justice to a worthy class of public officers.

In each of my former annual reports I called the attention of Congress to the provisions of the act of March 3, 1857 on the subject of deposits by the disbursing agents of the government. The impossibility of executing those provisions has been so fully discussed in those reports, that I deem it unnecessary at this time to do more than to refer to the subject, and repeat the recommendations of former reports. Congress should not permit a law to stand upon the statute books which cannot be executed, when by a few simple modifications the objects of the law can be fully effected, and the public interest protected against the apprehended evil.

The report of the director of the mint is herewith transmitted, marked No. 9. It appears that the amount of bullion received at the several mint establishments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, was \$22,673,192 21 in gold, and \$3,152,437 15 in silver; and that the coinage during the same period was \$23,447,283 35 in gold, and \$3,250.636 26 in silver, together with \$342,000 in cents.

The report of the acting engineer in charge of the Bureau of Construction is herewith submitted. It furnishes full details of the

progress of the public buildings in course of construction.

The policy adopted by the department in reference to works of this character, and presented in former reports to Congress, has been continued during the past year. My views in reference to these works, and especially on the subject of marine hospitals, have been so often urged upon Congress, that it is deemed unnecessary to do more at this time than to say that each year's observation and experience confirm and strengthen former convictions. Accompanying the report of this officer will be found the action of the department, under the act of March 3, 1857, authorizing the analysis of iron ores. It will be found to be an instructive document on this great material interest of our country.

On the 16th February, 1857, Congress passed a joint resolution authorizing the "Secretary of the Treasury to cause inquiries to be made, by two competent commissioners, into processes and means claimed to have been discovered by J. T. Barclay, for preventing abrasion, counterfeiting, and deterioration of the coins of the United States." Under the authority of this law, Professors Henry, Vethake, and R. E. Rogers, were appointed to act as such commissioners the 22d June, 1860, an additional appropriation of five thousand dollars was made to carry out the joint resolution of 1857. I herewith communicate the report of these commissioners, and the action of the department on the subject. If the objects which Dr. Barclay proposes to accomplish can be effected, it is difficult to estimate the advantage which would be derived by the government and the public from his discovery. The experiments already made have been attended with such results as to induce the opinion that it will prove entirely successful. Such is the strong conviction of my own mind to that effect, that I do not hesitate to recommend a sufficient appropriation be made to test fully the practicability of the measure, and at the same time to compensate Dr. Barclay liberally for his discovery. There should be placed under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury for this purpose the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

Congress at its last session authorized the appointment of delegates to represent this government in the International Statistical Congress, which met in London in July last. I had on two occasions called the attention of Congress to the importance of establishing uniform standards of weights and measures, a uniform unit of currency, and a uniform mode of preparing and keeping commercial statistics, among the commercial countries of the world It was with a view to these results that the authority was given for the appointment of delegates to this International Congress. Its action was therefore looked to with much interest, and the most beneficial results were anticipated

from it. I regret to say that these expectations were all disappointed, and from a cause which it is not the province of this report to discuss. The honorable A. B. Longstreet, of South Carolina, was the only delegate from the United States who took his seat in the congress. I herewith submit his report, showing the reason of his withdrawal therefrom on the first day of its session. It is only necessary to say that the withdrawal of Judge Longstreet from the congress, and his refusal to return to its deliberations, received the entire approval of his government.

The report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, presenting the operations of this service for the last year, will be submitted to Congress at an early day.

The accompanying reports from the various bureaus of the department, marked from A to L, contain a detailed statement of their

operations during the last fiscal year.

The general operations of the Treasury Department since my last annual report have been of the most satisfactory character. The country had gradually recovered from the revulsion of 1857, and its healthy and prosperous condition was felt in the relief thereby afforded to the public finances. Until within a short period, I had confidently expected to present to Congress at its present session a gratifying statement of the financial condition of the government. A different result, however, has been brought about by causes which could not be foreseen, and if foreseen, could not have been averted by any action of the department.

All which is respectfully submitted.

HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. WILLIAM PENNINGTON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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### No. 1.

Statement of duties, revenues, and public expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, agreeably to warrants issued, exclusive of trust funds and treasury notes funded.

The receipts into the treasur	y during the	fiscal year	ending J	June 30,	1860,
were as follows:					

From customs, viz:			
During the quarter ending September 30, 1859	\$15, 947, 670 62		
During the quarter ending December 31, 1859	10. 785. 849. 93	1	
During the quarter ending March 31, 1860	14 962 793 68		
During the quarter ending June 30, 1860	11, 491, 207, 64		
		\$58,187,511	87
From sales of public land, viz:		. , ,	
During the quarter ending September 30, 1859	470,244 62		
During the quarter ending December 31, 1859	445,535 36	ı	
During the quarter ending March 31, 1860	505, 591 83		
During the quarter ending June 30, 1860	357, 185 90		
		1.778.557	71
From miscellaneous and incidental sources		1,010,764	31
From treasury notes issued per act of December 23, 1857.		19, 395, 200	
From loan under act of June 14, 1858		1.380.000	M
A TOME TOWN WHEN WE WE WE WIND AND TOWN AND A SECRET SEC.		1,000,000	
Total receipts		76, 752, 033	89
Balance in the treasury July 1, 1859		4.339.275	54
Total means		81.091.309	43
			=
The expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860,	were as follows:		
OIVIL.			
Legislative, including books	\$2,619,529 43	<b>;</b>	
Executive			
Judiciary			
Governments in the Territories			
Surveyors and their clerks			
Officers of the mint and branches, and assay office in New		•	
York		•	
Assistant treasurers and their clerks	38,900 55		
Supervising and local inspectors, &c	02,020 18	<u>'</u>	
Total civil list		6, 148, 655	41
Pobeign intercourse.			
Salaries of ministers	276, 527 68	1	
Salaries of secretaries and assistant secretaries of legation.	28, 205 35		
Intercourse with the Barbary powers	1,270 15		
Salaries of consuls		L	
Salary of secretaries of legation to China and Turkey as			
interpreters			
Interpreters to consuls in China		ŀ	
Interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates		_	
in the Turkish dominions			
Contingent expenses of all the missions abroad			
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	. 25,545 00	)	
Loss by exchange on drafts of consuls and commercial			
agents	8, 256 9	Z	
Office rent of those consuls who are not allowed to trade.			
Purchase of blank books stationers to for consule			

23,856 38

Purchase of blank books, stationery, &c., for consuls ....

Relief and protection of American seamen	\$212,025	29		
Expenses in acknowledging the services of masters and	• ,			
crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American citizens				
from shipwreck Salary of commissioner to China and consuls to five ports.	5,000 2,500			
Salary of commissioner of claims in China	1,875			
Contingent expenses of the commissioner to China	155			
To defray the expenses of the Japanese embassy	50,000			
Adjustment of difficulties with the republic of Paraguay.	4, 097	04		
Expenses under 1st article of reciprocity treaty with Great Britain	9, 135			
Compensation to commissioner, &c., to run and mark the	B, 100	, 40		
boundary between the United States and British prov-				
inces bounding the Washington Territory	150,000			
Expenses attendant in the execution of the neutrality act.	4,997			
Suppression of the slave trade	28, 303	42		
States and Mexico	1,000	00		
-				
	1, 163, 291	28		
From which deduct excess of repayments above expendi-				
ture in account of the appropriation for "preservation of the archives of the several consulates"		77		
Of the signifies of the several consulates.		77		
Total foreign intercourse.			\$1, 163, 207	15
			<b>V</b> =, ===, ===	
Mint establishment	467, 179	89		
Contingent expenses under the act for the safe-keeping of	201,210			
the public revenue	10, 334	11		
Compensation to persons designated to receive and keep				
the public moneys	1,388	46		
in sixty-six depositories	3,594	01		
Preventing the abrasion, counterfeiting, and deterioration	-,			
of the coins of the United States	1,084	55		
Expenses of engraving, &c., treasury notes and certificates	4 000			
of stock	4, 332 268, 500			
Survey of the western coast of the United States.	159,500			
Survey of the Florida reefs and keys	40,000			
Running a line to connect the triangulation of the Atlantic				
with that on the Gulf of Mexico.	2, 000	00		
Fuel and quarters of the officers of the army serving in the	5,000	00		
Coast Survey Publishing observations made in the progress of the sur-	5, 500	00		
vey of the coast of the United States	12,000	00		
Pay and rations of engineers of seven steamers used in the				
Coast Survey	12,000			
Repairs of the Crawford, &c., used in the Coast Survey  Payment for horses and other property lost or destroyed in	13,000	VV		
the military service of the United States	42,022	29		
Claims not otherwise provided for	743			
Expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, per act of August				
10, 1846	30,910			
Results and accounts of the exploring expedition  To replace the works of the exploring expedition destroyed	4, 320	UU		
by fire	1,000	00		
Payment per act of July 4, 1848, on account of Cherokee	2,000	••		
Indians remaining in North Carolina	20, 484	46		
For mail services performed for the several departments of	000 000	00		
government, per section 12, act of March 3, 1847	200, 000	w		
For further compensation to the Post Office Department for mail service performed for the two houses of Congress,				
&c., per act March 3, 1851	500,000	00		
To supply deficiencies in the revenues of the Post Office				
	8, 196, 009	26		

•		
Interest due to contractors for carrying the mails, &c Transportation of mails from New Orleans, vis Tehuante-	\$150,000	00
pec, to Ventosa and back	120, 914 <b>92</b> , 39 <b>9</b>	
eign countries.  Transportation of mails from Panama to California and	431, 096	84
Oregon, and back	174, 125 25, 000	
Expenses of transmitting blanks and other matter by the United States mail connected with the census, per 17th	20,000	
and 23d sections act May 23, 1850	12,000	<del>0</del> 0
the eighth census	22, 482 1, 700	
Continuation of the Treasury building	248, 023	
Lighting and ventilating the upper story of the Treasury building, &c.	3,568	ΔΛ.
Building post offices, court-houses, &c	110, 307	
Public buildings in Territories	16,745	05
Settlement of the claims of the State of Maine, &c	2,300	
vasion of the Osage Indians	19, 084 10, 3 <b>62</b>	
street, New York  Expenses of collecting the revenue from customs	3, 324, 430	
Repayment to importers of excess of deposites for unascer-		
tained duties	814, 826 585, 158	
Refunding duties on foreign merchandise imported	3, 275	
Refunding duties under act to extend the warehousing system	463	84
Refunding duties on fish and other articles under reciprocity treaty with Great Britain	82	36
Refunding duties collected in Mexico from military contributions	3, 902	00
Debentures and other charges, per act of October 16, 1837.	8, 186	
Proceeds of the sales of goods, &c., per act of April 2, 1844.		95.
	843	
Salaries of special examiners of drugs and medicines	5,916	57
		57 <b>2</b> 8
Salaries of special examiners of drugs and medicines	5, 916 5, 467 835, 373 138, 165	57 28 52 79
Salaries of special examiners of drugs and medicines	5,916 5,467 835,373 138,166 36,963	57 28 52 79 29
Salaries of special examiners of drugs and medicines	5, 916 5, 467 835, 373 138, 166 36, 953 455, 593 150, 547	57 28 52 79 29 10 70
Salaries of special examiners of drugs and medicines	5, 916 5, 467 835, 373 138, 166 36, 963 455, 593 150, 547 455, 276	57 28 52 79 29 10 70 72
Salaries of special examiners of drugs and medicines  Additional compensation to collectors, naval officers, &c.  Bupport and maintenance of light-houses, &c  Building light-houses, and for beacons, buoys, &c  Life-boats, compensation of keepers of stations, &c  Marine hospital establishment  Building marine hospitals  Building custom-houses	5,916 5,467 835,373 138,166 36,963 455,593 160,547 455,276 12,013	57 28 52 79 29 10 70 72 62
Salaries of special examiners of drugs and medicines Additional compensation to collectors, naval officers, &c. Support and maintenance of light-houses, &c.  Building light-houses, and for beacons, buoys, &c.  Life-boats, compensation of keepers of stations, &c.  Marine hospital establishment.  Building marine hospitals  Building custom-houses.  Annual repairs of marine hospitals  Relief of sundry individuals	5,916 5,467 835,373 138,166 36,963 455,593 160,547 455,276 12,013 6,875	57 28 52 79 29 10 70 72 62 06 79
Salaries of special examiners of drugs and medicines	5,916 5,467 835,373 138,166 36,963 455,593 150,547 455,276 12,013 6,875 286,175	57 28 52 79 29 10 70 72 62 06 79 66
Salaries of special examiners of drugs and medicines	5,916 5,467 835,373 138,166 36,963 455,593 150,547 455,276 12,013 6,875 286,175 298,385	57 28 52 79 10 70 72 62 06 79 66 97
Salaries of special examiners of drugs and medicines Additional compensation to collectors, naval officers, &c. Support and maintenance of light-houses, &c. Building light-houses, and for beacons, buoys, &c. Life-boats, compensation of keepers of stations, &c. Marine hospital establishment. Building marine hospitals. Building custom-houses. Annual repairs of marine hospitals.  Annual repairs of custom-houses. Relief of sundry individuals. Expenses of collecting revenue from sales of public lands Survey of the public lands. Survey of public and private land claims in California Survey of such of the private claims in New Mexico as shall	5,916 5,467 835,373 138,166 36,963 455,593 150,547 455,276 12,013 6,875 286,175 298,385 267,273 118,938	57 28 52 79 10 70 72 62 06 79 66 97 82
Salaries of special examiners of drugs and medicines	5,916 5,467 836,373 138,166 36,963 455,593 150,547 455,276 12,013 6,875 286,175 298,385 267,273 118,938	57 28 52 79 10 70 72 66 97 82 35
Salaries of special examiners of drugs and medicines	5,916 5,467 835,373 138,166 36,963 455,593 150,547 455,276 12,013 6,875 296,175 298,385 267,273 118,938 13,070	57 28 52 79 29 10 70 72 62 66 97 82 35
Salaries of special examiners of drugs and medicines	5,916 5,467 835,373 138,166 36,963 455,593 150,547 455,276 12,013 6,875 286,175 298,385 287,273 118,938 13,070 2,000 11,038 19,079	57 28 52 79 29 10 70 72 62 66 97 82 35 00 13 22
Salaries of special examiners of drugs and medicines	5,916 5,467 835,373 138,166 36,963 455,593 150,547 455,276 12,013 6,875 286,175 298,385 287,273 118,938 13,070 2,000 11,038 19,079 67,592	57 28 52 79 29 10 70 72 62 66 97 82 35 00 13 22 84
Salaries of special examiners of drugs and medicines	5,916 5,467 835,373 138,166 36,963 455,593 150,547 455,276 12,013 6,875 286,175 298,385 287,273 118,938 13,070 2,000 11,038 19,079	57 38 52 79 10 70 72 62 06 79 66 97 82 35 00 13 22 84 43
Salaries of special examiners of drugs and medicines	5,916 5,467 835,373 138,166 36,963 455,593 150,547 455,276 12,013 6,875 298,385 287,273 118,938 13,070 2,000 11,038 19,079 67,592 59,086 3,927 12,615	57 52 52 79 29 10 70 72 62 63 79 66 79 82 84 43 12 04
Salaries of special examiners of drugs and medicines	5,916 5,467 835,373 138,166 36,963 455,593 150,547 455,276 12,013 6,875 298,385 287,273 118,938 13,070 2,000 11,038 19,079 67,592 59,080 3,927 12,615 4,614	57 52 52 79 10 70 72 62 66 79 66 79 82 84 43 12 62
Salaries of special examiners of drugs and medicines	5,916 5,467 835,373 138,166 36,963 455,593 150,547 455,276 12,013 6,875 298,385 287,273 118,938 13,070 2,000 11,038 19,079 67,592 59,086 3,927 12,615	57 28 52 79 29 10 70 72 66 97 82 35 04 62 54

•				
Running and marking western boundary line of Minnesota Special council, &c., in defending the title to public property	<b>\$4</b> , 657	48		
in California	38,560	44		
Expenses preparatory to taking the eighth census Expenses of packing and distributing Congressional jour-	8,000	00		
nals	12,000	00		
at Large	5,612	50		
Patent Office building, north front	108,000			
Alterations and repairs of public buildings in Washington, improvement of grounds, &c	<b>3</b> 0, 157			
Compensation of public gardener, gate-keepers, laborers in				
public grounds, &c	16,731			
	18,833			
Lighting the Capitol, President's House, &c, with gas	47,000			
Fuel for the President's House	1,800			
Refurnishing the President's House	7,950			
Making cases in Patent Office to receive books	3, 600			
Preservation of collections of exploring expeditions	4, 000			
Collections of agricultural statistics	40,000	00		
Patents	6,000	00		
Equestrian statue of Washington	19,000			
Transporting and placing statue of Washington on pedestal	10,000			
Asylum for insane of District of Columbia, &c., purchase of	10,000	vv		
site, &c	84 179	ΛΛ		
Support, &c., of insane paupers of District of Columbia,	84, 173	vv		
	04 500	^^		
army and navy of United States	24,500			
Support, &c., of transient paupers in Washington Infirmary	6, 000	UU		
Columbian Institute for the deaf, dumb, and blind of the				
District of Columbia	5, 671			
Penitentiary in the District of Columbia	22, 290	00		
· Potomac and Eastern branch bridges, compensation to draw-				
keepers, &c	11,362			
Patent fund	219,573	53		
Sundry items	8, 358	76		
Total miscellaneous			<b>8</b> 20, 658, <b>00</b> 7	92
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE				
Indian department	2,727,655	28		
Pensions, military		44		
Pensions, naval	135,898	52		
Relief of sundry individuals	135, 304	35		
-				
Total under the Interior Department	••••		3, 955, 686	59
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTMEN	NT.			
Army proper	19 014 650	90		
Military Academy	177, 921	10		
Military Academy				
Arming and equipping the militia	194, 324			
Armories, arsenals, &c.	1, 182, 265			
Fortifications and other works of defence				
Construction of roads, bridges, &c	163, 933			
Improvement of rivers, harbors, &c	221, 973			
Pay of militia and volunteers	25,664			
Extension of the Capitol of the United States	213,700			
Removing the dome of the Capitol	140,000			
Continuation of General Post Office building	55,000			
Relief of sundry individuals and miscellaneous	60, 178	40		
Total under the War Department			16, 409, 767	10
<u>-</u>			•	

### UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MAY! DEPARTMENT.

Pay and subsistence, including medicines, &c.       \$5, 126, 547         Increase, repairs, ordnance, and equipment.       1, 390, 041         Contingent expenses       853, 106         Navy yards.       634, 006         Magaxines       108, 300         Hospitals.       67, 546         Naval Academy       51, 334         Steam mail service       196, 154         Six steam frigates.       91, 116         Five sloops-of-war       669, 812         Seven steam sloops and one steamer       811, 792         Marine corps, including marine barracks       609, 651         Relief of sundry individuals and miscellaneous       903, 748         Total under the Navy Department       705	23 34 46 61 73 41 9 9 50 51 77		19
PUBLIC DEST.			
	00 38 00		
Total public debt		17, 613, 628	00
Total expenditures		77, 462, 102	72
Balance in the treasury July 1, 1860	:		==

F. BIGGER, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 21, 1860.

No. 2.

Statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States from July 1 to September 30, 1860, exclusive of trust funds.

receipts.	
From customs	\$16, 119, 831 22 281, 100 84 318, 857 98
·	16,719,790 64
expenditures.	
Civil—foreign intercourse and miscellaneous	6, 440, 003 77 1, 679, 575 24 5, 352, 771 49 2, 578, 678 84
	16, 543, 272 55

F. BIGGER, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 21, 1860.

No. 3.

Statement showing the amount of public debt of the United States on July 1, 1860.

Loan of 1842	\$2,883,364 11
Loan of 1847	9,415,250 00
Losn of 1848	8,908,341 80
Loan of 1858	20,000,000 00
Texan indemnity	3,461,000 00
Loan of 1846	1,000 00
Texas debt	191,016 99
Old funded and unfunded debt	114, 118 54
Treasury notes issued under acts prior to 1857	
Treasury notes issued under act of December 23, 1857	19,690,500 00
	64,769,703 0

F. BIGGER, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 27, 1860.

P. BIGGER, Register.

No. 4.

Statement exhibiting the quantity and value of iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, imported into the United States during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1856, 1857, 1859, and 1860.

	97	1866.	1857.	77.	18	.998	1959.	8	191	1980.
Articles.	Quantty.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Questity.	Value.	Ommettry.	Value.	Oppositiv.	Valee.
Bar iron  Bod iron  Bod iron  Bod iron  Bod iron  Bar iron  Bod iron  Bar ir	10.000 (10.000	\$ \$\text{8.1.3\text{6.2}}\$ \$	4.15 9.14 4.15 9.15 1.15 1.15 1.15 1.15 1.15 1.15 1	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	121, 152, 158, 159, 159, 159, 159, 159, 159, 159, 159	48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 4	2558 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	2 
		94, 580, 988	94,589,988 95,954,111	95, 864, 111		16,388,033		17,046,306		81, 386, 594

Treasury Dreamment, Refeden's Office, November 98, 1860.

## No. 5.

Statement exhibiting the value of merchandise imported during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1856—'57—'58, and '59, respectively, with the duties accruing thereon; also, the value of articles imported free of duty during the same period, including those made free by the act of March 3, 1857.

## FREE UNDER ACT OF 1846.

	1856.	1867.	1858.	1869.	1860.
species of merchanduse.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
Animals for breed	299, 263	\$48.346	\$81.331	\$705.787	\$1.441.665
Bullion, gold	114, 289	151,585	2, 286, 099	741,608	493, 187
Bullion, all ver	103,951	335, 114	408,879	323, 478	499, 943
Specie, gold	876,016	503.	9, 279, 969	1, 383, 789	2,015,599
Specie, allver	3, 113, 376	5, 473, 049	7, 299, 549	4, 985, 914	5, 541, 406
	187	•	**	286	273
provements in the arts	1.953	2,997	3,866	763	6,895
	6, 893, 891	6, 757, 860	6, 777, 295	7, 306, 916	8, 803, 771
	21,514,196	22, 386, 879	18, 341, 081	25, 063, 333	21, 768, 939
ed to sheathing vessels	377,655	351, 311	111, 698	156,891	87,577
4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	695,740	1,440,314	1, 131, 362	1,346,501	1,031,493
ed	71,336	62, 172	41,356	52,045	140, 387
Vestels	9, 206	20, 156	10,843	56, 490	46,549
	94, 385	93,002	504, 634	363,816	554, 754
, &c	3,801	3,240	2,092	4, 420	907 6
-	646,984	748,372	183, 394	376,996	346, 151
	51,465	53,714	87,781	63,006	64, 572
	115, 165	90, 168	82, 313	78,996	99, 433
ersonal effects of emigrants and citizens					
dying abroad	362, 872	413,780	321,831	532, 924	197, 973
Old junk and oakum	37,012	85,459	62, 331	33, 332	112, 203
夏	371, 264	386, 504	392, 410	673,889	448, 309

Articles the produce of the United States brought back.	1, 287, 831	1, 201, 476 279, 026	1, 244, 692 525, 376	1,440,497	1, 157, <b>62</b> 5 525, 307
Articles specially imported for philosophical societies, colleges, semi- naries of learning, &c	51, 462 19, 730, 891	61,074	64, 341 15, 225, 696	34,761 16,915,925	65, 399 20, 934, 364
Oil, and products of American fisheries— Oils—spermaceti, whale, and other fish Other products of fisheries—			199, 268	591, 901 139, 817	<b>642</b> , 077 11 <b>2</b> , 040
	56, 955, 706	66, 729, 306	64, 756, 975	63, 502, 865	67, 136, 286
	_	•		_	

No. 5.—STATEMENT—Continued.

# FREE UNDER ACT OF 1867.

Species of merchandise.		1856.			1857.		1858.	1859.	1860.
	Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Value.	Value.
Argols or crude tartar Articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning Bark, Peruvian	16	\$402,925	\$60,438 75	22	. \$386, 252	\$67,937 80	\$66,785 322,456 813,184	\$144, 999 174, 829 315, 292	\$109, 703 198, 095 449, 676
Bells, old, and bell-metal Beries, nuts, &c., including nutgalls, saf- flower, weld, &c., used in dyeing or com- nowing dyes							473		282 269 168
Blanuth Bitter amles							3,266	4,771	6,786
Bolting cloths Bone-black Bone, burnt	<b>8</b> 8	70,146	17, 536 50 29 00	22	57, 60 <b>2</b> 289	14, 400 50 67 80	107, 612 619 9, 296		89, 554 834 28, 336
Bone dust Brass, old Brass nios	°	26,887	1,344 35	40	18, 153	907, 65		13,465	15, 325 17, 930
Burr-stones, unmanufactured Copper, in bars or pigs Copper, old	2 0	86,979 1,388,812	8, 697 90	9 %	111, 211	11, 121 10 82, 975 65		, 56, 738 801, 482 124, 006	67, 247 196, 996 291, 027
Dyewood in sticks  Nax, unmanufactured Glass, old, and fit only to be remanufactured	16	196,802	39,840 16 19,869 15	5.5	866,048 220, 738	43, 302, 40 33, 110 70	887, 486 197, 934 864		838, 186 213, 687 718
Hair of the alpace gost or other like animal Ivory, unmanufactured	9 08	320, 100	16,005 00 348, 252 00	9 0	507, 483	25, 374 15 600, 764 80	ອ ົ	374,	413, 421 2, 753, 411

the state of the s		5 1,671,806	83, 590 25	19	6 1,376,472	68, 778 60	78, 144 643, 642	2, 156, 403	35,911 784,671
y weat ive			0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0				6,562	• •	7, 150
Palm-leaf, unmanufactured				-			34,880	30,674	99, 557
Rags of every material except wool	•	1, 239, 168	61,958 40	10	5 1,448,125	72, 406 25		٦	1, 540, 244
Ratans and reeds, unmanufactured	:						171,813		113, 123
Shingle-bolts and stave-bolts	-		-						14, 793
Silk, raw, or reeled from the cocoon	15	991, 234	148,685 10	91	953, 734	143,060 10	1, 300, 065	1, 330, 890	1, 235, 976
In, bars	_							457,032	90, 594
Tin, blocks	<u>ه</u>	1, 163, 736	58, 186 75	9	5 1, 023, 210	61, 160 50	470,023	415,303	3, 238
Tin, pigs	_						694,258	167	1,036,777
Wool, sheep's, unmanufactured, in value not							_		
exceeding 20 cents per pound	<b>8</b>	1,665,064	499,519 20	န္တ	30   3, 125, 744		637, 723 20 3, 843, 320 4, 363, 121	4, 363, 121	4, 450, 658
		11, 697, 523	1, 697, 5231, 433, 393 05		13, 767, 398	13, 757, 3981, 843, 076 20 15, 562, 300 16, 218, 251	15, 563, 300	16, 218, 251	15, 156, 328

### No. 5.—STATEMENT—

Species of merchandise.		185	6.		185	7.
Species of merchandise.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Bute.	Value.	Daty.
anufactures of wool— Piece goods, including wool and cotton.	30	<b>\$11,683,476</b>	<b>@3,505,042</b> 80	30	911,009,605	<b>\$3,302,8</b> 61 5
Shawls of wool, wool and cotton, slik, and silk and cotton	30	9,529,771	758, 931 30	30	2,946,351	673,905 3
Blankets	20	1,205,300	941,060 00	20	1,630,973	396, 194, 6
Hosiery and articles made on frames	30	1,173,094	351,928 90	30	1,740,829	522,948 7
Worsted piece goods, including cotton and worsted.	25	19,936,975	3,059,068 75	25	11,365,669	2,841,417 2
Woollen and worsted yarn	25	198,746	49,686 50	25	192, 147	48,036 7
Manufactures of, not specified	30 25	505,004 100.248	151,501 20 25,062 00	30 25	105,779	308,092 0 96,444 7
Baizes and bockings	25	117,581	29,390 25	95	119,835	29,958 7
urbeting	30	1			1	
Wilton, Saxony, Aubusson, Brussels, &c. Not specified	30	1,999,196 963,132	578,758 80 84,936 60	30	1,784,196 397,094	535,958 8 119,198 2
annifactures of cotton—		1	1		1 .	1
Piece goods Velvets Cords, gimps, and galloons	95 90	19,110,759 565,863	4,777,688 00 113,176 60	95 90	91,441,069 678,294	5,360,970 5 135,658 8
Cords, gimps, and galloons	36	194,005	58,901 50	30	213,694	64, 147 9
Hosiery and articles made on trames	90	2,516,848	503, 369 60	90	3,910,9-7	649,057 4
Twist, yarn, and thread	95 90	1,976,760 96,468	319, 190 00 5, 293 60	25 20	1,401,153	350,268 9 2,294 6
Manufactures of, not specified	25	2,927,983	556, 890 75	25	1,799,613	439,403 9
ttons bleached, printed, painted, or dyed—				l	' '	
Piece goods wholly of cotton	••••			l:::.		
k and manufactures of slik—					ł	
Horiery and articles made on frames	95 30	95,900,651 611,998	6,300,169 75 18J,369 40	25 30	92,067,369 839,999	5,516,849 251,789
Hosiery and articles made on frames Sewing silk Twist	30	950, 138	75,041 40	30	911,793	63,516
Twist	30					
Hats and bonnets	25	109,897 8,974,974	30,848 10 993,743 50	30 25	151,199 4,449,599	45,357 ( 1,110,630
Ploce	95	16, 498	4,194 50	95	30,619	7,653
Raw.	15 25	991,934	148,685 10	15	953,734	143,060
Bolting cloths	25	70,146 1,335,947	17,536 50 333,811 75	95 95	57,609 1,580,946	14,400 395,061
Gosts, ust, or moust, biscs foots '	25	307, 398	76, 839 00	23	503,993	195,998
unufactures of flax— Linens bleached or unbleached	90	9,849,600	1,960,990 00	20	9,975,338	1,995,067
Hosiery and articles made on frames	30	4,921	1,476 30	30	6,912	2,073
Manufactures of, not specified	90	1,334,949	966, 968 40	20	1,459,292	291,858
nufactures of hemp— Ticklenbures, Osnabures, and burians	90	88,051	17,610 90	20	130,864	96,179
Tickienburgs, Osnaburgs, and burlaps Articles not specified	90	194,833	24,966 60	90	360, 469	72,093
Mail duck, Russia, Holland, and ravens.	20 20	19, 850 27, 996	2,570 00	90	14,180	2,836
Cotton beggingothing—	~	21,000	5,599 90	=	14,005	2,813
Ready-made	30	404,133	191,939 90	30	347,471	104, 421
Articles of wear	30	1,574,911	479, 263 30	30	1,571,517	471,455
Thread and insertings	20	410,591	82,118 90	90	391,961	64,302
Cotton insertings, trimmings, laces, braids, &c	95	1,091,019	997,754 75	25	1, 199, 754	989, 438
Embroideries of wool, cotton, silk, and		1 ' '	1	1	1	1
linen	30 30	4,664,353	1,399,305 90 9,497 30	30	4,443,175	1,339,959
Floor cloth, patent painted, &c Oil-cloth of all kinds	30	8,091 30,050	9,015 00	30	9,594 34,761	2,857 10,498
Tractings and monent cloth for spoos and	_		l '	1	1	I .
Gunny cloth and gunny bags	90	106,618 1,949,167	5,330 90 949,633 40	20	99,034 2,139,794	4,951 497,958
Matting, Chinese and other, of flags	95	221,796	55, 448 75	25	907,587	51,896
Hats, caps, bonnets, flats, braids, and plaits of leghorn, straw, chip, or	1	1	,	1	1	1
grass, &c	30	1,935,954	580, 576 90	30	9,946,998	674,078
Ditto of hair, whalebone, or other ma-			,		1 -,,	
terial not otherwise provided for	•••			· ···		·   · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Muskets and rifes	30	40,946	19,983 80	30		18,351
Fire-arms not specified	30	576, 435	179,930 50 904 50	30	541,175	169, 359
Bide-arms Needles	90	3,015 946,060	49, 212 00		5,994 950,390	1,586 50,064
Cutlery		946,060 1,698,094	509, 498 90	30	2,140,894	649,947
Other manufactures and wares of, not	30	i	1	1	4 475 546	1
		4, 191, 147	1,957,344 10	1 30	4, 475, 545	1,349,663
specified Cap or bonnet wire	30	4,699 197,879	1,467 60 38,363 70	30	6,168 188,756	1,850 56,696

	1856	) <b>.</b>		186	<b>)</b> .		1860	
Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Bate.	Value.	Duty.
94	<b>@</b> 7,696,830	<b>\$1,830,439 20</b>	94	<b>\$11,959,693</b>	<b>4</b> 2,702,396 32	94	<b>\$12,</b> 788, 074	<b>\$3,069,137</b> 76
94	2,002,653	480, 536 79	24	9,877,359	690, 564 48	94	2,806,987	673,676 88
15 <b>94</b>	9,009,653 1,574,716 1,837,561	480,536 79 936,907 40 441,014 64	15 94	9,877,359 1,697,386 719,415	954,607 90 179,659 60	15 94	1,665,181 831,697	673,676 88 949,777 15 199,590 48
19	10,780,379	2,048,979 01 37,994 15 159,909 98	19		2,335,019 06 73,496 56	19	15,018,351	2,853,486 69
19 24	10, 780, 379 196, 985 663, 372	37,294 15 159,909 28	19	386, 894 1, 853, 463	73,496 56 444,831 12	19	593, 371	2,853,486 69 112,740 49 314,784 72 33,989 10
19 19	137,687 194,008	96, 160 53 93, 561 59	19	19, 989, 574 386, 894 1, 853, 463 101, 911 136, 174	19,363 09 95,873 06	94 19 19	15,018,351 593,371 1,311,603 178,890 900,683	33, 989 10 38, 129 77
94 94	} 1,549,600	370,294 00	24	2,900,164	528,039 36	24	2,542,523	610,905 59
19	741,077	140,504 63	19	1	149,143 16	19	1,163,399	•
15	998, 134 40, 969	44,790 10	15	784, 964 338, 719	50,806.80	15	363 774	221,045 81 54,566 10
94 15	2,190,868	44,790 10 9,839 56 316,130 90	94 15	3,926,036	6,136 80 484,905 40	94 15	55,862 4,310,369 1,775,314	13,406 88 646,555 35 337,309 66
19 15	1,080,671	205, 327 49 722 70	19	1,913,417	484,905 40 363,549 23	19	1,775,314	337, 309 66
19	4,818 966,017	183,543 23	15 19	1,913,417 9,395 9,383,955	1,409 25 452,951 45	15 19	68,965 2,401,596	10,344 75 456,989 94
94 94	19,391,713 390,863	2,974,011 19 77,007 19	24 24	16,564,533 1,106,499	3,975,487 99 965,559 76	94 94	90, 933, 904 1, 485, 003	5,094,136 96 356,400 78
19	16, 121, 395 417, 168	3,063,065 05	19	21, 182, 188	4,024,615 72	19	24, 876, 075	4,796,451 95
94 94	417,168 111,919	100,120 32 26,858 88	24 94	400,034	110,408 16	94 94	546, 845	131,242 80
94 94 19	11.092	9 978 08	94	171,683 75,539	110,408 16 41,903 92 18,129 36	94 94	154,572 80,414	37,097 26 19,299 36
94 10	94,396 3,907,043	93,655 04 600 334 17	94 19	89, 158	21,39/98	94	90,414 95,599	19,999 36 92,996 96
19	16,087	93,655 04 609,336 17 3,059 73	19	89, 158 4, 463, 833 14, 895	848, 198 97 9,816 75	19	5,001,496 19,903	950,967 14 9,451 57
::. 13	242,130	22,055 60	19	258,267	34,592 04	19	19,903 104,700	9,451 57 12,564 00
19 19	1,949,385 515,641	937,983 15 97,971 79	19 19	1,693,106 613,248	308,390 14 116,517 19	19 19	9, 193, 376 909, 371	416,741 44 172,780 49
15 94	5,598,571	839, 785 65 1, 975 84	15 24	8,938,977	1,343,846 55	15	9,945,816	1,386,879 40
15	5,316 953,436	143,015 40	15	96,529 1,355,099	1,343,846 55 6,366 96 903,964 83	94 15	35,526 1,454,993	8,596 94 918,948 95
15	78, 749	11,819 35	15	107, 159 297, 998	16,073 85 44,699 70	15	78, 405 657, 520	11,760 75
15 15	590,029 7,592 8,296	78,004 35 1,138 80	15 15	297,998 3,387	44,699 70 508 05	15	657,520 20,952	98,628 00 3,142 86
15	8,296	1,944 40	15	24,202	3,630 30	15	12,258	1,838 70
94 94	332,094 961,514	77,985 76 930,763 36	94 94	984, 849 1, <b>932, 43</b> 5	68, 363 76 300, 584 40	94 94	345, 791 1, 756, 937	82,973 04 421,496 66
15	189, 494	28, 424 10	15	276,292	41,443 80	15	397,549	59,631 30
19	619,680	117,739 90	19	621,300	118,047 00	19	656,517	194,738 93
94	2,845,029	682,806 96	24	3,986,408	768, 737 99	94	2,963,616	711,967 84 780 79
94 91	1,336 21,549	390 64 5,171 76	24 24	3, 385 27, 943	819 40 6,706 39	94 94	3,253 26,.87	780 79 6,4±8 88
4	65,090	u, 603 60	4	111,760	4,470 40	4	194,010	7,760 40
15 19	65,090 1,437,767 216,441	915,665 05 41,193 79	15	111,760 1,618,866 263,133	343,829 90	15	2,002,643	313,390 43
19	210,441	41,185 /9	19	203,133	49,995 27	19	303,461	57,657 56
94	1,182,837	283,880 88	24	1,113,210	967,314 40	94	1,603,237	384,776 88
94	14,359	3,444 48	24	32,755	7,961 20	94	44,047	10,571 28
94 24	17,094 362,610	4,065 76 91,836 40	94 94	16,851	4,044 94	94	90, 389	4,893 36
94	4, 747 202, 163	1.139 928	94	314,519 5,716	75,481 56 1,371 84	24 24	342,642 11,043	89,934 UE 9,650 39
16 <b>94</b>	202,163 1,469,054	30,394 45 357,392 76	15 94	954,791 1,769,103	38, 219 10 422, 904 72	15	336, 559 2, 140, 905	50, 483 85 537, 817 90
94	0.060.400	542, 496 48	24	1				
94	6,900	1.656 00	24	2, 150, 625 14, 299	516,159 00 3,431 76	94	2,682,861 11,556	643,886 64 2,773 44
94 94	100, 481 155, 498	24, 115 44	24 24	84, 804 174, 701	3,431 76 90,339 96 41,998 94	24 24	11,556 122,936 130,5e0	29,504 64 31,339 90

### No. 5.—STATEMENT—

		1850	3.		1857	<b>'.</b>
Species of merchandise.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.
anufactures of iron and steel—						014 199 1
Mill saws, crosscut and pit saws Anchors and parts thereof	30	<b>954,989</b> 39,866	\$16,496 46 11,959 80	30	947,997 39,980	\$14,189 1 9,894 0
Anvils and parts thereof	200	46,898	1 14.048 40	30	67,996	90,377 8
Bar fron	30	5, 359, 785	1 1-605-835-60	30	4,493,935	1,397,180 5
Rod	30	478,593 345,094	143,556 90 103,528 90	30 30	809,901 394,675	944,970 3 97,409 5 394,716 7
Sheet	30	814,348	944,309 60	30	1,000,300	394,716 7
Ptg	30	1,171,085	351 385 50	30	1,001,742	300,388 0
Railmed	30	185,119 6,179,980	55,583 60 1,853,784 00	30	111,660 7,455,596	33,564 9 9,936,678 8
Railroad	15	1,698,855	954,743 95	15	1,775,999	966,993 8
All other	20	839,968	167,993 60	90	858,393	171,664 4
Manufactures of steel, all other  opper and manufactures of copper—	· ····		*****	•••	•••••	
"Yn nine born and ald	5	1,388,819	69, 440 60	5	1,659,513	82,975
Wire	30	130	39 00	30	681	904 3
Oppose hottoms	20	1,350 2,356	970 00 471 90	90	1,355 4,390	971 6 878 0
Manufactures of, not specified	30	925,759	70,795 60	30	166,704	50,011 9
Wire Braxiers' Copper bottoms Manufactures of, not specified Rods and boits Nalis and spikes	90			90	90	4 (
Nails and spikes	20	908	161 60	30	1,723	344 6
In pigs, bars, and old	. 5	26,887	1,344 35	5	18, 153	907 6
Wire	30	4,359	1,307 70	30	4,863	1,458 9
Manufactures of not excelled	30	192,892	91 30 57,867 <b>6</b> 0	30	199,928	59,978 d
Manufactures of, not specified in and manufactures of tim—	30	100,000	31,001 00	30	100,000	30,010
In pige and bars	5	1,163,775	58, 186 75	5	1,023,910	51,160 5
In plates and sheets	15	4, 469, 839	670,475 85	15	4,789,538	718,430 7 3,913 9
Manufactures of, not specified	15	95,778 94,176	3,866 70 7,959 80	15 30	91,496 31,922	9,576
ead and manufactures of lead-	1	1	·	1	· '	
Pig. bur. sheet, and old	80	2,598,014	505,609 80	90	2,305,768	461,153
ShotPipes	20	94,056	4,811 20 66 00	90	15,437 198	3,067 4 95 6
Manufactures of, not specified	30	1,834	550 90	30	9,076	699
Manufactures of, not specified	5	7,739	366 95	5	8,874	193 7
Manufactures of	30	135	40 50	30	570	171 0
In pigs	. 5	10, 158	507 90	5	41,784	2,236 9
In sheet	15	857, 536	53, 530 40	15	546, 950	81,937 5
in pigs in sheet. In nails Speiter.	30	4,597 597,094	1,379 10 96,351 90	30	9,453 447,819	735 9 92,390 (
Manufactures of, not specified			20,001.20	l	41,012	22,550
apufactures of gold and silver-	1				1	
Epaulets, wings, lace, galloons, tresses,	. 30	54,784	16, 435 90	30	40, 438	19, 131
gold and silver leaf	15	16, 402	9,460 30	15	29,509	4.496
Jeweiry, real or imitations of	1 30	475,685	149,705 50	30	503, 553	151,095
Genis, set	30	7,963	2,178 90	30 10	4,437 390,357	1,331 39,035
Gens, set	30	368,965 77,743	35,895 50 23,322 90	30	78, 131	23, 439
aziers' diam-mds	15	1,351	167 65	15	898	134 7
ockshronometers	30	52,036 90,946	15,610 80 2,024 60	30	79, 147 16, 449	93,744 1 1,644 1
ratches and parts of		3,800,754	380, 075 40	iŏ	3,893,039	382,303
atch materials and unfinished parts of		1	,		, -,,	•
watches	1:		24 040 50	30	**********	90 800
statile pens	30	116, 155 40, 255	34,846 50 19,076 50	30	106,661	39,596 3 16,633
attons, metal	95	94,679	0. 168 00	95	13, 178	3,994
All other, and button moulds	95	816,383	904,095 75	95	912,871	298,217
ass and manufactures of glass— Silvered	30	330,790	99,216 00	30	943, 769	73,198
Paintings on glass, porcelain and colored	30	43,578	13,073 40	30	943, 769 33, 783	10, 134 9
Paintings on glass, porcelain and colored Polished plate	30	473,205	141.981 00	30	595,061 142,904	157,518
Manufactures of, not specified Giamware out	30	108,416	39,594 80 39,391 90	30 40	1195, 904	49,871 45,176
Giaseware, cut Glaseware, plain	30	74,976	342,493,80	30	119,940 79,738	93,921 4
Watch crystals	. (30	30,036	9,010 80	30	32,170	9,651
Bottles Demijohns	30	95,299 19,414	98,587 60 5,894 90	30 39	39,915 30, <b>399</b>	11,767 8 9,119 7
Window glass, broad, crown, and cylinde	20	488, 437	97,687 40	90	641,093	198,918
sper and manufactures of paper—		1	· ·			
Writing paper	30	279,010	81,603 00	30	343,940	102,979
Sheathing paper	30	5,530 10,577	1,106 00 3,173 10	=	17,981	5,184

	1856	<b>3.</b>		1856	).		1860	<b>).</b>
Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.
94 94 94 94	\$34,910 8,079 45,975 3,318,913	48, 910 40 1, 937 61 10, 886 69 796, 539 12 103, 359 76 65, 596 94 986, 817, 557 76 90, 907 12 717, 018 94 137, 739 76 104, 880 9 931 1831 98	94 94 94 94	\$95, 495 13,510 50,805 4,184,331	\$6,356 80 3,949 40 19,193 90 1,004,939 44	94 94 94 94	\$7,385 9,804 47,894 4,473,866	\$1,779 40 2,359 96 11,494 56 1,073,727 84
94	3, 318, 913 496, 499 973, 326	109, 359 76	94 94		79,879 94 99,997 59	94		136, 419 80 194, 340 88 901, 875 60
94 94	945, 073 739, 949	996,817.59	24	759,975	137,514 00	94 94 94	839,065	901,875 60
94 94 94	87.113	90,907 19	94 94	107,702	951,808 00 95,848 48 545,787 68 137,024 52	94 94	108,997	941, 407 60 95, 974 48 890, 950 94 183, 707 64
94 19	9.987.576	717,018 94 137,739,76	19	9,974,032	545,767 68 137,024 52	12	3,709,376 1,530,897	183,707 64
15 94	1,147,773 745,336 970,133	108,890 70 931,831 99	15 94	352, 891 387, 975 758, 975 1,049, 900 107, 762 9, 974, 932 1, 141, 871 905, 850 1, 043, 405	135,878 85 950,417 90	15 94	576, 790 518,067 839,065 1,005,865 106,987 3,799,376 1,530,897 1,193,466 1,605,481	179,018 40 385,555 44
Free 94	943	58 39	94	5,978	1,966 79	94	602	144 48
16			15	laasa	913 65	15	1,006	150 90
94	5,194 104,039	779 10 94,967 68	94	6,091 109,443	96,966 32	94	91,756	5,991 44
15 15		1 90 10 90	15 15	368	53 70	15	187	26 05
Free 94	2,136	519 64	94	160	38 40	94	2,377	570 48
•••	991 166,935	67 44 40,064 40	94	136, 139	32,673 36	94	180, 191	43,945 84
Free 8 19 94	3,849,968 95,317 97,675		8 19 94	5, 331, 147 96, 401 96, 638	496, 491 76 3, 168 19 6, 873 19	8 19 94	4,630,655 37,003 96,939	370, 459 40 4, 440 36 6, 465 36
15	1,972,943 8,139	1	15	9,617,770	392,665 50 401 55	15 15	1,835,868	
15 15	1.591	995,836 45 1,919 80 . 995 15	15 15	9,677 350	52 50	15 94	4 140	693 90 175 90
94	855 9,543 9,069	905 90 101 79 494 88	94 4 94	844 784 1,605	909 56 31 36 385 90	4 94	641 604	95 64 144 96
94			4	117,490		4	90,873	834 92
12 94	909,738 1,156	1, 148 04 95, 168 39 977 44 8, 519 99	19 94	536, 155 878	4,696 80 66,738 60 210 79	12 94 4	1.700	60, 569 98 380 48
4 94	98, 701 909, 738 1, 156 919, 823 4, 865	8,519 99 1,167 60	4 94	657,986 673	96,319 44 161 52	24		11,054 08 186 68
94 12	35, 994 40, 087 385, 945	8,470 56 4,810 44	94 19	54, 417 73, 290 480, 338 12, 852 869, 965	13,060 08 8,794 80 115,961 12 3,077 98 34,519 40 9,900 94	94 19	69, 983 75, 968 596, 956	14,947 99 9,010 56 196,469 44
94	385,945	92, 696 80 939 60	94 94	480,338	115,981 19	94 94	596, 956 19, 991	1 4.61X U4
94	3,915 339,941	13,569 64	4	869,985	34,519 40	34	989, 869 46, 913	37, 194 76 11,571 19 108 98
94 19	1,593	13,569 64 13,967 68 183 96	94	41,501 9,947	9,960 94	12	90, 313 908 96, 529	108 96
24	54,058	19, 973 92 797 90	94	71,385	17,139 40 639 68 184,746 96	94	96,599	93, 166 96 396 79
8	54, 058 9, 098 9, 118, 838	169,507 04	8	41,501 9,947 71,365 7,991 9,309,337		8	4,084 9,788,671	993,093 68
4	44, 139	1,765 56 90,071 90	94	<b>86</b> , 845 114, 817	3,473 80 97,566 68 19,038 64 9,987 78 136,977 30	4 94 94	101,221	4,046 84 7,475 95 11,813 76
94 94	33, 139	7,951 68	94 19	50, 161	19,038 64	94	106, 147 49, 994 95, 409	11,813 76 4,896 38
19	44, 139 63, 630 33, 139 19, 786 483, 141		19	50, 161 15, 469 715, 670	i	19	010, 220	191,643 51
94	198, 109 35, 379	47,646 16 8,730 96 95,354 40	94 94	990, 198 44, 695	69,647 58 10,710 00	94 94 94	497,990 69,476	109,549 60 16,674 94
94 94	35,379 397,310 138,249	95, 354 40	94 94	350,561	84, 134 64 39, 695 84 29, 946 90	94	69, 476 440, 129 166, 043	16,674 94 195,630 96 39,850 32
30	138,249 101,496 63,681	33, 179 76 30, 448 80 15, 983 44	30	350, 561 135, 941 99, 883	29,946 90	30	115,530 94,769	34,659 00
30 94 91	63,681 35,141	15, 983 44 8, 43,1 84	94	68,006 96,944		94 94 94	33, 865 37, 185	39,850 32 34,659 00 92,744 55 8,132 40 8,934 40 8,034 95
94	1 339,841	8,433 84 7,161 84 7,683 84	94 94 94	96, 944 38, 730 34, 902	6,466 56 9,995 90 8,999 88	94	37, 185 33, 479	8,994 40 8,034 96
94 15	34, 016 626, 747	7,683 64 91,019 06	15	696,585	104, 487 90	15	755, 107	110,001.00
94	956, 322	61,517 98	24	164,929	39,589 96	24	999, 915 956	71,979 90 38 40
15	18,595	4, 469 80	94	18,105	4,345 90	94	19,938	38 40 4,617 16

### No. 5.—STATEMENT-

Angelon of prosphery live		185	6.	1857.		
Species of merchandise.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.
Paper and manufactures of paper— Papier mache, articles and wares of Paper hangings	30 90 30	895,051 998,577 36,700 136,167	\$7,515 30 45,715 40 11,010 00	30 90 30	<b>233,948</b> 254,591	\$10, 184 40 50, 918 90
Paper boxes and fancy boxes		136, 167 19, 940 6, 049	40,550 10 9,588 00 1,814 70	30 20 30	954, 591 36, 900 178, 928 18, 884 5, 750	11,070 00 53,468 40 3,776 80 1,795 90
Printed books, magazines, &c.— In English. In other languages. Periodicals and illustrated newspapers Periodicals and other works in course of	10 10 10	560,147 180,755 96,963	56,014 70 18,075 50 2,696 30	10 10 10	663, 597 179, 064 30, 497	66,359 79 17,906 40 3,049 70
republication	20 10 30 20	143 162,439 38,896 431,684	96 60 96,943 90 11,647 80 86,336 80 31,917 10	20 10 30 20	396 189, 369 34, 925 494, 374	65 90 18,936 90 10,477 50 98,874 80
Daguerreotype plates	30 30	104,057 96,793	8,037 90	30 30 90	10,968 47,734	3,290 40 14,390 90 321,291 60
Tanned, bend, sole, and upper	90 90 30	1,913,967 756,758 69,919 136,379 1,344,550	389, 797 40 151, 751 60 13, 849 40 41, 511 60 403, 365 00	90 90 30	1,606,458 809,273 68,194 127,651 1,559,339	151,854 60
Gloves for men, women, and children Manufactures of, not specified Japanned leather or skins of all kinds Wares—	30		93,079 90	30	459, 161	38,195 30 467,799 60 137,748 30
China, porcelain, earthen and stone Plated or gitt	30 30 30 30	3,347,884 160,198 39,605 8,198	1,004,365 90 48,059 40 11,881 50 2,459 40	30 30 30 30	4,037,064 160,894 46,333 8,984	1,911,119 90 48,947 90 13,699 90 2,695 90
Chemical earthen or pottery, of a capacity exceeding ten gallons  Silver plated metal.  Silver plated wire	15 30 30	9,918 7,084	665 40 9,195 90	15 30 30	1,993 2,948	597 90 884 46
Common tinned or japanned	15 30	65,359 154,054	13,071 80 46,216 90	15 30	82,731 195,164	16,546 16 56,549 26
Undressed on the skin	10	1,755,704 157,900	66,560 70 175,570 40 31,440 00	10 10 20	518,792 1,572,388	51,879 90 157,938 80
Vood, manufactures of—	30	41,934	134,577 NO	30	214,405 49,955 47,696	49,881 00 14,986 80 14,338 90
Cedar, mahogany, rose, and satin wood. Willow Other manufactures of. Vood, unmanufactured—	40 30 30	92, 307 195, 608 429, 915	14,034 30 8,992 80 37,743 40 198,974 50	40 30 30	15, 185 175, 484 391, 179	6,074 00 59,645 90 117,353 70
Cedar, granadilla, mahogany, &c Willow Fire-wood and other, not specified Pye-wood in stick Bark of the cork tree: corks	90 90 30 5 5	440,946 36,554 95,157 796,809	88,049 90 7,310 80 7,547 10 39,840 10 60,770 10	90 90 30 5 30	518, 251 41, 773 29, 457 866, 046	103,650 90 8,354 60 8,437 10 43,309 40
manufactures of .		902,567 9,130	1,369 50	15	909, 579 17, 699	62,871 60 2,653 80
vory— Manufactures of Unipanufactured	30 5	18,520 <b>320</b> ,100	5,556 00 16,005 00	30 5	17, <b>939</b> 507, <b>483</b>	5,171 70 25,374 15
Manufactures of	30 90 10	38,054 177,967 86,979	11,416 90 35,593 40 8,697 90	30 20 10	95,953 901,978 111,911	7,575 90 40,395 60 11,191 10
urr-stones	20 30 30 25	3,695 959,643 72,687 86,948	75, 792 90 21, 806 10 21, 562 00	20 30 30 25	961 263,968 88,069 96,176	85, 190 44 95, 496 70 94, 044 01
oots and shoes other than leather	5 30	86,948 8,063,999 32,749	404, 164 60 9, 822 60	5 30	10,010,090 30,595	500,504 50 9,157 50
Manufactures of	30 10 30	97,796 1,045,576	99, 338 80 104, 557 60	30 10	180, 585 832, 058	53, 175 56 63, 905 86
Manufactured	30 10 95	199,860 497,870 99,387	38,958 00 42,787 00 7,346 75	30 10 95	199,571 453,705 43,804	38, 871 36 45, 370 56 10, 951 86

	1856	3.		1856	9.		1860	).
Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.
94 15 94 94 15	\$22,954 104,758 33,553 193,169 18,343 4,340	85, 508 96 15, 713 70 8, 045 52 29, 650 56 2, 751 45 1, 041 60	94 15 24 94 15 24	\$16,918 143,799 99,505 939,876 13,465 5,150	\$3,882 32 21,558 30 7,081 90 55,890 94 2,019 75 1,236 00	94 15 94 94 15 94	\$19,884 144,400 99,968 191,332 18,770 5,598	\$4,779 16 91,680 80 7,199 38 45,919 \$8 9,815 80 1,386 79
8 8 8	456, 450 175, 508 21, 964	36,516 00 14,040 64 1,757 19	8	497, 980 961, 995 95, 565	34, 1±2 40 20, 254 00 2, 045 20	8 8 8	599,675 295,811 31,449	47,774 <b>60</b> 93,664 88 9,415 99
15 8 94 15 94 94	158 133,059 21,437 378,998 1,198 23,410	93 70 10,644 79 5,144 88 56,839 90 438 79 5,618 40	15 84 94 15 94 94	132, 844 18, 975 393, 715 14, 168 36, 773	10,697 59 4,554 00 59,057 15 3,400 39 8,895 59	15 8 94 15 94 94	36 190, 790 13, 950 480, 959 15 49, 113	5 40 9, 663 90 3, 348 00 73, 492 80 3 60 5, 787 12
15 15 15 94 94 94 19	1,959,711 906,419 35,976 87,101 1,449,679 978,946 926,149	188, 956 65 190, 961 80 5, 396 40 90, 904 94 947, 991 98 66, 947 04 42, 966 98	15 15 15 94 94 94 19	9,358,794 1,994,777 1140,978 193,666 1,357,993 386,799 996,029	363, 519 10 999, 216 55 18, 146 70 99, 679 84 391, 118 32 92, 813 26 43, 944 18	15 15 15 24 24 24 24 19	1,454,687 1,199,481 157,769 134,590 1,543,429 551,605 149,908	918,903 05 168,079 15 93,664 30 32,964 80 370,481 96 139,365 90 98,349 88
94 94 94 94	3,915,996 95,991 99,863 4,975	771,656 64 93,037 84 7,167 19 1,096 90	94 94 94 94	3,416,714 199,978 95,673 7,966	890,011 36 29,296 79 6,161 52 1,911 84	94 94 94 94	4,367,838 131,798 30,195 1,353	1,053,081 19 31,614 79 7,930 00 384 78
15 94 94	18,959 6,731 8,439	2,843 85 1,615 44 2,025 36	15 94 94	17,318 1,996 96,993	9,597 70 311 04 6,986 79	15 94 94	19, 974 399 43, 186	9,999 65 78 98 11,365 49
15 94	56, 669 138, 490	8,500 35 33,937 60	15 94	59,653 138,814	8,947 95 33,315 36	15 94	78, 419 177, 063	11,769 85 49,499 99
8	391,935	25,754 80	8	366,729	29,377 76	8	297,414	93,793 19
8 15 <b>94</b>	876, 156 199, 714 54, 419	70,092 48 29,957 10 13,058 86	8 15 94	2,445,197 150,076 91,996	195,850 16 29,511 40 24,079 04	8 15 94	195, 171 195, 171 199, 437	15,613 <b>6</b> 8 29,395 <b>6</b> 5 29,364 <b>8</b> 8
94 30 94 94	51,958 95,348 119,795 988,334	19,469 99 7,604 40 97,054 00 69,900 16	94 30 94 94	43, 171 98, 846 195, 677 239, 057	19, 361 04 8, 653 80 30, 169 48 57, 373 68	94 30 94 94	50,680 17,879 143,495 997,768	19,163 99 5,361 60 34,438 80 71,464 34
8 15 94	384, 974 35, 141 5, 067	30,741 99 5,271 15 1,913 68	8 15 94	485, 919 38, 359 758	38,879 96 5,753 85 161 99	8 15 94	658, 894 30, 556 3, 834	59, 706 79 5, 933 45 990 16
1ree 94 94 4	167, 181 86 13, 989	40, 199 44 90 64 656 88	94 94 4	167, 809 34, 174	40,994 08 1,366 96	94 94 4	960, 998 59 59, 357	62,698 28 14 36 2,004 98
94 (ree	15,094	3,699 56	94	15, 456	3,709 44	94	14,071	3,377 04
94 15	16, 491 167, 634	3,957 84 95,145 10	94 15	97, 750 171, 753	6,660 00 95,769 95	94 15	33, 808 993, 436	8,11 <b>3 62</b> 33,515 <b>46</b>
free 15 94 94 19 4	1, 629 170, 078 93, 775 85, 775 9, 864, 366 30, 754	154 35 40, 818 79 99, 506 96 16, 997 95 395, 374 39 7, 360 96	15 94 94 19 4	93,917 931,781 129,319 99,048 13,011,396 92,077	13, 989 55 55, 697 44 31, 034 88 17, 496 79 580, 453 04 5, 998 48	15 21 24 19 4 24	16, 749 383, 389 139, 399 905, 944 9, 594, 706 39, 764	9,511 39 77,597 98 31,775 76 38,969 36 380,968 94 7,143 36
94	89,945 666,563	21,418 80 26,663 32	94 4	190, 314 971, 489	45, 675 36 38, 859 56	94	943,996 1,496,326	58,391 04 57,953 04
94 6 19	67,795 968,479 39,144	!	94 8 19	111,958 378,060 9,917	96,869 99 30,944 00 1,864 93	24 8 19	97,615 361,764 7,441	93, 497 60

### No. 5.—STATEMENT—

Garatan affa - No. M. C		185	6.	1857.			
Species of merchandise.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.	
Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades of silk and other	30	269, 974	<b>\$20,782 20</b>	30	965,360	<b>8</b> 19,608 0	
Finxseed or linseed Angors, Thibet, and other goats' hair, and	90	1,741,260	348, 252 00	20	3,003,894	600,764 8	
mohair	20	13, 184	2,636 80	20	575	115 0	
Wool	30	1,665,064	499,519 20	90	2, 125, 744	637,743 9	
Burgundy	40	5,863 32,031	2,345 20 12,812 40	40 40	91,697 65,880	8,650 8 26,353 0	
Sherry and St. Lucar	40	970, 317 158, 799	108, 126 80	40	364,906	145,962 4	
Port	40	561,440 3,380	63,491 60 224,576 00	40	407,564 669,403	163.025 6 967,761 2	
Teneriffe and other Canary  Fayal and other Asores	40	3,390 1,795	1,352 00 3,118 00	40	565 4,704	996 U	
Sicily and other Mediterranean	40	61,954	24.781 60	40	133,894	53,557 6	
Austria and other of Germany	40	19,749 979,948	7,899 60 111,699 90	40	27,259 500,527	10,903 6 900,910 8	
White wines not enumerated	40	158,575	63, 430 00	40	252, 584	101,033 6	
Wine, in bottles— Burgundy	40	5,715	2,986 00	40	7,064	9,823 6	
Madeira	40	3,597 16,693	1,438 t0 6,757 90	40	9,734 11,139	1,093 6 4,455 6	
Port	40	9,590	3,836 00	40	16,837	6,734 8	
Claret	40	305, 919 970, 706	192,364 80 386,982 40	40	365, 807 1, 148, 469	146,322 8 459,387 6	
All other		192,946	117, 178 40	40	273, 242	109,996 8	
Brandy		2,859,342	2,859,342 00	100	2,527,262	2,527,262 0	
From other materials	100	772, 276 288, 494	772,276 00 288,494 00	100	1, 195, 160 218, 907	1,195,160 0 218,907 0	
Cordials	100	81,463	81,463 00	100	92,396	92, 396 0	
Seer, ale, and porter— In casks	30	190, 554	57, 166 90	30	221,290	66,387 0	
In bottles		520, 343	156, 102 90	30	628,550	146,565 0	
ioney	30	169,643 4,334,668	50,892 90 1,300,400 40	30	909, 436 8, 959, 175	60,730 8 2,477,752 5	
XII and bone of foreign fishing→  Ppermaceti	90	73	14 60	20	413	89.6	
Whale and other fish	90	7,971	1,594 20	20	17,980	3,456 0	
Whalebone	90	610	122 00	20	251	50 4	
Olive, in casks	30	94, 163 376, 336	28,245 90 112,906 80	30	74,028	92,908 4 104,918 8	
Olive, in bottles	200	96,371	19, 274 90	20	347, 396 102, 502	90,500 4	
Linseed Rapeseed and hempseed	80	1,063,771 96,156	212,754 20 5,231 20	20	958,900 11,601	191,640 0 2,330 9	
Paim	10	416,317	41,631 70	10	337,881	33,7∺8 I	
Essential oils	30 30	276 119,438	55 90 35,831 40	20 30	153 146, 879	30 6 44,061 6	
Tea and coffee from places other than those of their production, and not excepted		,	,		,	,	
by treaty stipulations-	90	39, 393	7 584 80		17 91 2	3,463 0	
Tea	90	59,362	7,864 60 11,879 40	50	17,315 39,879	7,975 8	
Joeoa	10	116,076	11,607 60	10	187,016	18,701 6	
Brown	30	22, 400, 353	6,790,105 90	30	42,614,604	12,784,381 2	
White, clayed or powdered Losf and other refined	30 30	61,504 68,109	18,451 20 20,433 70	30	86,830 68,906	. 26,046 0 1 20,67 ∟8	
Oandy	30	4, 239	1,971 70 1,334 40	30	1,887 4,984	566 1 1,285 2	
roits—	1		•			,	
Almonds	40	334, 529 127, 089	133,811 60 50,835 60	40	209,605 151,418	83,849 0 60,567 2	
Prunes	40 30	56, 494	92,597 60	40	108,994	43,597 6	
Plums Pigs	40	84,873 <b>233</b> , 181	95,461 90 92,979 40	30 40	118,059 212,207	35,417 7 81,882 8	
Dates	40	91,399 864,919	8,559 60 345,687 60	40	17,018 937,460	6,819 9 374,981 0	
Oranges, lemons, and limes	90	640,670	128, 134 00	20	640,544	198,108 8	
Other green fruit	90 40	117,869 194,460	23,577 80 49,792 00	20	151,587 102,557	30,317 4 41,022 8	
Nuts not specified	30	157,801	47,340 30	30	183, 144	54,943 9	
Cocoanuts, (N. E.)			•••••••••• 		••••••	••••••	
Mace	40 40	93,909 396,133	9,563 60	40	96,754 934,637	10,701 6 101,854 8	
Nutmegs			6,313 50		934,637 18,865		

	185	8.		185	9.		1860	
Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.
94	<b>4</b> 47,790	<b>\$11,469 60</b>	94 15	<b>\$</b> 67,490 549	\$16,180 80 82 35	94 15	<b>9</b> 68, 882 649	\$16,531 68 97 35
15 24	1,371 179,315	905 65 43,035 60	15 24	59, 892 81, 833	7,933 60 19,639 92	15 94	1,219 391,494	189 85 <b>93,95</b> 6 56
30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	10,864 72,499 343,100 936,781 385,750 3,377 10,409 56,619 46,733 421,388 935,125	115,725 00 1,013 10 3,192 70	30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	17, 789 59, 909 862, 849 86, 917 524, 023 173 68 37, 099 116, 478 868, 677 299, 121	5, 334 60 15, 870 60 78, 854 70 96, 465 10 157, 906 90 51 90 96 40 11, 199 70 34, 941 9 86, 603 10 89, 736 30	30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	93, 881 63, 338 430, 799 214, 985 809, 757 980 2, 404 36, 395 118, 935 486, 999 462, 415	7, 184 30 18, 001 40 199, 339 70 64, 477 50 942, 927 10 84 00 721 20 10, 918 50 33, 680 50 146, 994 50
30 30 30 30 30 30 30	2,714 1,600 10,059 7,901 937,946 860,942 973,378	3,017 70 2,370 30 68,173 80 258,282 60	30 30 30 30 30 30 30	3,788 1,702 11,743 14,453 962,682 1,385,760 940,616	1, 136 40 510 60 3, 592 90 4, 335 90 78, 804 60 415, 728 00 72, 184 80	30 30 30 30 30 30 30	7,043 7,975 9,496 15,072 419,983 1,345,819 390,310	2,112 90 2,182 50 2,848 80 4,521 60 125,994 90 403,743 60 96,093 00
30 30 30 30	2,932,452 1,158,517 324,905 104,969	669,735 60 347,555 10 97,471 50 31,980 70	30 30 30 30	3, 262, 058 1, 465, 243 444, 207 138, 173	978,617 40 439,579 90 133,969 10 41,451 90	30 30 30	3,937,698 1,911,335 350,909 169,071	1,181,309 40 363,400 50 105,062 70 50,721 30
94 94 94 94	146,095 485,039 149,915 4,116,759	35,062 80 116,409 36 35,979 60 988,022 16	24 24 24 24 24	138, 224 632, 975 196, 751 5, 062, 850	33, 173 76 151, 914 00 47, 920 94 1, 915, 084 60	94 94 94 94	102,541 688,229 163,027 5,214,331	24,609 84 165,174 96 40,196 48 1,951,437 04
15 15 15	157 18, 470 13, 475	93 55 9,770 50 2,011 25	15 15 15	3,504 888	525 60 133 90	15 15 15	144 41,759 345	91 60 6,963 85 51 75
94 94 15 15 15 4 15 24	110, 179 199, 615 143, 458 164, 757 14, 531 405, 681 4, 197 231, 736	96, 441 98 47, 907 60 91, 518 70 94, 713 55 2, 179 65	94 94 15 15 15 4 15 24	146, 485 389, 490 133, 136 695, 179 18, 343 453, 536 656 308, 126	35, 156 40 93, 477 60 19, 970 40 104, 975 80 2, 751 45 18, 141 52 98 40 73, 950 24	94 94 15 15 15 4 15 24	75, 530 373, 547 139, 647 402, 908 28, 806 599, 355 159 258, 815	18, 137 20 59, 553 84 90, 947 05 60, 436 90 4, 139 90 23, 974 20 92 90 62, 115 60
15 15 4	484, 520 26, 759 213, 644	72,678 00 4,313 85 8,545 76	15 15 4	81, 825 92, 696 389, 839	19,973 75 3,404 40 15,593 56	15 15 4	111,556 114,858 333,249	16,733 40 17,928 70 13,329 65
24 24 24 24 24	23, 317, 435 109, 887 1, 001 2, 205 6, 185	. 04, 450 70	24 24 24 24 24 24	30, 471, 309 78, 929 8, 067 1, 243 19, 717	7,313,112 48 18,774 96 1,940 88 296 33 4,732 08	24 94 94 24 24	30, 959, 985 59, 816 53, 580 3, 035 5, 589	7, 430, 396 40 14, 355 84 12, 859 20 728 40 1, 341 36
30 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 4 4	213, 145 342, 869 133, 524 158, 580 308, 472 31, 567 1, 441, 471 780, 210 2.65, 086 121, 058 236, 907 42, 656	63,943 50 97,499 52 10,681 92 12,686 40 94,677 78 2,595 36 115,317 68 62,416 80 12,886 86 11,886 86 11,786 88 11,786 94	30 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	444, 757 319, 396 193, 397 169, 197 140, 262 91, 060 1, 420, 900 959, 431 927, 331 190, 977 177, 349 43, 564	7, 284 80 113,678 40 76,754 48 18,190 48 36,293 10 42,563 76 1,742 56	30 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9	947, 025 984, 642 976, 939 920, 284 369, 369 941, 3 '5 1, 478, 860 1, 183, 967 234, 138 169, 771 236, 568 45, 706	74, 107 50 92, 771 36 92, 154 12 17, 622 72 96, 899 40 118, 070 40 94, 661 36 18, 731 04 56, 631 3 55, 676 32 1, 528 24
4	29, 923 378, 957 18, 419	1,196 92 15,130 98 736 76	4	16,473 365,480 15,336	658 92 14,619 90 613 44	4 4	12,895 186,919 8,797	515 80 7,448 48 <b>349</b> 08

No. 5.—STATEMENT—

		185	<b>s.</b>	1857.			
Species of merchandise.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Raife.	Value.	Duty.	
Spices—							
Cloves	40	<b>\$53,077</b>	891,930 80	40	865,339	896, 139 80	
Pepper, black	30	313,559	94,065 60	30	279,987	83,786 10	
Pepper, red Pimento	30 40	5, 849 352, 092	1,754 70 140,808 80	30 40	9,460 941,503	738 00 96,601 90	
Cassia	40	169,705	67,882 00	40	201,8-3	80,753 90	
Ginger, in root	40	164,705 24,713	9,065 20	40	44, 193	17,649 90	
Ginger, ground Camphor—	30	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	30	· ´ <b>20</b>	Ý 9 60	
Crude	95	50,611	12,659 75	25	56,314	14,078 50	
Refined	40	694	277 60	40	34	13 60	
Candles-		l		۱			
Wax and spermaceti	20	6,388	1,677 60	20	9,667 62,187	1,933 40 19,437 40	
Dheese	30	50,811 141,169	10,169 90 42,350 70	30	143,891	43, 146 30	
Bosp	••	l -	1 '	••	1	,	
Perfumed	30	49,177	19,653 10	30	51,597	15,459 10	
Other than perfumed	30 10	991,778 3,099	66,533 40 309 90	30 10	139,996 19,507	41,977 80 1,950 70	
Starch	20	1,655	231 00	90	6,695	1,339 60	
Arrowroot	20	17,490	3,498 (-0	20	25,751	5, 150 90	
Butter	90	16,443	3,248 60	20	18,654	3,730 80	
Beef and pork	20 20	109	21 80 194 40	20	490 2,614	84 00 522 80	
Hams and other bacon	20	9,551	1,910 90	20	7,204	1,440 80	
Bristles	5	943,964	12,198 90	5	289,581	14,479 05	
Saltpetre— Orude	5	1, 199, 943	59,962 15	_	1 150 400	57,893 15	
Refined	10	97, 499	2,749 90	10	1,156,463 369	36 90	
ndigo	10	1,063,743	106,374 30	iŏ	1,010,509	101,050 90	
Word or pastel	10	683	68 90	10	1,201	190 10	
Cochineal	10	249,057	94,905 70 83,590 95	10	440,707	44,070 70	
Jums—	5	1,671,605	63,590 165	5	1,375,479	68,773 60	
Arabic, Senegal, &c	10	295,515	29,551 50	10	143, 380	14,338 00	
Other gums	20	933,016	46,603 20	20	456, 438	91,986 40	
Gum benzom, or benjamin, (N. E.)	30		36,319 00	30			
Borax	<b>33 S</b> 8	153,976 2,698	595 60	95 90	94,844 6,446	93,711 00 1,269 20	
Verdigris	90	57,939	11,587 80	20	9,690	1,938 00	
Brimetone-		i '		۱	·		
Crude	15 90	163,500 6,100	94,595 00 1,990 00	15 20	159,330 12,305	22,849 50 2,461 00	
Chloride of lime, or bleaching powder	10	210,877	21.087 70	10	390,895	32,000 50	
oda ash	10	997,309	99,730 90	10	1,084,021	108, 409 10	
Soda sal	20	143,936	98,787 90	20	86, 483	17,296 60	
Soga carb	10	3)8,387 14,575	63,677 40 1,457 50	90	494, 094 31, 018	84,804 80 3,101 80	
Bulphate of barytes	200	84, 193	17,938 60	90	48,567	9,713 40	
Acide, acetic, &c	90	190,049	38,009 80	20	78,971	15,654 90	
	90	••••	•••••	20	•••••		
Vitriol— Blue or Roman	20	934	186 80	20	5,834	1,166 80	
Oil of	10	39	3 90	10	98	9 60	
White, (sulphate of zinc,) (N. E.)	20	******		90	*****		
Sulphate of quinine	20	253,771	50,754 90	20	249, 964	49,999 60	
Root	90	9,974	1,994 80	20	49,091	8,418 90	
Paste	90	301,495	60, 945 00	20	392, 559	78,510 40	
Bark— Peruvian* and Quilla	15	409, 925	60,438 75	1.5	386, 252	57,937 80	
Other	20	997,007	45,401 40	15 20	258, 605	51,791 00	
Ivory and bone-blackt	90	145	269 00	20	200	57 60	
Opium	90	485,846	97, 169 90	90	463,458	92,690 40	
Gine	20	30,745 5,043	6,149 00 1,008 60	90	23,571 9,683	4,714 90	
Gunpowder	20	29,849	5,969 80	20	94,536	4,907 20	
Gutta-percha			1 3,555	1		-,	
Manufactures of, (N. E.)	90			30	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Unmanufactured, (N. E.)	10	•• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••••	10	·····		
Tobacco Unmanufactured	30	1,009,044	309,713 90	30	1,358,835	407,650 50	
Snuff	40	4,078	1,6:11 90	40	2,696	1,050 40	
Cigare	40	3,741,460 35,969	1,496,584 00	40	2,696 4,221.096	1,688,438 40	
					. 18 900		
Manufactured, other than snuff and cigars	40	35,969	14,384 80	40	18,898	7,559 90	

<sup>\*</sup> Peruvian free.

† Bone-black free.

	1866,			185	9.		1860	).
Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.
4 4 4 4 15 91	963, 978 631, 793 5, 493 903, 143 336, 614 53, 141	#9,550 19 95,966 93 919 79 8,195 79 14,964 56 7,971 15	4 4 4 4 15 94	#45,807 401,791 3,139 118,663 909,600 64,944 7,101	#1, 839 98 16, 071 64 193 90 4, 747 33 8, 384 00 9, 636 60 1, 738 94	4 4 4 4 15 94	#96, 970 467, 213 5, 072 89, 445 945, 695 65, 359 6, 369	@1,078 80 19,486 52 200 88 3,297 80 9,897 80 9,803 85 1,535 76
8 30	99,953 4	7,436 94 1 90	8 30	82,959 19	6,636 72 5 70	8 30	6,318 909	505 44 62 70
15 15 <b>24</b>	6,731 34,466 152,979	1,309 65 5,169 90 36,545 98	15 15 94	5,819 8,946 155,685	879 85 1,936 90 37,364 40	15 15 94	5, 791 19, 187 174, 437	968 65 1,898 95 41,864 88
94 8 15 15 15 15 15 15	37, 515 \$2, 786 7, 413 4, 386 19, 573 5, 757 529 19, 201 9, 054 265, 790	9, 043 60 12, 688 64 583 94 646 20 2, 933 95 683 55 78 30 1, 839 15 1, 358 10 10, 698 80	94 94 8 15 15 15 15 15 15	75, 777 393, 758 9, 577 3, 968 41, 966 54 4, 491 12, 197 999, 179	18, 186 48 94, 501 92 765 16 595 90 6, 192 90 609 00 8 10 663 15 1, 839 55 6, 887 16	94 94 8 15 15 15 15 15 15	63, 437 183, 516 13, 129 1, 490 18, 908 325 978 918 16, 090 437, 450	14, 974 88 44, 043 84 1, 050 32 210 00 9, 836 90 48 75 41 70 137 70 9, 403 00 17, 498 00
4 4 4 4 free	1,270,251 383 945,083 1,903 221,332	50,810 94 30 64 37,803 39 48 12 8,853 98	4 4 4	854, 439 49, 936 1, 441, 499 9, 056 498, 931	34, 5° 7 98 3, 994 88 57, 657 16 88 94 19, 957 94	4 4 4	1,066,979 13,185 1,413,790 1,485 995,555	43,478 88 1,054 80 56,551 60 59 80 9,022 90
8 94 4 15 15	389, 409 118, 977 6, 863 67, 890 9, 414 91, 142	31, 159 16 9, 469 16 1, 639 72 2, 715 60 389 10 3, 171 30	8 94 4 15 15	371, 878 977, 990 4, 695 101, 515 9, 968 39, 478	99,750 08 99,183 90 1,174 80 4,060 60 1,390 90 5,991 70	8 8 94 4 15 15	997, 674 186, 209 57, 169 19, 077 32, 390	93, 813 92 14, 896 72 2, 986 48 9, 861 55 4, 848 00
4 15 4 4 8 8 4 15 4 15	949, 317 9, 639 387, 101 1, 911, 305 373, 599 193, 983 39, 958 113, 736 592	9,979 68 1,445 85 15,464 04 48,469 90 99,887 92 9,846 64 5,969 70 4,549 66	4 15 4 4 8 8 4 15 4 15	334, 176 10, 741 365, 963 1, 708, 444 218, 140 623, 464 9, 341 93, 502 937, 302 14, 940	19, 967 04 1, 611 15 14, 636 52 68, 337 76 17, 451 90 65, 877 12 373 64 3, 375 30 9, 492 08 9, 106 00	4 15 4 4 8 8 4 15 4 15	394, 896 19, 549 437, 797 1, 801, 980 170, 305 569, 001 10, 038 40, 017 935, 971 16, 943	15, 795 84 1, 899 35 1, 748 98 72, 079 20 13, 694 40 45, 590 68 401 53 6, 009 55 9, 410 84 2, 541 45
15 4 15	5, 438 95 1, 515	815 70 1 00 987 25	15 4 15	5, <b>399</b> 53	809 85 9 19	15 4 15	8,990 97	1,233 00 1 08
15 15	84, 166 18, 217	8, 194 90 9, 739 55	15	6,542 41,569	961 30 6,935 35	15 15	3,617 74,792	549 E5 11,906 30
15 12	477,995 600	71,699 95	15	519,529 759	76,879 35	15	561,312	84, 196 E0 6 00
8 15 15 15 15 15	96, 963 45 447, 534 14, 637 4, 458 3, 514	9, 157 04 6 75 67,130 10 2, 195 55 668 70 587 10	8 15 15 15 15 15	304,910 91,873 4,049 34,608	147 60 45, 736 50 3, 980 95 606 30 5, 991 90	15 15 15 15 15 15	3,692 359 540,543 96,539 9,140 54,306	969 76 53 85 81,081 45 3,960 85 391 00 8,146 90
15 4	586 41,648	87 90 1,665 92	15 4	1,688 19,455	953 <b>9</b> 0 496 90	15 4	494 916	7,410 00 36 64
94 30 30 30	1, 965, 831 5, 153 4, 193, 908 92, 898	301,399 44 1,545 90 1,935,962 40 6,869 40	94 30 30 30	1,686,113 5,906 4,581,749 46,719	404,667 19 1,501 80 1,374,599 60 14,013 60	94 30 30 30	1,365,695 7,110 4,561,559 195,615	327,750 00 2,133 00 1,374,467 70 37,684 50
15	12,534	1,880 10	15	17,578	1	15	96, 465	3,969 7

### No. 5.—STATEMENT—

Gazzina of manches the		185	6.	1857.		
Species of merchandise.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.
Paints—						
Red and white lead	90	8174, 195	834,825 00	20	<b>\$113,075</b>	892,615 0
Whiting and Paris white	20	23,823	4,764 60	20	29, 169	5,833 8
Litharge	20	17,058	3,411 60	20	17,791	3,544 9
Sugar of lead	20	45,312	9,062 40	90	55,795	11,159 0
Prints not engelded (N. E.)	30	••••••		30		
Paints not specified, (N. E.)	200	***** *****		20		
Jordage — Tarred and cables	25	70.100	10 700 70	25	00 000	00.004.
Untarred	25	79, 122 53, 050	19,780 50 13,262 56	25	92,099 64,433	93,094 7
Twine and seines	30	53, 821	18 148 30	30	59,957	16, 108 9 17, 987 1
Hemp, unmanufactured	30	57,676	17,302 80	30	423,533	197,059 9
Manilia sun, and other hemp of India	25	1,945,044	486,961 00	25	2,353,891	568,479 7
Jute, Sisal grass, coir, &c	25	205, 889	51,479 95	25	334, 328	83,589 0
Codilla, or tow of hemp or flax	15	11,971	1,690 65	15	92,590	13,878 0
Flax, unmanufactured	15	132, 461	19,869 15	15	220,738	33,110 7
Rage of all kinds	5	1,239,168	6!,958 40	5	1,448,195	72,406 9
Salt	20	1,991,065	398,213 00	20	2,032,583	406,516 6
Doal	30	604, 187	181,246 10	30	772,663	231,798 9
Breadstuffs—	30	2,533	760 50	30		
Wheat		9,546	509 20	20	909	181 8
Barley	20	2,054	410 80	20	3,068	613 6
Oats	20	538	107 60	20	110	553 (
Rye, (N. E.)	20	9 220	754 40	20		
Rye meal		3,779	754 40	20	477	95 4
Oat meal	20	900	180 00	20	2,070 559	414 0 111 8
Indian corn and corn meal, (N. E.)	20			20		
Potatoes	30	71,218	21,365 40	30	87,572	26,271 6
Meats, game, poultry, and vegetables, pre-				١	1	l '
pared in cans or otherwise, (N. E.)	40	••••••		40		
Fish, dried, smoked or pickled —	20	150 000			00 000	
Dried or smoked	20	158, 233	31,646 60	20	96,607	19,321 4
Mackerel	20	3,106	691 90	20	3,949	789 8
Herrings and shad		22,808	97 60 4,561 60	20	144 49,913	9,842 6
All other	200	2,658	531 60	20	4,633	996 6
Fish in oil—sardines and all other, (N. E.)	40	2,000	301 00	40	4,003	330 U
Extracts and decoctions of logwood & other					·····	
dyewoods not otherwise provided for (N.E.)	90	. <b></b>		20	l	l. <b></b>
Extract of madder. (N. E.)	20			20		
Extract of indigo, (N. E.)	90			20		
reathers and nowers, artificial and orns.		l	1	1		
mental, (N. E.) Dolls and toys of all kinds	30			30		
Dolls and toys of all kinds	30	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		30		
Machinery exclusively designed and ex-	1	l	!	1		
pressly imported for the manufacture of	30	ļ.		90		
flax and linen goods	5	1 418 100	70 000 50	30	1 947 004	
Dododo	10	1,416,190 449,952	70,809 50 44,995 90	10	1,347,094	67,351 9
Dodo		6,704	1,005 60	15	646,016 1,698	64,601 6 954 7
Do do do	20	3,604,863	790, 972 60	90	3,604,767	720,953 4
Dododo	95	151,784	37,946 00	25	183, 493	45,873 9
Do do do	30	9,101,090	630, 327 00	30	2,624,645	787,393 5
Dodo	40	303,980	191,599 00	40	541,815	216,726 0
		<u> </u>		!		
		257, 684, 226	65,341,510 40		294, 160, 835	

### RECAPIT

	1856.	1857.
	Value.	Value.
Paying duties	8257, 684, 936 56, 955, 706	\$294, 160, 835 66, 789, 306
Total	314,639,949	360, 890, 141

	1856	3.		185	9.		186	0.
Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Bate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.
15 15 15 15 24 15	\$109, 496 \$25, 770 7, 539 12, 642 29, 012 \$27, 508	\$16,413 90 3,865 50 1,130 85 1,896 30 6,963 88 34,196 90	15 15 15 15 15 94	\$216,318 26,678 10,665 88,310 35,417 362,833	\$39, 447 70 4, 001 70 1, 599 75 13, 246 50 8, 507 28 54, 494 80	15 15 15 15 94 15	\$170,905 29,884 7,573 92,623 25,544 459,476	\$25,530 75 4,489 60 1,135 95 3,393 45 6,130 56 68,991 40
19 19 94 94	73, 627 96, 632 73, 969 331, 307	13, 949 13 14, 360 08 17, 757 36 79, 513 66	19 19 94 94	49, 135 12, 079 55, 956 405, 173	9,336 99 9,995 01 13,429 44 97,941 59	19 19 24 24	98, 386 34, 541 49, 968 325, 846	18,693 34 6,569 79 11,992 32 78,203 04
19	2,298,709 70,622	436,754 71 8,474 64	19 12	2, 157, 695 13, 698	410,000 05 1,667 76	19	1,890,137 8,315	1,117 80
free free 15 24	1, 194, 930 779, 925	168,738 00 185,502 00	15 94	1, 295, 534 933, 900	194, 330 10 223, 968 00	15 94	1,431,140 839,334	214,671 00 901,440 16
15 15 15 15	26,651 10,368 95 779 19,618	3,997 65 1,555 90 14 25 115 80 9,979 70	15 15 15 15 15	26, 394 14, 159 1, 318 140 19, 097	5,448 60 1,893 85 197 70 91 00 1,810 50	15 15 15 15 15	10, 133 3, 898 9, 973 57 939	1,519 95 584 70 445 95 8 55 139 80
15 15 15 <b>94</b>	9 3, 305 34, 936 97, 160	1 35 495 75	15 15 15 94		417 15 7,069 70 99,650 79	15 15 15 24	3, 401 99, 051 50, 962	510 15 4,357 65 12,230 86
30	45, 390	13,596 00	30	47,497	14,249 10	30	60,660	24, 198 90
15 15 15 15 15	111,709 2,446 369 18,905 5,209 274,137	16, 756 35 366 90 55 35 9, 835 75 781 35 82, 941 10	15 15 15 15 15 30	107, 615 6, 763 6, 661 39, 001 8, 673 951, 978	16, 142 95 1, 014 45 999 15 5, 850 15 1, 300 95 75, 383 40	15 15 15 15 15 15	149, 217 111 258 38, 306 4, 990 299, 679	22, 382 55 16 65 38 76 5, 746 90 748 50 89, 903 70
4 4	4, 038 40, 567 389	161 59 1,62± 68 15 98	4 4	98,791 159,808 1,050	1,151 64 6,112 39 42 00	4	95,317 565,698 1,324	1
94 94	654, 459 350, 486	157,068 48 84,116 64	94 94	741, 438 352, 899	177,945 12 84,695 76	94 94	776, 743 472, 907	186,418 39 113,497 68
8 4 8 12 15 19 94 30	1, 643 1, 367, 426 291, 633 8, 576 2, 314, 065 169, 254 1, 495, 074 35, 017	131 44 54,697 00 93,330 64 1,029 19 347,109 75 32,156 96 358,817 76 10,505 10	8 4 8 12 15 19 94 30	17, 891 2, 436, 685 410, 685 19, 268 3, 339, 108 154, 976 1, 564, 591 38, 378	1,431 98 97,467 40 39,853 92 1,479 16 500,866 90 99,445 44 375,509 04 9,713 40	8 4 8 19 15 19 94 30	4,602 2,124,564 445,553 10,685 3,215,398 135,452 1,786,999 59,911	363 16 84, 992 36 35, 690 94 1, 299 00 482, 309 70 25, 735 88 428, 579 76 17, 973 30
<del></del>	902, 293, 875	38,671,949 10		259,047,014	48,869,879 21		279, 872, 327	53,979,570 09

### ULATION.

1858.	1859.	1860.
Value.	Value.	Value.
<b>8903</b> , 293, 875 64, 756, 975 15, 569, 300	\$959,047,014 63,509,865 16,918,951	6279, 679, 327 67, 136, 466 15, 155, 398
999, 613, 150	338, 768, 130	362, 163, 941

No. 6.

Statement exhibiting the value of foreign merchandise imported into, and the value of foreign merchandise and domestic produce exported from, the United States during the year ending on the 30th of June, 1859.

		1)KPOBTS.				EXPORTS.		
Countries.				For	Foreign merchandlae.	lae.	Demostic per	Total foreston
	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.	Frec.	Duttable.	Total.	duce.	용
Great Britain—England Scotland Ireland	\$3,850,089 23,201 1,765	\$114,065,880 7,056,704 756,782	\$117,915,969 7,079,905 758,547	\$1,931,668 14,168	\$775,850 33,281 35,100	\$2, 707, 518 47, 449 36, 100	\$166,078,734 2,704,596 3,372,456	\$168, 786, 252 2, 752, 045 3, 407, 556
Total Great Britain	875,	121,879 366	125, 754, 421	1,945,	844, 231	2, 790, 067	172, 155, 786	174, 945, 853
France British East Indies	3, 561, 024	5, 136, 205	8, 697, 229	1, 088, 119,	12,419	1, 268, 145	1, 231, 893	
Philippine Islands	64,073	32, 694, 915	2,866,754 84.054,424	68, 674.	376.599	68, 30%	11, 217, 268	68, 302
Porto Rico	30,210	4, 790, 115	4,820,325	285,068	50,808	335,876	1,699.326	2,035,202
Hayti	2, 441, 205	225,041	2, 666, 246		223, 201	229, 109	2, 265, 655	2, 484, 764
New Granada	320,	2, 027, 920 2, 262, 860	2,848,141		144,801	178,770	1, 384, 194	56 <b>2</b> ,
Bracil	18, 443, 466	3, 996, 376	22, 439, 842	199,	128, 411	327, 972	5,929,004	6, 256, 976
China	Š,	2,828,353	10, 791, 381	2, 724,	169, 611	894,	33,	127,
All other countries	35, 691, 188	40, 425, 372	76, 116, 560	4, 633, 618	6, 857, 590	11, 491, 208	88,	102, 080, 497
Total	79. 721. 116	259, 047, 014	338, 768, 130	11, 815, 027	9.080.050	20 895 077	385 894 885	856 780 469

talement exhibiting the value of foreign merchandise imported into, and the value of foreign merchandise and domestic produce exported from, the United States during the year ending June 30, 1860.

						EX PORTS.		
Countries.		IXPOSTS.		For	Foreign merchandise	lise.	Domestic mo-	Total foreign
	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.	duce.	and domestic.
Great Britain—England Scotland Ireland	\$2, 621, 780 45, 664 9, 171	\$130, 442, 933 4, 561, 523 914, 555	\$133, 064, 71? 4, 607, 187 923, 726	\$3, 906, 368 5, 176 12, 490	\$1,924,880 132,030 99,821	\$6,831,248 137,206 111,711	\$187.095,952 4,867,218 4,297,586	\$192, 927, 200 5, 004, 424 4, 409, 297
Total Great Britain	2,676,615	135, 919, 011	138, 595, 626	3, 924, 034	2, 156, 131	6,080,165	196, 260, 756	202, 340, 921
British East Indies.	4, 147, 109	6, 545, 233	10, 692, 342	91,051	37,902	128, 73,	1, 111, 697	240, 441,
Cuba. Porto Rico.	1,966,403	32, 065, 874 4, 464, 750	34,032,277 4,512,188	272, 334	362, 622	634, 956	11,747,913	12, 382, 869
Two Sicilies Hayti	193, 497	191, 94,	2, 384, 577	25,314 12,281	1, 144	26,458	484, 190	510,648
New Granada	1, 589, 763	253, 185,	2, 843, 568	14,877	137,822	152, 699	1,642,800	1,795,499
Frasil.	17, 127, 121 9, 867, 946 89, 697, 017	4, 087, 682 3, 698, 641	13, 566, 587	223,650 1,681,156 5,979,653	111,370	335,020 1,735,334	7, 170, 784	6, 280, 255 8, 906, 118
Total	82, 291, 614	27.	362, 163, 941	14, 949, 829	11, 983, 193	933,	873, 189, 274	22,

F. BIGGER, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 30, 1860.

No. 7.

Statement showing the imports and exports of specie and bullion, the imports entered for consumption, and specie and bullion, the domestic exports and specie and bullion, the excess of specie and bullion exports over specie and bullion imports, and the excess of specie and bullion imports over specie and bullion exports.

<b>2427</b>	   :@::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
Excess of species and bullion imports over species and bullion exports.	\$1,246,592 1,246,592
Excess of specie and bullion exports over specie and bullion imports.	\$9, 481, 393 2, 894, 202 24, 018, 660 37, 169, 091 28, 285, 493 34, 478, 272 52, 587, 531 41, 537, 853 56, 675, 123 33, 358, 651 56, 452, 622 57, 996, 104
Domestic exports and specie and bullion exports.	\$154, 032, 131, 146, 755, 820, 151, 898, 720, 218, 387, 511, 209, 658, 366, 230, 976, 157, 278, 241, 064, 278, 964, 908, 352, 964, 421, 342, 744, 779
Exports of specie.	\$16, 841, 616 5, 404, 648 7, 522, 994 29, 472, 252 42, 674, 135 27, 486, 875 45, 747, 343 45, 747, 343 45, 748, 928 69, 136, 928 62, 633, 147 63, 887, 411 66, 546, 239
Imports of specie Imports for con- and bullion. sumption, and specie and bul- lion imports.	\$147, 012, 126 139, 216, 408 188, 660, 625 205, 929, 811 200, 577, 739 255, 272, 740 282, 914, 077 233, 310, 152 299, 858, 570 345, 978, 570 345, 978, 570 385, 230, 919
Imports of specie and bullion.	\$6, 360, 224 6, 651, 240 4, 628, 192 5, 453, 592 5, 505, 044 4, 201, 383 6, 508, 184 8, 659, 812 4, 207, 383 12, 461, 799 19, 274, 496 7, 434, 789 8, 550, 135
	1848 1849 1850 1851 1853 1855 1855 1856 1858 1859 1869

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 28, 1860.

F. BIGGER, Register.

No. 8.

Statement exhibiting the values of articles of foreign production imported into the United States from, and the exports of foreign merchandise and domestic produce to, certain countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859.

l			123 123 123 123 131 131
		Nats.	\$16,488 126,912 126,915 13,657 14,840 44,864 1,131
	Paying duty.	Jute, Sisal grass, coir, &c.	\$1,859,639 124 124 1,861,671
	Paying	Indigo.	\$292, 687 41,045 9, 297 9, 297 8, 146 93, 277 66, 890 12
IMPORTS.		Fruits.	\$1,982 124,950 8,094 829,365 1,191 549 326 1,215 10,788
		Linseed, not em- bracing flax- seed.	\$24,873 \$2,388,786 730 227,960 252,833 2,389,516
	Free of duty.	Tea.	\$24,873 \$2,388,786 7,227,960 7,262,833 2,389,516
		Coffee.	\$271, 662 22, 148 13, 077 26, 552 2, 120, 627 116, 292 1, 727, 523 18, 352, 654 22, 649, 294
	Countries.	7	British East Indies Philippine Islands Cuba Porto Rico Two Sicilies Hayti New Granada Veneznela Brazii China

No. 8.—STATEMENT—Continued.

	•		
		Tea.	\$58,001
		Coffee.	6, 981 1, 334 1, 334 6, 483 2, 150
		Spices.	\$294,927 14,693 1,905 194 303 44 378 165,905
IMPORTS.	Paying duty.	Sugar.	\$148, 074 527, 425 527, 425 3, 865, 891 288 41 32, 737 1, 367, 218 602, 849
		Saltpetre.	761, 861
		Baw hides.	\$30,253 \$6,193 \$6,376 \$53,893 \$7,048,796 1,568,953
		Molacees.	\$3,961,503 791,256 4,430 63 63
Ų	Countries.		British East Indias Cuba Porto Rico. Two Sicilies Hayti. New Granada. Veneruela. Brazil China.

No. 8.—STATEMENT—Continued.

		IMPORTS.		•		
Countries.		Paying duty.			KX POBTE.	
	Tobacco, cigars, &c.	All other articles imported.	Total imports.	Foreign exports.	Domestic exports.	Total exports, including spe- cie.
British East Indies	\$3.298	\$4, 451, 060	\$8. 697. 229	\$131,722	\$1.231.893	\$1,363,615
Philippine Islands	93, 480	278,271	2,866,754	68, 302		68, 302
Cabs	4, 415, 424	2, 348, 393	34,054,424	1,050,934	11,217,268	12, 268, 202
Porto Rico	6,453	81,997	4,820,325	335,876	1, 699, 326	2, 035, 202
	9 046	1, 221, 629	2, 180, 629	52, 561 990 100	523,210	575,771
New Granada	664,218	1,400,731	2,848,141	178,770	1, 384, 194	1,562,964
Venezuela	4, 784	348, 173	4, 231, 031	76, 228	1,644,271	1,720,499
Brazil	211	1, 104, 834	22, 439, 842	327,972	5, 929, 004	6, 256, 976
China	35,041	2, 752, 868	10, 791, 381	2,894,183	4, 233, 016	7, 127, 199
Total	5, 224, 955	14, 442, 149	95, 596, 002	5, 345, 657	30, 117, 837	35, 463, 494

Statement exhibiting the values of articles of foreign production imported into the United States from, and the exports of foreign merchandise and domestic produce to, certain countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

		Nuts.	\$12,146 170,978 16,656 16,856 35,386 934
	duty.	Jute, Sisal grass, coir, &c.	\$138,157 1,631,984 43 120 120 10,435 1,780,771
	Paying duty.	Indigo.	\$621,449 167,092 4,896 253 253 181,754 9,065 135
IMPORTS.		Fruits.	\$78 12,685 12,095 961,562 25 52 149 149 388 7,022 1,108,051
		Linseed, not embracing flax-seed.	\$400 \$2,753,194 11 91 8,799,141 2,753,194
	Free of duty.	Теая.	\$400 \$2,753,194 11 91 82,753,194 8,799,141 2,753,194
		Coffee.	\$245, 654 49, 134 11, 491 12, 890 206, 387 1, 291, 339 16, 984, 135
	Countries.		British East Indies Philippine Islands Cuba Cuba Porto Rico Two Sicilies Hayti New Granada Venesuela Brazil China

STATEMENT—Continued.

		REPU	ET ON THE FINANCES.
		Tes.	1,946 4,843 679
		Coffee.	\$30, 301 \$102, 736 1, 946 4, 843 679
		Spices.	\$569,358 12,748 2,377 81 81 396 396 246.830
IMPORTS.	Paying duty.	Sugar.	\$126,810 781,676 23,279,100 3,656,841 113 113 28,621 1,104,205 630,930
		Ealtpetre.	788,899,897
		Baw hides.	\$1,288,482 44,318 615 8,354 8,354 289 22,690 697,136 1,218,508 1,066,689 3,677 4,250,759
		Molasses.	\$4,063,021 767,932 13 18 18 4,830,984
	Countries.		British East Indies Philippine Islands Cuba Porto Rico Two Sicilies Hayii Hayii Chemuch Total

STATEMENT-Continued.

		IMPORTS				
Countries.		Paying duty.			KX PORTS.	•
	Tobacco, cigars, &c.	All other articles imported.	Total imports.	Foreign ex- ports.	Domestic exports.	Total exports, including specie.
British East Indies Philippine Islands Cub Porto Rico Two Sicilies Hayti Hayti New Granada Veneranela Brazil China	\$1,078 100,030 4,130,834 1,274 1,274 286 612,533 1,698 1,698 49,250 4,887,062	\$2, 666, 897 57, 871 456, 157 18, 173 1, 057, 998 70, 266 842, 892 227, 071 1, 880, 886 2, 743, 906 10, 022, 117	\$6, 545, 233 2, 195, 739 32, 065, 874 4, 464, 750 2, 191, 080 2, 191, 080 2, 255, 805 1, 485, 138 4, 087, 883 5, 698, 641 59, 682, 588	\$128,953 73,265 634,956 263,913 26,458 231,777 152,699 91,650 335,020 1,735,334	\$1,111,697 368,209 11,747,913 1,517,837 484,190 2,441,905 1,642,800 1,056,250 5,945,236 7,170,784	\$1, 240, 650 441, 474 12, 382, 869 1, 781, 7. 0 510, 648 2, 673, 682 1, 147, 900 6, 280, 255 8, 906, 118 37, 160, 845

F. BIGGER, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 30, 1860.

### No. 9.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, Philadelphia, November 3, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to present the following report of the operations of the mint of the United States and its branches for the year

ending June 30, 1860.

The amount of gold and silver received during the year, that is to say, from the 1st of July, 1859, to the 30th of June, 1860, inclusive, was as follows: Gold deposits, \$22,673,192 21; silver deposits and purchases, \$3,152,437 15; total gold and silver bullion received, \$25,825,629 36. The coinage operations during the same period were as follows: Gold coins issued, \$16,445,476; fine gold bars, \$7,001,807 35; silver coins, \$2,769,920; silver issued in bars, \$480,716 26; cent coins, \$342,000. Total coinage operations, \$27,039,919 61, comprised in 43,885,721 pieces of all denominations of coins.

The operations during the year were distributed as follows: At the mint in Philadelphia the deposits of gold amounted to \$4,266,018 93; the gold coinage, including \$170,275 34 in fine bars, was \$4,354,576 84. Silver bullion received, \$756,505 41; silver coins struck, \$835,420; silver bars made and issued, \$21,656 30; cents coined, \$342,000. Total deposits of gold and silver, \$5,022,524 34. Total coinage, \$5,553,653 14, comprised in 38,099,348 separate pieces or denominations of coins.

At the branch mint at New Orleans the amount of deposits of gold was \$153,731 71, and of silver, \$1,381,113 40. The coinage amounted to \$169,000 in gold, and \$1,598,422 33 in silver coins, including \$25,422 33 in bars. Total deposits of gold and silver, \$1,534,845 11.

Total coinage, \$1,767,422 33, comprised in 4,322,550 pieces.

The branch mint at San Francisco received during the year gold deposits to the value of \$11,319,913 83, and deposits of silver of the value of \$480,139 75. The coinage amounted to \$11,889,000 in gold, and \$572,911 52 in silver, including \$211,411 52 in bars. Total deposits at this branch of the mint of gold and silver, \$11,800,053 58, and total coinage, \$12,461,911 52, composed of 1,417,475 separate pieces or denominations of coins.

At the branch mint at Dahlonega the sum of \$67,085 21 in gold was deposited for coinage. The amount of coinage was \$69,477, com-

prised in 15.874 pieces.

The deposits and coinage at the branch mint at Charlotte were as follows: gold deposits, \$134,491 17; gold coinage, \$133,697 50, com-

prised in 30,474 pieces.

The assay office at New York received during the year gold deposits to the amount of \$6,731,951 36, and silver bullion to the value of \$534,678 59. The same establishment melted and refined, and made into fine bars, gold bullion of the value of \$6,831,532 01; and silver bars of the value of \$222,226 11. Total deposits of gold and silver, \$7,266,629 95. Total amount of fine bars of gold and silver made during the year, \$7,053,758 12.

The amount of gold produced from the mines in the United States deposited during the year was \$18,971,041 75; and of silver the sum of \$293,797 05. The sources from whence these supplies of the precious metals have been obtained for the last year, as well as previous years, are stated in the statistical tables attached to this report.

Within the last year some new mines of silver have been brought to our notice, the most important of which are those situated in the Washoe region in the Territory of Utah, about three hundred and thirty miles northeast from San Francisco. At the branch mint in that city upwards of \$80,000 were received from those mines during the last fiscal, and they promise a considerable and increasing supply of silver for that institution and the other mints. It has, however, given some trouble when used as an agent or assistant for parting silver from native gold, on account of the presence of antimony; a very small portion of which induces brittleness in the gold. A similar annoyance has, we are informed, occurred in the British mint, in its operations upon Australian gold.

The gold mines in Kansas have produced during the year the sum of \$622,000, and there are indications that the supply of gold bullion from thence will hereafter be increased. This enlargement in the production of gold from Kansas is interesting from the fact that the supply from the mines of California to the mints have been for years past declining. In 1853 the mints received deposits of California gold to the value of nearly fifty-six millions of dollars; during the

last year the amount was somewhat below twenty millions.

In the gold producing regions of Kansas, namely, at Denver, a private minting establishment has been set in operation by Messrs. Clark, Graham & Co., from which pieces of ten and five dollars are issued. They are of various grades of fineness; our assays show them to be from 815 to 838 thousandths, and the pieces are evidently made direct from native gold with its silver alloy, without any attempt to fix or maintain any exact standard. The weight is greater than in corresponding pieces of the national coinage, in order to make up for the deficiency of fineness. The ten dollar pieces vary from 273 to 283½ grains. On the average, and adding the value of the silver alloy, and deducting the mint charges, the pieces are found to be of professed value, or slightly over. The devices on the ten dollar piece are appropriate and distinctive; but on the five dollar piece they are made in close imitation to the legal coin, a reprehensible and illegal practice, countenanced by previous similar emissions in California.

Within the last year fraudulent practices upon our gold coins have greatly increased. The mint is giving the most earnest attention to devising the best remedies against these practices; and the same subject is undergoing a careful investigation by scientific men not connected with the mint, under an appropriation made by Congress.

The new cents have heretofore been issued in exchange for the fractions of the Spanish and Mexican dollar, and for the old copper cents. As the Spanish and Mexican pieces were received at their nominal values, large amounts of these coins have been brought to the melting pot, and thus the community has been relieved from an irregular and depreciated currency. But it has required the issue of

a large amount of cents, and induced a temporary redundancy of that coin in some of the eastern cities. They are gradually, however, being distributed to all parts of our country, including a portion of the southern States, where the copper cent was scarcely known as a circulating medium. Since the passage of the act of June 25, 1860, the issues have been limited to exchanges for the copper cents, except the supplying of the government offices with the new issues, and distant parts of the country is limited amounts. In order to accelerate the process of relieving the community from the cumbrous and inconvenient copper cents, the mint now pays the expenses of transportation on them, and will make returns in the new issues. This arrangement will tend to relieve the country from a burdensome currency without increasing the amount of circulation of that denomination of coins.

The third section of the act of Congress approved February 21, 1857, makes it "the duty of the director of the mint to cause assays to be made from time to time of such foreign coins as may be known to our commerce, to determine their average weight, fineness, and value; and embrace in his annual report a statement of the results thereof." In previous reports I have presented the results of the assays which have been made of such foreign gold and silver coins as ame within our notice, or could be procured for examination and assay. Since the last annual report several varieties of coins, not heretofore noticed, have been assayed. The result of these assays, ogether with those previously made, will be found in the tabular statements of the weight, fineness, and values of foreign gold and silver coins, which are attached to this report. Some remarks in reference to the coins not heretofore reported upon, may, however, be properly presented.

The coinage of Tunis has recently emerged from barbarism and assumed a civilized aspect. As late as 1839 there were no gold coins issued, and the professedly silver coins were nearly three-fourths copper. The new gold piece of twenty-five piastres, dated A. H. 1276—corresponding to A. D. 1859—weighs .161 ounce, or 77.3 grains, is 900 thousandths fine, and consequently very nearly of the value of three dollars; after deducting mint charges for re-coinage, \$2 98.5. The silver coin of five piastres, A. H. 1268, (1851) weighs .511 ounce, or 245.3 grains, is 898½ thousandths fine, (intended for 900,) and therefore worth 61.8 cents. These results make the gold piastre twelve cents, and the silver piastre nearly twelve cents and four-tenths of a

cent for exchange calculations.

The eighty real gold piece of Spain, 1845, not received here until recently, will be found in the tabular statements above referred to. It has been superseded by the new series of Spanish coinage, but is still current.

The half and quarter of the silver 2,000 reis piece of Brazil have not hitherto been assayed at the mint They prove to be of the same standards of the principal piece, and are proportional in value.

A new silver dollar has been issued in Bolivia, greatly reduced in weight and value as compared with the former issue. A number of the pieces of the date 1859 average .648 ounce, or 311 grains; and

being 992 thousandths fine, are worth 78.6 cents. They are closely adjusted to the depreciation of the half dollar, which has been issued

by that government for a number of years past.

The envoys from the empire of Japan who were accredited to the government of the United States visited the mint on the 13th and 14th of June last. In compliance with their wishes and your instructions, I caused several assays to be made in their presence of the coins of Japan and of our own issues, conforming to their request to have an entire cobang assayed, instead of a small piece as is our usual The annexed tables will show the result of these assays. The valuation there given of the cobang includes the silver contained as alloy. Although the new cobang does not quite come up to \$3 60. it was conceded to the embassy to make that valuation the basis of commercial rates. This makes the itzetu (the unit of Japan) 90 cents, which is a convenient figure and sufficiently exact. In order to present this subject more fully I have deemed it proper to annex to this report a copy of the certified statement, which was furnished to the envoys, of the result of the assays made in their presence, and also a copy of my communication to them, through the department, under date of the 20th of June last. Subsequently to these transactions we have obtained, and placed in the cabinet of the mint, a Japanese oban; it weighs 5.30 ounces; is 667 thousandths fine, and of the value of \$75 24, including the silver alloy. This piece does not appear to have any definite relation to the cobang, or to the itzetu. It is probably used as a commercial bar. It is, however, properly ranked among the coins, and is certainly the largest one which has come under our notice. It is of an oval shape, the larger diameter being six inches and one-eight of an inch, the smaller three inches and threetourths of an inch.

Since the close of the fiscal year there has been a recoinage by the order of the department of a portion of the thick gold dollars which had accumulated in the treasury of the United States. As there is some misapprehension on this subject in the public mind, a few remarks respecting it may not be inappropriate at this time. issues of the gold dollar, the coinage of which was commenced in 1849, were less in diameter than those issued since 1853, the latter being larger than the former to the extent of the one-tenth of an inch. This enlargement of the coin is a decided improvement, especially as it is more conveniently handled. But there is certainly an inconvenience in having two pieces in circulation of the same value but of different sizes and devices. In view of this inconvenience, and of the fact that a large amount of these gold dollars had accumulated at the assistant treasury in New York, and could not be used, the department directed the recoinage referred to. There are vet in circulation upwards of fifteen millions of gold dollars, of which \$9,590,000 are of the thick, or first issues, and \$5,440,000 are of the enlarged

It is to be regretted that the system of banking adopted in most of the States tends to exclude small gold coins from circulation. It is certainly the true policy of the country to extend the uses of gold, and drive out of existence that which circulates in the place of it.

On this subject I beg to renew some suggestions which I presented in the mint report for the year 1855. There is one point connected with this subject and with the general management of the national coinage which, although left by law to the discretion of the director of the mint, in subordination to the Secretary of the Treasury, and cannot be made the subject of particular legislation, yet it is of so much importance to the community generally that this occasion seems appropriate to give it a fair and general understanding. The thirtieth section of the general mint law—act of January 18, 1837—provides that "in the denominations of coin delivered, the treasurer shall comply with the wishes of the depositor, unless when impracticable or inconvenient to do so; in which case the denomination of coin shall be designated by the director." In view of the fact that depositors are always paid before their bullion is operated upon, out of a stock of coins previously made ready, it is evident that in the preparation of such a supply of coins the director is to use his discretion in regard to the denomination before conferring with depositors, and they may or may not be exactly suited in the payment. Undoubtedly, in the issue of coins every proper attention should be given to the probable demand, and especially in the silver coinage, which it is to be presumed is wanted for immediate use, and not for storage in vaults. Heretofore the general practice has been to pay depositors in the coin they have desired, and it is not intended by these observations to give notice that this usage will be entirely abandoned. But the chief design of a national mint is to subserve the interests of the people at large preferably to a few large owners of bullion or coin. The interests of the public and of depositors are not always concurrent in the matter under discussion. Depositors of large amounts call for coin in a form which gives the least trouble to count, and banking institutions, in addition to that, may prefer it in a form not likely to be drawn out. Many who present their checks at these institutions would, doubtless, ask for specie, but are deterred from doing so by the expectation of receiving double eagles instead of half or quarter eagles. In a word, the plain effect of issuing gold coin of a large size is to keep down the circulation of specie and increase the use of paper money. This remark, of course, does not apply to such localities where paper money is prohibited, as, for example, in the State of California, because in such cases the different currencies cannot come in conflict. Before the act of Congress authorizing the issuing of gold in stamped bars there was, it is true, a necessity for the issue of large coins, as well to meet the demands for shipment to Europe as, in some measure, to relieve the pressure upon the mint. There was no kind of propriety in going through the manipulations and bearing the expenses of making small gold coins to be directly melted down in foreign mints or refineries. But since the important change in our mint laws, before referred to, a distinction has been made to meet the demands of trade, by which gold intended for exportation is cast into fine bars, whilst that which is needed for home currency is converted into coin. If we look to the example of the wealthiest and most civilized nations of the globe we shall find that their largest gold coin, to speak in a general way, does not exceed our half-eagle

in value. Such is the case in Great Britain, France, Russia, the Netherlands, and other countries. There are pieces of ten thalersabout eight dollars of our money—coined in Germany, but apparently for international use. The same may be said of the North and South American doubloon, of which the amount coined is small. It would no longer be an embarrassment to the principal mint, nor to the branches, except perhaps the branch at San Francisco, (and to that institution these views are not intended particularly to apply,) to coin all the gold that is likely to be offered in pieces of five dollars and It is true that nearly as much labor is expended in the manufacture of a gold dollar or a quarter eagle as of an eagle or double eagle, and in thus offering to make the smaller demoninations a large increase of work is assumed; but this consideration is met by another -that the division of labor and the present efficiency of the mint establishments will enable us to meet such increase without additional expenditures. The manufacture of fine bars at the assay office in New York, and the coinage at the branch mint at San Francisco, have so divided the work upon gold bullion as to remove all apprehension of difficulty or delay. It is not by any means assumed that the coinage of the eagle and the double eagle should be discontinued. the contrary, they will be indispensable at San Francisco; they may in some emergencies be required to be coined at Philadelphia and at New Orleans; but as a general rule, adapted to the principal mint and to the branches in the Atlantic States, it is believed that the time has come to return to the smaller denominations of gold coin, issuing almost the whole in pieces not larger than the half-eagle; and this upon the ground already adverted to—particularly applicable to a country so favored with the original production of the precious metal—that the people at large are entitled to a greater portion of real, imperishable money, and that a cardinal point, at which this reform is to be begun or aided, is the place where the gold is put into shape and size for circulation. As our larger gold coins are the most exposed to the fraudulent practice of splitting and inserting other metals, a contrivance which has recently increased in our country, the suggestions herein made acquire additional importance. also be found useful, as a further means to prevent such nefarious practices, to increase the diameter and reduce the thickness of several of the denominations of our coins, as has been done in that of the gold dollar and three-dollar piece.

The tabular statements attached to this report are as follows: A, the deposits and coinage at the mint and its branches and the assay office, during the year ending June 30, 1860; B, statement of the amount of gold and silver of domestic production deposited at the institutions above named, during the same period; C, the coinage operations of all the minting establishments of the United States from their respective organizations to the 30th of June, 1860, numbered from one to seven inclusive; D, the entire deposits of domestic gold at these institutions for the same period, numbered from one to seven, inclusive; E, statement of the production of domestic silver from the 1st of January, 1841, to the close of the last fiscal year; F, the amount of silver of less denomination than one dollar, coined since the passage

of the act of February 21, 1853, reducing the weight of such coins; G, the amount and denominations of fractions of the Spanish and Mexican dollar deposited at the mint at Philadelphia, for the new cent; H, a statement of the amount of fractions of the Spanish and Mexican dollar purchased for silver coinage, since the passage of the act of February 21, 1857, entitled "An act relating to foreign coins, and to the coinage of cents at the mint of the United States;" I, the amount of cents of former issue deposited at the mint at Philadelphia for the new cent; J, a statement of the weight, fineness, and value of foreign gold coins; K, a similar statement of the weight, fineness, and value of foreign silver coins.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your faithful servant,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Director of the Mint.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington Oity.

Statement of deposits and coinage at the United United States and its branches during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

### DEPOSITS.

Description.	Mint of U. Statos, Philadelphia.	Branch mint, New Orleans.	Branch mint, San Francisco.	Branch mint, Dablonega.	Branch mint, Charlotte.	Assay office, New York.	Total.
eorp.							
Foreign soin Foreign bullion United States celn, (O. E.) United States bullion	4, 900, 866 68	20, 306 98 30, 506 98	<b>4</b> 11,319,913 83	#11,319,913 63 #67,066 91 #134,491 17	<b>6</b> 134, 491 17	\$114,405 00 \$01,404 00 4,338 00 6,311,804 36	\$146,613 33 304,319 97 8,545 50 89,183,731 11
Total gold	4, 906, 018 93	11 183,731 71	11,319,913 63	67,085 21	134,491 17	6, 731, 951 36	92, 673, 192 91
SILVER. Deposited, (including purchases)	738, 897 17 83, 606 94	1,380,419 08	336,080 86 144,108 89			409, <b>899 99</b> 195, 978 60	9,858,640 10 993,797 05
Total aliver	756,505 41	1,381,113 40	480, 139 75			534, 678 59	3, 159, 437 15
Total gold and aliver	5,029,594.34	1,534,845 11	11,800,053 58	67,085 21	134,491 17	7,266,689 95	25, 625, 639 36
Less redsposits at the different institutions: gold, (United States bullion,) \$6.189,679 38; aliver, \$386,373 30.							3, 551, 658 66
Total deposits							<b>50,</b> 874, 578 70

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Denomination.	Mint of the Phila	e United Statos, Indelphia.	Brench of	Branch mint, New Orieans.	Branch Fra	Branch mint, San Francisco.	Branch mint, Dahlonega.	mint,	Branch	Branch mint, Charlotte.	Assety 9	Assery office, New York.	H	Total.
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value. Pieces.	Pleces.	Value.	Pleces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
60LD.								İ						
Dockie eagles Eagles Three dollar Quarter eagles Dollars Three bars	188, 615 16, 013 19, 734 13, 408 13, 731 745	27.72, 300 00 180, 130 00 180, 630 00 24, 208 00 78, 108 50 17, 573 00	4.8 008	600 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	278 10,000 16,700 16,700 11,000 11,000	11,589,500 00 100,000 00 83,500 00 21,000 00 73,000 00	18,800	4,005 1,473	83,006 7,469	7, 469 18, 679 50		10 0827 1238 948	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	915,458,800 00 381,130 00 361,145 00 61,206 00 138,980 00 87,915 00 7,001,807 38
Total gold	336,218	4,354,576 84	19,550	169,000 00	655, 475	855, 475 11, 889, 000 00	15,874	69, 477	80,474 133,697	33,697 50		6,831,538 01	1,044,591	93,447,983 35
Bullar Baif dollars Quarter dollars Dimes Pland dimes Three-cent pieces	315,530 349,800 908,800 578,000 870,000 548,000	315, 530 00 174, 800 00 887, 450 00 43, 500 00 16, 440 00 21, 656 30	9, 218, 000 388, 000 370, 000 1, 060, 000	890,000 00 97,000 00 37,000 00 53,000 00	4,89 4,60 000 000 000	5,000 00 346,500 00 6,000 00 4,000 00						11 965 366	3,524,800 1,531,800 1,930,000 548,000	600, 530 60 1,687, 400 60 330, 450 00 98, 600 00 98, 440 60 18, 440 60
Total silver	3, 569, 130	857,078 30	4,310,000	1,598,429 33	769, 000	572,911 52			İ			250,996 11	8,641,130	3,950,636 96
Cents 34,200,000	34, 200, 000	342,000 00											34, 200, 000	343,000 00
Total copper 34, 200, 00	34, 900, 000	342, 000 00											34, 200, 000	342,000 00
RECAPITULATION. Total gold.	330,918	4,354,576 84	19,550 169,000	169,000 00	655, 475	11,889,000 00	15, 874	68,477	30, 474 1			6,831,538 01	1,044,591	23,447,983 35 3,950,636,94
Total copper.	34, 900, 000	348, 000											34, 900, 000	349,000
Total coinage	38, 000, 348	5, 553, 663 14	4, 399, 550	1,767,423 33	1,417,475	5, 553, 653 14 4, 382, 550 1, 767, 423 33 1,417,475 19,461,911 59	15,874	20,477	30,474	30, 474 133, 697 50	<u>-</u>	7,063,758 19 43,885,721	43, 885, 721	27,039,919 61

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Statement of deposits and coinage at the Mint of the United States and its branches during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

### States and DEPOSITS.

Description.	Mint of U. States, Philadelphia.	Branch mint, New Orleans.	Branch mint, San Francisco.	Branch mint, Dahlonega.	Branch mint, Charlotte.	Assay office, New York.	Total.
eoiD.							
Foreign soin. Foreign ballion United States coin. (O. 8.). United States ballion.	4, 900, 866 68	26, 306 98 89, 566 98	<b>(11,319,913 83</b>	(11,319,913 83 467,066 91 (0134,491 17	<b>6</b> 134,491 17	\$114,405 00 301,404 00 4,338 00 6,311,804 36	(0.18) 33 304, 319 97 304, 319 97 85 50 86, 545 50 80, 183, 781 11
Total gold	4, 966, 018 93	11. 187, 231	11,319,913 83	67,085 21	134,491 17	6,731,961 36	92, 673, 192 91
Bitver.  Deposited, (including purchasen)	738, 897 17 83, 606 94	1,380,419 08	336, 080 86 144, 108 89			409, <b>899</b> 99 195, 878 60	2, 858, 640 10 293, 797 05
Total silver	756,505 41	1,381,113 40	480, 139 75	480, 139 75		634,678 59	3, 159, 457 15
Total fold and allver	5,028,594 34	1,534,845 11	11,800,053 58	67,085 21	134,491 17	7,266,629 95	25,825,639 36
Less redeposits at the different institutions: gold, (United States bullions), 85, 158, 679 36; silver, \$286, 573 30.							3, 551, 053 66
Total deposits							82, 274, 578 70

### COINAGE.

Denomination.	Mint of the Phila	United States, idelphia.	Branch Ork	Branch mint, New Orieans.	Branch Fra	Branch mint, San Francisco.	Branch mint, Dahlonega.	ngint,	Branc Ober	Branch mint, Obarlotte.	Assay 9	Auny office, New York.		Total.
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
6055														
Double eagles		83, T.B	4,350	967,000 00		\$11,599,500							778,940	15,458, 800
Bedes	16,013	8	8		Ö. 2	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	9	000	8	00 A0K 11K A0K A0		:	<b>2</b>	S 8
Three dollars	13,400	\$5.00 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200			7,90	900	3		1	3			9,48	61,150
Quarter eagles	18,781	34,300,50			8	2			7,469	18,672 50	:		55,50	196,080
Fine bars	:	170,275 34			13,000	13,000	1,472	1,972				66.831.539.01	CIR SM	7,001,807 35
Unparted bars		:			_									
Total gold	818,918	4,354,576 84	12,550	169,000 00	655, 475	655, 475 11, 889, 000 00	15,874	69,477	80, 474 133, 697	33,697 50		6,831,539 01	1,044,591	23,447,283 35
SILVER.	<u></u>								Ī					
Dollars		315,550 00	280,000	980,000	4,500 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	5,000 00	:	:	:				98,530	600,530
Ouarter dollars		227, 450 00	× 88	9,5	38									330,450
Dimes	578,000	57,600 00	32	3,000	40,000		:				_	:	986	88
Three-cent pieces		16,46 8		3									88. 88.	16,440 0
Bars	:	21,656	:	85, 488 33	:	211,411 50	:	:		:	:	232,236 11		480,716 9
Total aliver	3, 569, 130	857,076 30	4,310,000 1,598,499	1,598,499 33	762,000	572,911 52					:	239,996 11	8,641,130	3,950,636.96
Corres.	34 000 000	00 000 072											34 000 000	טייט פויט
Balf cents.	س نصوری												, mary	3 20, 22
Total capper 34, 900, 000	34, 900, 000	342,000 00											34, 900, 000	343,000 00
RECAPITULATION.														
Total gold	330,918	4,354,576 84	19,550	169,000 00	_	855, 475 11, 889, 000 00	15,874	69,477	30, 474	30, 474 133, 697 50	:	6,831,539 01	1,044,591	23,447,983
Total copper3, 569, 130	3, 589, 130 34, 900, 000	857,076 30 349,000 60	4, 310, 000	58, 58 21	•	572,911 52						11 973 (783	34, 200, 000	88 983 638 K
Total coinage	36, 099, 348	5, 553, 663 14		4,388,550 1,767,428 33 1,417,475 19,461,911 59	1.417.475	19, 461, 911, 59	18.874	69.47	30.474	30, 474 133, 697, 50		7,053,758 19 43,885,731	43, 885, 721	27.039.919 61

B.—Statement of the amount of gold and silver of domestic production deposited at the mint of the United States and its branches during the fiscal year ending Inne 30, 1860.

From whence derived.	Mint U. States, Philadelphia.	Branch mint, San Francisco.	Branch mint, New Orleans.	Branch mint, Dahlonega.	Branch mint, Charlotte.	Assay office, New York.	Total.
Galifornia Kanses Kanses Kughis Georgia North Carolina South Carolina Tennessee Tennessee Utah Arisona Nebraska	\$663,389 02 346,604 05 17,402 62 7,556 41 8,450 11 2,780 16	\$11, 319, 913 83	\$87,135 00 1,770 39	\$1,097 37 24,908 86 35,688 92 3,485 70 2,004 36	\$6,028,628 3 248,981 0 4,202 0 1 9,756 0 9,756 0 1 1,190 0 0 1,190 0 0 1,190 0 0 1,190 0 0 1,190 0 0 1,190 0 0 1,190 0 0 1,190 0 0 0 1,190 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	\$6,023,628 36 248,981 00 4,202 00 19,368 00 9,756 00 4,680 00 1,190 00	\$18,095,163 58 622,264 30 21,604 63 63,161 98 2,004 36 2,780 16 681 58 4,680 00 1,190 00
Total	1,048,180 26	11, 319, 918 83	89, 566 92	67,085 21	134, 491 17	6,311,804 36	18, 971, 041 75
SILVER. California, (parted). Utah, (Washoe) Lake Superior. Arisona North Carolina.	12, 201 66 10, 206 58 1, 200 00	63, 226 12 80, 882 77	701 32			62, 432 60 21, 658 00 15, 674 00 13, 357 00 12, 257 00	138, 561 70 102, 540 77 26, 880 58 13, 357 00 12, 257 00 1, 200 00
Total gold and silver	23,608 24	144, 108 89	701 32	67,085 21	67,085 21 134,491 17	125, 378 60 6, 437, 182 96	293,797 06 19, 264, 838 80

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES-Continued.

1. MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA-Continued.

	COPPER	COPPER COLMAGE.			TOTAL COLMAGE.		
Period.	Cents.	Half cents.	No. of pleces coined.	Value of gold.	Value of silver.	Value of copper.	Total value coined.
	Pieces.	Pieces.	{				1 :
1793 to 1817	29, 316, 272	2, 205, 200	158, 882, 816	50, 610, 957 50 17, 639, 382 50	48, 268, 295 75	\$319, 340 Z8 476, 574, 30	\$14, 198, 593 53 58 682 853 95
1838 to 1847	34, 967, 663		327,	491,010	913,019	92	2 9
1848	6,415,799		691,	780,930	420,020	191	34
1849	4, 178, 500	39,864	619,	948, 332	950	84	9
1850	4, 426, 844	es i	939	756, 445	909	191	<u>න</u>
1851	9,889,707	147,	985,	143, 446	797	8	œ <u>s</u>
1853	6,641,131	129.	775,	191,618	852, 571	2 62	2 9
1854	4, 236, 156	55, 358	919,	693, 069	870	38	2
1855	1,574,829	56,	885,	610, 752	419, 170	30	23
1856	2, 690, 463	40,	876,	074,388	245, 268	901	69
1857	6, 333, 456	35,	602,	245,853	428, 327	9	=
1858	23, 400, 000		833	221,876	971,823	8	8
.1859			833	949,099	009, 241	8	<u>~</u>
1860			38, 099, 348	4,354,576 84	920	9	65
Total	250, 588, 744	7, 985, 223	671, 904, 388	326, 928, 924 49	93, 951, 766 20	2, 545, 813 55	423, 426, 504 24

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES-Continued.

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Period				SILVER COINAGE.			
	Dollars.	Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Three cents.	Bars.
	7 1, 439, 517 1, 439, 517 1, 000 879, 873 15, 000 63, 600 1, 300 1, 300 1, 100 83, 140 83, 140 83, 140 84, 000 63, 500 94, 000 73, 500 83, 500 84, 500 83, 500 84, 500 84, 600 83, 500 84, 600 83, 600 84, 600 83, 600 84, 600 85, 600	Pieces. 13, 104, 453 74, 793, 560 20, 203, 333 6, 203, 333 74, 793, 660 227, 000 227, 000 270, 750 77, 170 3, 532, 708 2, 982, 000 142, 000 34, 028, 000 28, 636, 000 349, 800	Pieces 650, 280 650, 280 650, 280 650, 280 650, 280 650, 280 650, 280 650 650 650 650 650 650 650 650 650 65	Piece. 1, 007, 151 11, 874, 949 11, 874, 949 11, 874, 949 1, 921, 500 1, 026, 500 1, 526, 500 1, 536, 500 4, 470, 000 4, 890, 000 4, 890, 000 1, 760, 000 578, 890, 000 680, 000 67, 848 105	Pieces. 265, 543 14, 463, 700 11, 093, 235 668, 000 1, 309, 000 955, 000 1, 000, 500 1, 750, 000 6, 740, 000 4, 000, 000 2, 840, 000 2, 840, 000 870, 000 870, 000	Fieces Fah.  5,447,400 18,663,600 11,400,000 671,000 671,000 1,458,000 1,266,000 1,380	False.  \$31,028 09 1,327 46 843 37 9,341 08 21,656 30
Total	3,059,670	125, 806, 214	68, 222, 982	62, 448 105	67, 900, 998	40, 972, 900	1-

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES-Continued.

1. MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA—Continued.

	COPPER	COPPER COLNAGE.			TOTAL COUNAGE.		
Period.	Cents.	Half cents.	No. of pieces coined.	Value of gold.	Value of silver.	Value of copper.	Total value coined.
	Pieces.	Piese.					
1793 to 1817	29, 316, 272	5, 235, 513	52, 019, 407	510,957	\$8, 268, 295 75	\$319, 340 28	က
1818 to 1837	46, 554, 830	2, 205, 200	158, 882, 816	539, 382	40, 566, 897 15	476,574 30	တ
1838 to 1847	34, 967, 663		88, 327, 378	491,010	13,913,019 00	349,676 63	20
1848	6, 415, 799		8, 691, 444	780,930	420,050 00	64, 157 99	_
1849	4, 178, 500	39,864	9, 519, 513	948, 332	922, 950 00	41,984 32	9
1850	4, 426, 844	39,812	10, 039, 535	756, 445	409,600 00	44,467 50	က
1851	9,889,707	147,672	24, 985, 736	143, 446	446, 797 00	99, 635 43	80
1852	5,063,094		32, 612, 949	505, 638	847,410 00	50,630 94	•
1853	6, 641, 131	129, 694	69, 775, 537	191, 618	7,852,571 00	67,059 78	a
1854	4, 236, 156	55, 358	33, 919, 921	37, 693, 069 58	5, 373, 270 00	42, 638 35	43, 108, 977 93
1855	1,574,829	26,500	10,885,619	610,752	1,419,170 00	16,030 79	83
1856	2, 690, 463	40,430	25, 876, 288	074,388	3, 245, 268 09	27, 106 78	64
1857	6, 333, 456	35, 180	18, 602, 020	245,853	1,428,327 46	63,510 46	_
1858	23, 400, 000		44,833,766	221,876	4,971,823 37	234,000 00	ø,
.1859	30, 700, 000		44,833,111	660, 646	3,009,241 08	307,000 00	-
1860	34, 200, 000		38, 099, 348	354, 576	857,076 30	342,000 00	5, 553, 653 14
Total	250, 588, 744	7, 985, 223	671, 904, 388	326, 928, 924 49	93, 951, 766 20	2, 545, 813 55	423, 426, 504 24

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES-Continued.

2. BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO.

Period.				709	GOLD COUNAGE.			
	Double eagles	Kagles.	Half eagles.	Half eagles. Three dollars. Quart'r eagles	Quart'r eagles	Dollars.	Unparted bars.	Fine bars.
1864. 1866	Picos. 141, 869.	Pieces. 123, 826 9,000	<b>N</b> .	Piene.	Pieces. 246	Piece. 14, 632	Value. \$5, 641, 504 05 3, 270, 594, 93	Value. \$5,863 16 88,782 50
1856	1, 181,	73,500		34,500	71, 120	24, 600	3,047,001 29	123, 136
1858 1869 1860	885, 940 689, 140 579, 975	27,800 2,000 10,000	58, 600 9, 720 16, 700	9,000	8,000 8,000	20,000 15,000 13,000	816, 295 65	19,871 68
Total	4,941,948	256, 126	287, 388	62, 100	177, 366	87, 232	12, 775, 395 93	236, 663 89

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES-Continued.

2. BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO-Continued.

Period.			BILVER COUNAGE.	. d. B.			TOTAL 0	TOTAL COINAGE.	
	Dollars.	Half dolls.	Dollars. Half dolls. Qr. dollars.	Dimes.	Barrs.	No. of pieces.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
7981	Piene.	Picos.	Piene.	I iecse.	Value.	982.713	Value. \$9.731.574.21	Value.	Value. \$9.731.574.91
1866		121,950 211,000	412, 400 286, 000		\$23,609 45	1, 471, 272	20,957,677 43 28,315,587 84	\$164,075 00 200,609 45	21, 121, 752 43 28, 516, 147 29
1868			63,000	30,000	19, 752 61	1,362,028	19, 276, 095 65	147, 502 61	12, 540, 600 60
1860	5,000		24,000	40,000	23,469 87	1,403,893	11,889,000 00	527, 969 87 672, 911 52	14, 234, 241 00 12, 461, 911 52
Total		20,000 1,792,950	985, 400	160,000	284, 243 45	8, 775, 439	116, 566, 156 81	1, 463, 968 45	1, 463, 968 45 118, 029, 225 26
					***************************************				

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES-Continued.

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I MINT
BRANCH
3. BI

Period.			o GIOS	GOLD COLVAGE.			
	Double cagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.	•
1838 to 1847	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1,026,342	709, 926	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	550, 528	8 8 8 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	
1849 1850 1861 1863	141,000 315,000 190,000	23,900 57,500 263,000 18,000	41,000	41,000	84,000 148,000 140,000	215, 000 14, 000 290, 000 140, 000	
1863 1864 1865	71,000 3,250 8,000 250	51,000 52,500 18,000 14,500	46,000 11,100 10,600	24,000	153,000		
1867 1868 1859 1860	47, 500 24, 500 4, 350	21,500 4,000 8,200	13,000				
Total	806,850	1, 594, 292	831,025	24,000	1, 130, 628	1,004,000	•

## COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES—Continued.

## 3. BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS-Continued.



COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES-Continued.

4. BRANCH MINT, DAHLONEGA.

r de			dold G	GOLD COINAGE.		
	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter engles.	Dollars.	Total pieces.	Total value.
838 to 1847	676.553		134, 101		710,654	\$3,218,017 50
	47,465		13,771		61,236	271.
849	39,036		10,945		71,569	244, 130 50
850	43,950		12, 148	œ	64, 480	202
1861	62,710		11, 264		83,826	592 (
1852	91,452		4,078		101,890	316 (
853	89,678		3, 178		99, 439	918
1864.	56,413	1, 120	1,760		62, 228	092
855	22, 432		1, 123		25,366	178
856	19,786		874	<b>.</b> .	22, 120	102, 575 00
1867	5, 470		1,464	٦,	8,830	906
	19, 256		, 900	1,	21, 793	100, 167 00
1869	11, 404		642	ဖွ	19,003	582
1860	12,800		1,602		15,847	69, 477 00
Total	1,098,405	1,120	197,850	70,963	1, 368, 338	6,060,973 00

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES-Continued.

### 6. BRANCH MINT, CHARLOTTE.

. Topological and the second s			GOLD COIMAGE.		
	Half eagles.	Quarter eagles	Dollara.	Total pieces.	Total value.
	Pieces	Pieres.	Pieca.		
1838 to 1847		123, 576		393,000	_
1848	64, 743	16,788		81,260	_
1849	64,823	10, 220		86,677	_
1850	63, 591	9,148		79, 705	_
	49, 176	14,923		105, 366	
1859.	72,574	9,772		91, 780	_
1853	65, 571		11,615	77,086	_
	39, 283	7,295		46,578	_
	39, 788	3,677	9,803	53, 268	_
1856	28, 457	7,913		36, 370	_
1857	13, 137		13, 280	26,417	78,965 00
1000	31,066	9,056		40, 122	_
1869	39, 200		6, 235	44, 735	_
1860.	23, 005	1,469		30, 474	133, 697 50
Total	863, 867	219,837	109, 134	1, 192, 838	4, 978, 061 50

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES-Continued.

6. ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.

Period.	Fine gold bars.	Value.	Silver bars.	Value.	Total pieces.	Total value.
1864 1866 1857 1859 1869 Total	Piece: 822 822 6, 182 4, 727 2, 230 7, 052 8, 296 24, 308	\$2, 888, 069 18 20, 441, 813 63 19, 396, 046 89 9, 336, 414 00 21, 798, 691 04 13, 044, 718 43 6, 831, 532 01	Fisca.  52 \$6, 792 50 123, 317 894 171, 96, 121 1, 986 272, 424 232, 236	\$6,792 63 123,317 00 171,961 79 272,424 05 232,226 11 796,721 58	6, 182 6, 182 6, 182 2, 780 7, 946 5, 280	\$2, 888, 059 18 20, 441, 813 63 20, 441, 813 63 19, 402, 839 52 9, 458, 731 00 21, 970, 662 83 13, 317, 142 48 7, 053, 758 12 94, 532, 996 76

# COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES-Continued.

7. SUMMARY EXHIBIT OF THE COINAGE OF THE MINTS TO THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1860.

Mints.	Commencement of coinage.	Gold coinage.	Silver coinage.	Copper colnage.	Entire o	Entire coinage.
Philadelphia San Francisco New Orleans Charlotte Dahlonega Assay office, New York	1793 1854 1838 1838 1838	\$226, 928, 924, 49 116, 566, 156 81 40, 137, 615 80 4, 978, 061 50 6, 060, 973 00 93, 736, 275 18	Yalus.  933, 951, 766 20 1, 463, 068 45 29, 064, 218 80 796, 721 68	Yalus. 9,951,766,20 1,463,068,45 9,064,218,80	Fices. 671, 904, 388 8, 8, 775, 439 93, 652, 895 1, 192, 838 1, 368, 38	Palse 428, 426, 504 24 118, 029, 226 26 69, 201 838 80 4, 978, 061 50 6, 060, 973 00 94, 532, 996 76
Total		588, 408, 005 98 125, 275, 775 03	125, 275, 775 03	2,545,813 55	776, 921, 687	716, 229, 594 56

Statement of gold of domestic production deposited at the mint of the United States and its branches to the close of the year ending June 30, 1860.

1. MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA.

Period.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	New Mexico.
804 to 1827		\$110,000,00					
828 to 1837		8	•	\$1.763.900 00	\$12,400 00		
	518, 294 00	1,303,636 00	152, 366 00	566,316 00	16,499 00	\$45,493 00	
1848		34		3,370 00	3,497 00	3,670 00	\$682
1849		88		525	2,739 00	2,977 00	32,889
1850		34		114	307 00	1, 178 00	5, 392
1851		9	338		126 00	817 00	890 00
1852		48	202			254 00	814
		8	273				3,632 00
798		62	220			245 00	738 00
855		26	_	1,733 50		310 00	00 006
856		10	980				2,460 00
1857		05	299	3,542 00			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
		15					
		9		20, 190 00	240 00		275 00
		20	1		595 88		
Total	1, 531, 285 12	4, 433, 303 11	540,467 00	2, 420, 904 91	36, 403 88	54,944 00	48,672 00
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STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, &c. - Continued.

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Period.	California,	Oregon.	Kansas	Nebraska.	Utah.	Arizona.	Utah. Arizona. Other sources.	Total.
804 to 1827								\$110,000 00
1828 to 1837							\$13,200 00	5, 063, 500 00
1838 to 1847	844 177 00					:	21,037 00	2, 623, 641 00 241 544 00
<b>4</b> 000000000000000000000000000000000000	5, 481, 439 00						144 00	5,767,092 00
0981	31, 667, 505 00				:		326 00	31, 790, 306 00
	46, 939, 367 00	1		1	:	:		47,074,520 00
	52, 732, 227 00	\$13,535 00	\$13, 535 00				6,213 00	52, 857, 931 00
1854	35, 671, 185 00							35, 713, 358 00
202	2, 634, 297 63				:		1,535 00	2, 691, 497 63
758	1, 440, 134 b8 565, 566 41	40,750 00						1,528,751,58
	1, 372, 506 07	3,600 00	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					1,428,323 07
1859.	959, 191 79	2,960 00	\$1					1,012,701 79
1860	663, 389 02	2,780 16	346, 604 05	\$1,402 01	:			1,048,180 26
Total	229,834,608 50	63, 625 16	63, 625 16 346, 749 05	1, 402 01			41,455 00	239, 353, 819 74
					-			

STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, &c. -Continued.

2. BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO.	
Period. California.	. Total.
8654 8855 8866 8866 8866 8866 8868 8888 888	1 23
Total 117,961,611 56	117,961,611 56

# STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, &c. -Continued.

S. BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS.

Period.	North Carolina.	North Carolina. South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	California.	Kansas.	Other sources.	Total.
1838 to 1847	\$741 00	\$14,306 00 1,488 00 483 00	\$2,317 00 \$47 00	947.00 00 739	61,903 00 6,717 00 4,069 00	669.991 00		63,613 9,783	19,699 00
1850						8, 575, 576 00		00 768	4, 580, 030 20, 770, 780 00 087
						3, 777, 764 00 9, 006, 673 00			9, 777, 784 00 9, 806, 673 00
1854						411,517 94			411,517 9
						120,326 30			983,344 199,396
		1,560 00 164 13	1,560 00		661 53	48,438 83,938 84 87,138 80	<b>1</b> ,770 30	<b>\$1,770</b> 39	450, 163 93, 873 9 89, 566 8
Total	741 00	16,917 00	41,941 00	9,883 19	77,943 53	92, 225, 306 79	1,770 30	7,990 00	22, 383, 394 83

STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, &c. -Continued.

4. BRANCH MINT, CHARLOTTE.

Period.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	California.	Total.
1838 to 1847	\$1.529.777 00	\$143,941 00		\$1.673.718 00
1848.	359,075 00	11,710 00		370,785 00
1849	378, 223 00	12,509 00		390, 732 00
1850	307, 289 00	13,000 00		320, 289 00
1861	275,472 00	25,478 00	\$15,111 00	316,061 00
1852	337,604 00	64,934 00		430,900 00
1853	227,847 00	61,845 00		305, 157 00
1854	188, 277 00	19,001 00		213,606 00
1865	196,894 03	14, 277 17		216,988 86
1856	157,355 18			173, 592 53
1867	75,376 47			75, 376 47
1958	170, 560 33	5,507 16		176,067 49
1959	182,489 61	22,762 71		205,252 32
1860.	134,491 17			134,491 17
Total	4,520,730 79	394, 965 04	87,321 01	5,003,016 84

STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, &c.—Continued.

# 6. BRANCH MINT, DAHLONEGA.

Period.	North Carolina.	North Carolina. South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	California.	Kansas.	Other sources.	Total.
1838 to 1847.	ន្ត	#85, 487 CO	#2, 978, 353 00	#39, 175 00	₽£7.711 00				83,918,017 O
	5,434 00	8,151 00	251,376 00	8,717,8	4,075 00				271,753 00
1850	1,500	5,700 90	204, 473 80	1,300 00		:8	•		38
1881	1,971	3,226 00	154, 723 00	4,251 00		214,073 00		00 198	8
1853	=======================================	57,543 90	83, 122 00	250 000		324, 931 00			3
1853	2,085	33,850 00	56,934 00	149 60	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	359, 122 60			S
1854	5,818	15,988 00	47,027 00	3 23		211, 169 00			á
1855	3	8,113.87	26,686 36	:	27 92	47, 428 70			3
1856		25, 723, 73	44,107.99	196 43 196 43		31,467 10			8
1857		8,083 89	25, 097 kB	•		6,498 02			2
1858		32 32 32 32 32 32	57, 891 45	197 28	••••••	5,293 59	:::		¥
1859	9,656 88	4,610 35	57,033 12	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		689 19	<b>8</b> 62	- P	E
1980	9, <del>18</del> 5	9,504.38	33, 588 93			1,097 37	<b>27</b> ,508	:	28
Total	98, 778 40	309, 175 90	4,288,277 47	49,119 75	59,629 93	1,231,802 90	34,991 56	951 00	6,055,730 90

# STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, &c. --Continued.

6. ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.

Alabama.         California.         Kansaa.         Utah.         Arizona.         Oregon.         Other         Total.           6250 01.         25, 031, 457 00         25, 031, 457 00         25, 031, 457 00         25, 031, 682, 123 16         25, 123 16           2, 181 00         1, 689, 873 173 00         25, 234 00         25, 234 00         25, 234 123 16           3, 181 00         1, 684, 873 25         83, 944 00         84, 680 00         81, 180 00           4, 902 63         10, 644, 872 25         824, 981 00         84, 680 00         81, 180 00           4, 902 63         10, 23, 638 60         11, 180 00         84, 447 00         83, 554 83		ŀ	
\$89, 221, 457 00	Georgia	8. Carolina. Georgia	Virginia. N. Carolina. Georgia. Alabama. California.
98, 655, 351 08 259, 925 00 4, 680 00 1, 190 00 8, 447 00 29, 528 00	\$1,949 00 13,100 00 41,101 96 10,451 00 12,951 00 14,756 00 19,368 00	#385 00 #1,345 7,630 00 13,100 4,052 39 41,101 9,663 00 19,451 6,334 00 19,950 14,735	
	112,969	21,784 29 112,969	47,044 07 21,784 29 112,969 28 4,902 62

STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, &c.—Continued.

NE 30, 1860.	California.	\$259, 834, 608 50 117, 861, 611 56 29, 523, 306 79 1, 221, 621 01 1, 221, 622 90 98, 035, 351 06	469, 406, 003 84
NCHES TO JUI	Tennessee.	\$.76, 403 88 2, 863 19 42, 119 75	81,406 75
INT AND BRA	Alabama.	\$5,620,904 91 \$54,944 00 41,941 00 77,943 53 4,986,277 47 68,639 98 4,902 68	197,490 07
ed states m	Georgia.	8540,467 00 89,450,904 91 384,865 04 41,941 00 389,175 90 4,986,277 47 81,784 99 112,989 28	1,282,609 23 6,863,392 66
AT THE UNIT	South Carolina.	\$540,467 00 \$2,430,904 91 30,304,965 04 310,00 30,304,965 04 300,175 90 4,386,277 47 81,784 29	
MESTIC GOLD	North Carolina. South Carolina. Georgia.	81,531,985 19 84,433,303 11 741 00 4,550,772 40 16,135 00 47,540	1,547,480 19 9,100,591 37
POSITIS OF DO	Virginia.	\$1,531,985 13	1,547,430 19
7. SUMMARY EXHIBIT OF THE ENTIRE DEPOSITS OF DOMESTIC GOLD AT THE UNITED STATES MINT AND BRANCHES TO JUNE 39, 1860.	Mint.	Philadelphia  Ban Francisco New Orients New Orients Dablonete  A,550,730 19 4,550,730 19 4,550,730 19 86,773 49 87,773 49 87,773 40	Total

7. SUMMARY EXHIBIT OF THE ENTIRE DEPOSITS OF DOMESTIC GOLD AT THE UNITED STATES MINT AND BEANCHES TO JUNE 39, 1860—Continued.

Total.	\$228, 333, 819 74 117, 981, 611 36 59, 384, 681, 611 36 5, 003, 730 30 96, 554, 966 34 489, 319, 680 31
Nebraska. New Mexico. Oregon. Other sources.	#41,456 00 7,290 00 861 00 29,588 00 79,294 00
Oregon.	8,447 00 78,078 16
New Mexico.	346,749 05     \$1,402 01     \$48,673 00     \$63,635 16     \$41,455 00       1,778 36     \$4,980 00     \$1,190 00     \$6,573 00     \$8,447 00     \$8,447 00       24,850 00     \$1,190 00     \$1,402 01     \$6,673 00     \$1,736 00
Nebraska.	\$1,402 01 1,402 01
Arisone.	4,680 00 \$1,190 00 4,680 00 1,190 00
Usb.	9346,748 05 1,778 39 954,981 56 823,985 00 836,438 00 4,680 00 1,190 00
Kansas.	\$346,749 05 1,779 39 84,991 56 853,925 00
Mint.	Philadelphia.  San Pranctico B

Statement of the amount of silver of domestic production deposited at the mint of the United States and its branches from Janeses from

Year.	Parted from Call- fornia gold.	Utah. (Washoe.)	Arizona.	Bonors.	North Carolina. Lake Superior.	Lake Superior.	Total.
1841 to 1851	\$768, 509 00 404, 494 00 404, 494 00 328, 139 00 338, 053 00 321, 938 38 127, 256 12 306, 849 36 219, 647 34 138, 561 70	\$102.640 77	\$102,640 77 \$19,357 00 \$1,200 00 \$5,655	3,357 00 \$1,200 00 3,357 00 1,200 00	\$102. 540 77 \$13, 357 00 \$1, 200 00 \$5, 655 00 71, 625 71	\$15,623 00 30,122 13 25,850 58 71,625 71	\$768, 609 00 404, 494 00 417, 239 00 328, 139 00 321, 938 38 127, 256 12 316, 472 36 273, 167 47 293, 797 05

F.

Statement of the amount of silver coined at the mint of the United States and the branch mints at San Francisco and New Orleans, under the act of February 21, 1853.

Year.	Mint U. States, Philadelphia.	Branch mint, San Francisco.	Branch mint, New Orleans.	Total.
1853	\$7,806,461		\$1,225,000	\$9,031,461
1854 1855	5,340,130 1,393,170	\$164,075	3,246,000 1,918,000	8,586,130 3,475,245
1856	3, 150, 740	177,000	1,744,000	5, 971, 740
1857	1, 333, 000	50,000	1, 111, 000	1, 383, 000
1858	4, 970, 980	127,750	2,942,000	8,040,730
1859	2,926,400	283, 500	2,689,000	5,898,900
1860	519,890	856, 500	1, 293, 000	2, 169, 390
Total	27, 440, 771	1, 158, 825	15,057,000	43, 656, 556

G.

Statement of the amount and denomination of fractions of the Spanish and Mexican dollar deposited at the mint of the United States for exchange for the new cent to June 30, 1860.

Year.	Quarters.	Eighths.	Sixteenths.	Value by tale.
1857	\$78, 295	<b>\$33, 148</b>	\$16,602	\$128,045
1858	68, 644	64,472	32,085	165, 201
1859	111,589	100,080	41,390	263, 059
1860	182, 330	51,630	24, 105	258, 065
Total	441,858	249, 330	114, 182	814, 370

# H.

Statement of the amount of fractions of the Spanish and Mexican dollar purchased at the mint of the United States, the branch mint, New Orleans, and the assay office, New York, and paid for in silver coins, to June 30, 1860.

Year.	Mint U. States, Philadelphia.	Branch mint, New Orleans.	Assay office.	Total.
1857	\$174,485 00	\$1,360 00	\$112,502 00	\$288,347 00
1859	326,033 00 165,115 00	17, 355 00 19, 825 00	147, 453 00   110, 564 00	490,841 00 295,504 00
Total	58, 353 74 723, 986 74	9,075 00 47,615 00	432,591 00	129,500 74

Γ.

Statement of cents of former issue deposited at the mint of the United States for exchange for cents of the new issue to June 30, 1860.

lear.	Value by tale.
1857 1858	\$16,602
1858	31,404
1859	47,235
1860	
Total	132,741

A statement of foreign gold and silver coins, prepared by the director of the mint to accompany the annual report, in pursuance of the act of February 21, 1857.

#### EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

The first column embraces the names of the countries where the coins are issued; the second contains the names of coin, only the principal denominations being given. The other sizes are proportional; and when this is not the case, the deviation is stated.

The third column expresses the weight of a single piece in fractions of the Troy ounce, carried to the thousandth, and in a few cases to the ten thousandth, of an ounce. This method is preferable to expressing the weight in grains, for commercial purposes, and corresponds better with the terms of the mint. It may be readily transferred to weight in grains by the following rule: Remove the decimal point; from one-half deduct four per cent., and the remainder will be grains.

The fourth column expresses the fineness in thousandths; i.e., the number of parts of pure gold or silver in 1,000 parts of the coin.

The fifth and sixth columns of the first table express the valuation of gold. In the fifth is shown the value as compared with the legal content, or amount of fine gold in our coin. In the sixth is shown the value as paid at the mint, after the uniform deduction of one-half of one per cent. The former is the value for any other purposes than recoinage, and especially for the purpose of comparison; the latter is the value in exchange for our coins at the mint.

For the silver there is no fixed legal valuation, the law providing for shifting the price according to the condition of demand and supply. The present price of standard silver is 121 cents per ounce, at which rate the values in the fifth column of the second table are calculated.

J.

Gold coins.

Country.	Denominations.	Weight.	Fineness.	Value.	Value after deduction.
		Oz. dec.	Thous.		
Australia	Pound of 1852	0. 281	916.5	\$5 32.0	\$5 29.3
Do	Pound of 1856	0. 256	916.5	4 85.0	4 82.6
Austria	Ducat	0. 112	986	2 28.0	2 26.9
Do	Souverain	0. 363	900	6 77.0	6 73.6
Belgium	Twenty-five france	0. 254	899	4 72.0	4 69.7
Bolivia	Doubloon	0. 867	870	15 58.0	15 50.2
Brazil	20,000 reis	0. 575	917. 5	10 90.5	10 85.1
Central America.	Two escudos	0. 209	853. 5	3 68.0	3 66. 2
Chili	Old doubloon	0. 867	870	15 57.0	15 49.2
Do	_	0. 492	900	9 15.3	9 10.7
Denmark	Ten pesos	0. 492	895	7 90.0	7 86.1
Ecuador	Four escudos	0. 433	844	7 60.0	7 56. 2
England	Pound or sovereign, new	0. 256. 7	916.5	4 86.3	4 83. 9
			915.5	4 84.8	4 82.4
Do	Pound or sovereign, average	0. 207. 5	899.5	3 86.0	3 84.1
France	Twenty francs, new			3 84.5	3 82.6
Do	Twenty francs, average	0. 207	899		,
Germany, north.		0. 427	895	7 90.5	7 86. 1
Do	Ten thaler, Prussian	0.427	903	8 00.0	7 96.0
Dosouth.		0.112	986	2 28.3	2 27.2
Greece	Twenty drachms	0. 185	900	3 45.0	3 43.3
Hindostan	Mohur	0. 374	916	7 08.0	7 04.5
Japan <sup>e</sup>	Old Cobang	0.362	568	4 44.0	4 41.8
Do	New Cobang	0. 289	572	3 57.6	3 55.8
Mexico		0.867.5	866	15 53.4	15 45.
Naples	Six ducati, new	0. 245	996	5 04.0	5 01.5
Netherlands	Ten guilders	0. 215	899	3 99.0	3 97.0
New Granada	Old doubloon, Bogota	0.868	870	15 61.7	15 53.9
Do	,,,	0.867	858	15 39.0	15 31. 3
Do	Ten pesos, new	0. 525	891.5	9 67.5	9 62.7
Peru		0.867	868	15 56.0	15 48. 2
Do					
Portugal	Gold crown	0. 308	912	5 81.3	5 78.4
Rome	21 scudi, new	0. 140	900	2 60.0	2 58.7
Russia		0. 210	916	3 97.6	3 95.7
Sardinia			.	<i>-</i>	
Spain		0. 268	896	4 96.3	4 93. 9
Do	80 reals		869.5	3 87.0	3 85. 1
Sweden	Ducat	0.111	975	2 26.7	2 25.
Tunis	25 piastres	0. 161	900	2 99.5	2 98.0
Turkey	100 plastres		915	4 37.4	4 35. 2
Tuscany	Sequin		999	2 30.0	2 28. 9

 $<sup>^{\</sup>circ}$  A single oban, not of recent coinage, weighed 5.30 ozs., and by assay was 667 thousandths fine; value, \$75 24.

K.
Silver coins.

Country.	Denomination.	Weight.	Fineness.	Value.
		Oz. dec.	Thous.	
Austria	Rix dollar	0, 902	833	\$1 01.
Do	Scudo of six lire	0.836	902	1 61.
Do	New union dollar	0.596	900	72.
Belgium	Five france	0.803	897	96.
Bolivia	Dollar	0.871	900. 5	1 05.
Do	New dollar	0.648	902	78.
Do	Half-dollar, 1839	0. 433	670	38.
Do.	Quarter-dollar, 1830	0. 216	670	19
Brazil	2,000 reis	0, 820	918.5	1 01.
Canada	20 cents.	0. 150	925	18.
Central America	Dollar	0.866	850	97.
Chili	Old dollar	0.864	908	1 04.
Do	New dollar	0. 801	900. 5	97.
Denmark	Two rigsdaler	0. 927	877	1 09.
England	Shilling, new	0. 182. 5	924. 5	22.
Do	Shilling, average	0. 178	925	22. 22.
France	Five franc, average	0.800	900	96.
Jermany, north	Thaler	0.712	750	71.
dermany, south	Gulden or florin	0. 340	900	41.
Germany, north and	Guiden of Horing	0. 340	300	#1.
south	2 thaler or 34 guld	1, 192	900	1 44
Этенсе	Five drachms	0.719	900	1 44.
		0. 719		86
Hindoostan	Rupee	0. 374	916	46.
Japan	Itzebu	0. 279	991	37.
Do	New itzebu		890	33.
Mexico	Dollar, average	0.866	901	1 04
Naples	Scudo	0.844	830	98.
Netherlands	21 guild	0.804	914	1 02.
Norway	Specie, daler	0. 927	877	1 09.
New Granada	Dollar of 1857	0.803	896	96.
Peru	Old dollar	0.866	901	1 04.
Do	Dollar of 1858	0.766	909	93.
Do	Half-dollar, 1835-'38	0. 433	650	37.
Portugal	Silver crown	0.950	912	1 16.
Prussia	New union dollar	0.596	900	72.
Rome	Scudo	0.864	900	1 04.
Ruseia	Rouble	0.667	875	78.
ardinia	Five lire	0.800	900	96.
pain	New pistareen	0. 166	899	20.
weden	Rix dollar	1.092	750	1 10.
Switzerland	Γwo francs	0. 323	899	<b>39</b> .
Cunis	Five plastres	0.511	898. 5	61.
Turkey	Twenty piastres	0.770	830	86.
Puscany	Florin	0. 220	925	27.

Copy of the certificate of assays given to the envoys from Japan.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, Philadelphia, June 14, 1860.

For the satisfaction of their excellencies of the Japanese embassy, the undersigned, director of the mints of the United States, certifies to the results obtained by assay of gold coins of Japan and of the United States, made in their presence by the proper officers of the mint.

One cobang weighed 13831 grains, and the gold extracted from it

weighed 7918 grains.

One other cobang weighed  $138\frac{10}{32}$ , grains, and the gold extracted from it weighed  $79\frac{1}{32}$  grains.

One other cobang weighed 13932 grains, and the gold extracted

from it weighed 7942 grains.

So, on the average of these three, the cobang contains  $79\frac{2}{3}$  grains of gold, which makes the proportion of fineness 572 thousandths. This result agrees so well with our report of assays made in our usual way (by taking only a half gramme, or about  $7\frac{2}{3}$  grains) that we trust it will give additional confidence to the embassy in our regular method of assay.

A gold dollar of the United States weighed  $25\frac{3}{3}\frac{4}{2}$  grains, and the gold extracted from it weighed  $23\frac{7}{3}$  grains, which agrees as nearly

as may be to 900 thousandths, our legal standard.

Therefore, for comparison, the cobang contains 79% grains of gold, and the dollar contains  $23\frac{7}{12}$  grains of gold. But it will be more strictly accurate to say that the proportion of gold in a cobang is 572 thousandths, and in the dollar 900 thousandths; and it is necessary to add that the actual weight of the gold dollar is  $25\frac{1}{18}$  grains by law, which is a more exact basis of calculation than the single piece, which weighed  $25\frac{1}{18}0\frac{1}{18}0\frac{1}{18}$ , and was therefore a little too heavy.

The silver being extracted, with the necessary allowance for absorbtion, showed almost 59 grains of silver in each cobang, and the cop-

per was only 12 of one grain in each cobang.

To recapitulate the average composition of the cobang is as follows, in grains:

Gold	7911
Silver	59
Copper	012
-	

1384

All of which is very respectfully submitted.

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,
Director of the United States Mints.

Communication from the director of the mint to the envoys from Japan.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, Philadelphia, June 20, 1860.

To their excellencies the ambassadors from the empire of Japan to the United States of America:

The undersigned, the director of the mints of the United States, begs leave to refer your excellencies to the last conference held with the officers of the mint, in regard to the assay and the currency; at which time it was asked whether it would not be proper that the officers of the treasury of Japan should rate the new gold itzebu at 90 cents, and the new gold cobang at 3.60, in exchanging for Mexican dollars or for gold and silver dollars of the United States, because that is an even decimal figure, and the real value is very near thereto; such valuation to be temporary, until the Japanese government shall have instituted certain reforms in its currency and coinage? to which it was replied—and I have now to repeat the same in writing, as you requested—that we consider it altogether proper, and a convenient rate for calculation.

The officers of the mint do not presume to enter upon the subject of the proposed reforms any further than to make a few suggestions, which, if not acceptable, may simply be laid aside. It is probable that it would be just as difficult in Japan as in any other country to introduce great and radical changes in the currency, especially in the unit of moneys, with which the neople are familiar. Now, it is to be observed that while the old silver itzebu was rather too high in its real value to be exchanged at the rate of three to the Mexican silver dollar, or United States gold dollar, yet the change introduced lately has brought it down to a very near adjustment to that valuation; and three new silver itzebus exchange very well with either of the dollars above mentioned—not to the very last fraction, but near enough—so that this need not be altered; and thus we have the basis that three itzebus are equal to one dollar.

The next point is, to make the gold itzebu and the gold cobang to correspond to that basis, according to the general relation of value between gold and silver, so that the Japanese may understand their real wealth, and no longer be defrauded by the artful exchanges of foreign merchants; and as you have already alloyed the silver itzebu so as to make it near the standard fineness of nine-tenths, (according to the rates in the United States, Mexico, and other countries,) we suggest that the same standard should be used for the gold. Whether the remaining one-tenth should be silver or copper, or both, is a minor matter, with which we shall not concern ourselves. The great point is to get the right quantity of gold; then the cobang, being four itzebus, should contain as much gold as 11 of our gold dollar. It should contain 30.96 grains, or 5.2632 condarines, of fine gold; and being nine-tenths fine, its actual weight should be 34.4 grains, or 5.848 condarines. This coin would be small, but a little larger than our gold dollar; and you would do well to coin also a piece of ten cobangs, which would be equal to  $13\frac{1}{3}$  dollars. The gold itzebu would be quite too small for a coin, and seems to be of no use while you have a silver itzebu.

Inasmuch as some confusion might arise from continuing the name "cobang" for a coin so different in value from that previously known under that name, it would be better, it seems to us, to introduce into the currency a gold dollar, to be rated as equal to three silver itzebus. This dollar, if equal to our own, should weigh 25.8 grains nine-tenths fine, containing, therefore, 23.32 grains of pure gold; or, in your own weight, about 4.39 condarines nine-tenths fine, equal to 3.95 condarines of pure gold. This suggestion, we think, should receive your careful consideration, especially as your people are somewhat acquainted with the silver dollar of Mexico, which conforms very nearly to the gold dollar herein recommended; and as the dollar is a coin and money of account, adopted by nearly all the American nations, and is familiar to many others, it possesses advantages which commend it to your consideration.

As to the shape of the coins, it is very obvious that a circular form would greatly facilitate the work at your mint. A round piece is always right when laid on the die; but a square or oval piece must

be carefully adjusted, and this is a loss of time and labor.

I cannot close this communication without expressing the favorable opinion of the officers of the mint as to the accuracy of your assays. If, as you state, the intention was to make the cobang consist of 573 parts gold and 427 parts silver, then the fact that it actually contains 572 parts gold shows a close approximation, and it further shows that your assayers understand their business. At this day the coins of France are one-thousandth less than they are intended to be, and all the doubloons of North and South America are five to ten thousandths, and even more, below their professed fineness. In these remarks we refer strictly to the new cobangs, because those which were coined a few years ago did not show the same accuracy. Your new silver coin should be about one per cent. finer than it is, according to the single piece we assayed; but the assay of silver, if it is done by the furnace, can never be so exact as the gold. We therefore recommend the "humid assay" for silver.

It may be useful for your mint officers to have a small piece of absolutely fine gold to compare with their own, and I therefore beg you

to accept what is enclosed for that purpose.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Director of the Mints of the United States.



### No. 10.

# Report of the acting engineer in charge.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Construction, September 30, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the various public buildings constructed and constructing under the charge of this office, showing in detail the operations for the year ending September 30, 1860, with a tabulated resumé of former operations.

On the 30th of September, 1859, the aggregate balance of appropriations not withdrawn from the treasury, and in the hands of disbursing agents, was \$2,672,484 43.

The last Congress appropriated, in addition, the sum of \$498,911,

making an available aggregate of \$3,171,395 43.

The appropriations of the last Congress were for the continuance or completion of works already in progress. No appropriation having

been made for any new works.

Of the above aggregate amount \$1,051,458 25 is for works authorized by Congress at its former sessions. These works were: Customhouses at Ogdensburg, New York; Perth Amboy, New Jersey; Knoxville, Tennessee; Nashville, Tennessee, and Cairo, Illinois, with one previously authorized, at Astoria, Oregon; and court houses and post offices at Boston, Massachusetts; Baltimore, Maryland; Columbia, South Carolina; Raleigh, North Carolina; Key West, Florida; Tallahassee, Florida; Memphis, Tennessee; Springfield, Illinois, and Madison, Wisconsin, and the post office at Philadelphia.

The appropriations for many of these works were insufficient for the purposes contemplated, and will not complete suitable structures, while many of them were without any appropriation for sites, and all were without the customary ten per centum for contingent expenses. These omissions it will be necessary for Congress to supply before the works can properly be undertaken, unless their size is largely reduced

from that which the proposed accommodations require.

Your directions to commence no new works having been continued in force during the past year, no preliminary action has been had in reference to them, (with the exception hereinafter noted for Baltimore;) and in pursuance of your repeated instructions the disbursements upon works in progress have been limited to the smallest amount which circumstances admitted. In pursuance of this policy but \$898,264 11 have been expended during the past fiscal year, against an expenditure of \$1,871,316 37 for the fiscal year of 1858-'59, and of \$2,902,014 75 for the fiscal year of 1857-'58.

Under instructions from the President the preliminary steps have been taken for the construction of the new court-house at Baltimore. The work is not yet commenced and the disbursements to this date have been confined to the contingent expenses of preparation. A contract has been made for its construction under the President's

direction in the sum of \$112,808 04.

Under your specific orders, repeated at the close of the last session of Congress, (in accordance with what seemed to be the policy indicated by Congress in its appropriations.) directing the operations in all the buildings "to be kept strictly within the available means at the department's disposal, and when those means were exhausted to stop the work," no expenditures, present or prospective, have been authorized which were not covered by appropriations. The work upon the New Orleans marine hospital has thus been entirely stopped in consequence of the expenditure of the appropriation, while that upon the custom-houses at Charleston and New Orleans has been limited to the available amount and will soon cease altogether. It is anticipated that the appropriations will be exhausted for these two last-named works by or before the coming session of Congress. The work upon the treasury extension has also been very limited under your orders. no progress having been made upon the west wing, and the dis-bursements having been confined to partial payments on account of delivered materials and in the completion of the south wing.

The only expenditures from appropriations for new works during the past year have been for the purchase of sites at Memphis, Tennessee, Raleigh, North Carolina, and Madison, Wisconsin, and these were purchased under your instructions based upon the representation from reliable sources that suitable sites in these places would either pass entirely from the reach of purchase, or their value be so largely enhanced as to make their present purchase a matter of economy.

During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1860, the following buildings have been completed, viz: Custom-houses at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; New Haven, Connecticut; Chicago, Illinois; quarantine warehouse below New Orleans; Wilmington, North Carolina, marine hospital.

The total number of buildings and the uses for which they were designed, or for which unexpended balances remain of former appropriations, is as follows:

Custom-houses, court-houses, and post offices	
Mints and branch mints and assay offices	6
Territorial public buildings	5
Extension of treasury	1
Ventilation of old treasury building	1
Warehouses	
•Total	188

The amount available for the prosecution of these works on September 30, 1859, not withdrawn from	
the treasury	\$2,476,812 18
Amount of appropriation last session	498,911 00
Amount repaid by disbursing agents and due from	
them	195,672 25

Amount available for the year 1859-'60...... 3,171,395 43

Amount expended from September 30, 1859, to September 30, 1860	\$900,764 11
Total amount available September 30, 1859	2,270,031 32

The course of experiments upon the various samples of iron and iron ores transmitted to the department, which were confided to Professor Antisell, of the Patent Office, has been completed, and that officer has made elaborate returns of his labor, with carefully compiled extracts from the various authorities upon the properties of iron which will be made the subject of separate report from this office for transmission to the parties in interest. The small amount appropriated for the service has not been sufficient for as ample an analysis of the various specimens exhibited as could have been desired, and the practical advantages of the investigation are therefore necessarily limited, but sufficient data is established whereon to base a course of experiments which will largely affect the value of this material as an important adjunct for permanent works constructed by the government.

The experience of this office for the past year has tended more strongly to confirm the reports hitherto made upon the present method of appropriating a portion of the government revenue for public buildings, and reference is now made to former reports and their correctness respectfully reiterated.

# BANGOR, MAINE.

The appropriation for bridging the Kenduskeag river at Bangor, Maine, still remains undrawn from the treasury, the city having still omitted to provide its quota for the required work.

Total amount of appropriation	\$118,100 112,800
Balance available	5,300

#### ELISWORTH AND BELFAST, MAINE,

The work upon the custom-houses and post offices at Ellsworth and Belfast is completed and the buildings occupied. A balance of \$448 79 is still due the contractor, for which there is no applicable appropriation.

# PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The building designed for the use of the customs, courts, and post office at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has been completed in a manner creditable to the superintendent, who has, under the department's orders, completed the work upon the contractor's default.

No steps have been taken to collect the excess of cost from the origi-

nal contractor, who, with his sureties, is represented to be entirely irresponsible, and it is not probable that anything will ever be collected from them. The building is an ornament to the place and creditable to the department, but is largely in advance of the wants of the city, and it will be a long time before its available space will be required for the public service.

Total amount of appropriation	\$166,300 00 163,884 11
Balance available	2,415 89

# BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND.

The grading, fencing, and paving of the grounds about the new custom-house at Bristol, Rhode Island, have been commenced, and will probably be completed during the present season.

Total amount of appropriation	\$31,400 30,031	90 30
Balance available	1,368	70

# NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

The custom-house, post office, and court-house, at New Haven, Connecticut, has been completed and occupied. It is a sightly brown stone structure, built from the sandstone of Connecticut valley, and highly connected to the city.

highly ornamental to the city.

It has been completed by the government for account of the original contractor, but as he is without property it is not probable that any redress can be had by the department. One of the securities died, leaving only debts without estate, and as the other is represented to be alive in similar pecuniary circumstances there is little prospect of the department being reimbursed for its outlay over and above contract price upon the work.

Total amount of appropriation	\$190,800 00 183,913 29
Balance available	6,886 71

# BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

No action has been taken during the past year upon the appropriation for erecting the custom-house and post office building at Buffalo, New York. The citizens of Buffalo have petitioned Congress that the sum so appropriated may be used for the construction of another building, for which it is sufficient, but Congress having taken no

action thereupon, and the present building being apparently ample for the present and prospective use of the government, it has not been deemed advisable to recommend any expenditure. Reference is respectfully made to the report from this office of September 30, 1859, upon the matter.

Total amount of appropriation	\$290,800 00 195,476 31
Balance available	95,323 69

#### OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK.

Nothing has been done in reference to the construction of a building authorized at Ogdensburg, New York, for the accommodation of a custom-house, post office, and court-room.

Parties in interest have made application that the site purchased be abandoned and a new one, more favorable to individual interests, be purchased. As the necessity for such a change is not apparent, no action upon the application has been recommended.

Total amount of appropriation	\$118,000 00 9,141 75
Balance available	108,858 25

#### PLATTSBURG, NEW YORK.

The grading of the grounds about the new custom-house at Plattsburg, New York, has been completed, and the building is furnished and occupied throughout.

Total amount of appropriation	\$79,900 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	79,900 00
,	

#### PERTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY.

Reference is respectfully made to the report of last year upon this work, no change having taken place and no action had in reference to its construction since the date of that report.

Total amount of appropriation Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	\$24,000 00 3,354 66
Balance available	20,645 34

# BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

The contract for repairing the damage occasioned by fire to the Baltimore custom-house has been executed, the work commenced, and, it is expected, will be completed by or before January next. In preparing the plans for repairs, some changes have been made in the arrangement of rooms, which it is believed will promote the convenience of the office while it has lessened the cost of the work. The original estimate for these repairs was \$15,000, but a contract has been made on the remodelled plan for \$7,800, which will make the work strictly fire-proof in that portion which is under repair.

Total amount of appropriation	<b>\$</b> 15,000 00
Balance available	15,000 00

# WHERLING. VIRGINIA.

The new custom-house at Wheeling, Virginia, has been furnished during the past year from the appropriation made for the purpose at the recent session of Congress, at a total cost of \$698 75.

Total amount of appropriation	\$118,711 00 117,936 17
Balance available	774 83

#### CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

No appropriation was made at the last session of Congress for the continuation of the work upon the new custom-house at Charleston, South Carolina, but \$5,000 was appropriated for preserving the work

and \$15,000 for the payment of materials delivered.

In accordance with the policy indicated by this action, instructions were issued to the contractor to deliver no more materials except such as might be in process of shipment at the time of the receipt of such instructions, and payment has been confined to the cargo then in transit, of about thirty tons, which was delivered at Charleston on the 7th of August. No payments have been made on previous deliveries. Instructions were also issued to the superintendent to confine the work to the available means. His project of operations under these instructions was approved, and if the directions of the department are carried out the appropriation will be exhausted upon the date of the commencement of the coming session of Congress, (December 3, 1860.)

The act of appropriation directed the Secretary of the Treasury to state, in his "next annual report on the finances, the amount of further appropriations that may be required to finish this custom-house, and the time necessary to complete the same, and whether any changes can be made, consistent with the purposes for which the building is intended, which will reduce the cost of completion." In accordance with this direction I received your instructions to inspect this work, as well as the one at New Orleans, and obtain the necessary data to

enable you to make the required report, and to accompany it with such recommendations as this office would deem desirable after such inspection; but, as you are aware, it has been impossible for me, up to the present date, to be absent a sufficient time for the purpose. I, however, anticipate being able to make the journey as soon as the active out-door operations cease for the season, in time for the matter to be made a subject of special report to Congress during its present session.

A general summary of the work done during the year is as follows: The marble masonry has been carried up to the modillion course on the east side of south front, and the columns and architraves set on the north side of east front; the girders and beams for ceiling over court-room in west wing, the iron columns and girders in east wing, and the beams in north wing for attic floors, have been set and the arches turned between them; the heating and ventilating flues in basement nearly completed; part of the foundation and arch for western steps built, with other small details of construction.

The total number of pieces of marble set, which had been received from contractors, is forty-three pieces, and of granite four pieces, only four of these forty-three pieces of marble being from the shipment received August 7. These four enabled the superintendent to set thirty-nine of those already in hand, which had been kept from place

waiting this shipment.

146,900 bricks have been laid during the year, while 30,190 feet

of lumber have been used, with 4,909 pounds of iron.

There are now on hand fit for use at Charleston 649 pieces of marble and 100 pieces of granite, which, from their nature, cannot be set until further deliveries are made by the contractor. This cannot be done until authority of Congress is obtained therefor, by additional

appropriation for continuing the work.

If it be the policy of Congress to have the work cease altogether upon this building, no appropriation will be required for its preservation, as provision has already been made for such preservation as is practicable. This, at the best, is but partial, from the nature of the case. More or less injury must undoubtedly ensue from a stoppage of the work, as has already been fully detailed in former reports and in the various communications to Congress, which are here respectfully referred to, and their arguments reiterated, as the experience of the past year gives them additional weight, and fully certifies the truth of the conclusions therein presented.

If Congress should, at its next session, make an appropriation to continue the work, the marble and other material required could be obtained and the work brought to a speedy completion; and to effect this an immediate appropriation for continuing the work during the

coming year of \$500,000 would be required.

Total amount of appropriation  Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	
Ralance available	43.566 64

#### MOBILE, ALABAMA.

Nothing has been done during the past year in reference to repairing the damage to the new custom-house at Mobile occasioned by fire, for which an appropriation has been made. The work not being of immediate necessity, the action has been deferred until the state of the revenue would better warrant its expenditure.

Some repairs and alterations are reported by the collector to be necessary, which will be reported upon in detail after an opportunity

occurs for inspecting the work.

Total amount of appropriation	\$402,600 00 392,054 94
Balance available	10,545 06

#### NEW OBLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Congress, at its last session, omitted to make any appropriation for continuing the work upon the New Orleans custom-house, but appropriated \$20,000 for fitting up the post office portion, \$25,000 to pay for materials delivered, and \$5,000 for preserving the work.

In accordance with the policy indicated by these appropriations the contractors for materials were notified to ship no more after the date of the receipt of the notice, except such as might be in process of shipment, and payments have been confined to such deliveries. The superintendent was also instructed to confine his operations to the amount available, which, it is expected, will be exhausted before the commencement of the coming session of Congress.

At the end of the first quarter of the present fiscal year the marble work of the collector's room had been advanced to the dentil course under the corona, one-half of which had been set. The setting of the long beams over the United States court-room (sixty-four feet long by four feet deep) had been commenced, and the iron floors on the fourth story generally well advanced. The brick work also of these floors, and of intersecting walls, and backing up of marble entablature, were in good progress.

Since the end of the first quarter the works have been prosecuted in strict accordance with the policy of Congress, incurring no obligations beyond the actual necessities of the work, in placing materials already purchased, and keeping the contingent expenses required for that object down to an extreme minimum figure, applying also the workmanship in the meanwhile to the most imperishable parts of the structure, in the event of the means being long withheld by Congress for the construction of the permanent roof cover, which result would necessarily be attended with serious and rapid deterioration to many parts of the interior.

In the collector's room the corona course has been nearly completed, and the brick backing brought up to that level.

The granite work of the exterior fronts has been set complete up to the architrave line of the entablature, except the part injured by the fire of December 16, 1859.

All the iron floors and segmental arches of the fourth story have been finished up except around the hoist-ways, and the first section of upright iron beams forming the frame of the clear-story of the collector's room have been set complete.

The party walls of brick on the fourth floor have been advanced with the rest of the interior work of that floor, but are not yet com-

pleted.

The scaffolding around the building was sold at public auction on the 25th of January, and the whole was taken down by the contracting purchasers June 8, 1860, and by the end of the month nearly all the old material removed from the ground. The front of the building thus entirely opened to view is reported to present a solid and impressive architectural effect, comporting admirably with the color and nature of the material employed. This effect will be greatly enhanced by the addition of the entablature and massive projecting cornice, whenever the funds for that object are supplied by Congress.

During the year the force of mechanics and laborers has been necessarily kept down to a low mark, owing to the failure of Congress

to make provision for the active prosecution of the work.

The balance of appropriations on hand being of small amount, and the new appropriations made by the late Congress being for special objects, the general operations of the work are reduced to the lowest minimum, at a point where the absence of the roof cover of iron subjects the entire work to great injury, the whole iron system within the walls to corrosion, and the health of the government officers occupying its partially finished rooms to jeopardy; for every rain that falls penetrates to the greater part of the structure, while the temporary roofs cover but a comparatively small area, and the sunshine only reaches the water pools in small patches. The damp thus generated is of the most injurious character, hence it is of the highest importance to this work that an early appropriation should be made by Congress for its active prosecution.

504,494 bricks have been laid during the past year, 775 tons of marble and 651 tons of granite put in place, and the consumption of iron for the same uses of the building has been 506,085 pounds.

The arguments submitted in previous reports of the real economy to be attained by prosecuting the work to rapid completion, it is not deemed necessary to now repeat. The experience of the past year strengthens and confirms the opinions then submitted, and they are respectfully referred to as embodying the opinion of this office, confirmed by experience.

If the work is to be economically pushed to completion, I deem an immediate appropriation of \$500,000 desirable; but if the work is to be entirely suspended, (as it must be if no new appropriations are made,) no sum is asked for for its preservation, for no expenditure for less than the construction of the entire roof would be of any avail, and this would only be a partial protection.

A similar direction by Congress to that given for the work at

Charleston accompanies the appropriation, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to state, "in his next annual report on the finances, the amount of further appropriations that may be required to finish this custom-house, and the time necessary to complete the same; and whether any changes can be made, consistent for the purposes for which the building is intended, which will reduce the cost of completion;" but, for reasons hereinbefore stated in reporting upon the work at Charleston, the necessary data have not yet been obtained. It is expected the opportunity will be made to report in detail, in compliance with this direction, by special report during the present session of Congress.

No report has been received from the local superintendent in reference to the settlement of the foundation walls of this building during the past year, but to correct a typographical error in the last report from this office the table then submitted is here reproduced.

	Ir	chee	J.
Maximum settlement since December, 1851	. 25	2.57	7
Minimum settlement since December, 1851	. 1/	5.63	3
Mean settlement since December, 1851		3.90	
Maximum settlement in 1857-'58	. :	3.56	0
Minimum settlement in 1857-'58		.66	6
Mean settlement in 1857-'58		2.08	
Maximum settlement during the past pear		3.63	3
Minimum settlement during the past year	. N	il.	_
Mean settlement during the past year	. ]	1.52	3
m . 1			_
Total amount of appropriation \$2,975,	258	, OC	,
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860 2,912,	143	54	Ŧ
Balance available	114	46	5
		=	=

#### QUARANTINE WAREHOUSE, BELOW NEW ORLEANS.

The new warehouse directed by Congress to be constructed at the quarantine station below New Orleans, has been completed during the past year, and turned over to the collector. The work is reported to be well done, and creditable to the contractor, who undertook the work at a rate which involved him in a pecuniary loss. The superintendent, however, reports that he has faithfully fulfilled his contract.

The wharf for the use of the warehouse has not yet been completed. The work is under contract, but the contractor has, at three different times, had his collected materials scattered by the violent storms of the coast, and additional time has therefore been given him for com-

pletion.

The selection of this site was an unfortunate and injudicious one, but was designated by act of Congress. No option of selection was with the department. The act of appropriation required it to be located at the quarantine station. It has thus been exposed to the violent storms from the southeast, so common in the autumn upon

that coast, and which are comparatively inocuous upon the other or east side of the river. These storms during the present season have entirely destroyed the levee about the building, and measurably injured the building itself, entailing a cost for repairs and an abandonment of the levee. The superintendent reports that a location on the other side of the river would have avoided these disasters, and adds that he very much doubts if the building will ever be used for the purposes desired, as the temporary one made there by the State was never used as a warehouse. It may be that a sufficiently costly levee can be constructed around the entire building at the proper season of the year to protect it from the storms to which that side of the river is exposed, but in view of the opinion expressed by the superintendent of its probable non-use, no recommendation is made for such construction. Such repairs as are necessary to the building have been authorized, the levee abandoned, (except the front levee and revetment,) and the contractor for the wharf is again at work collecting the necessary materials for the completion of his work under his contract.

Total amount of appropriation	\$50,000 33,706	00 94
Balance available	16,293	06

#### GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The work upon the new custom-house and post office at Galveston, Texas, remained in the same condition as detailed in the last annual report from this office, until the close of the fiscal year, no work

having been done by the contractor during that period.

In the month of June, 1860, the contract was, with the assent of the department, assigned to contractors of ability and experience, who immediately put the work in hand, and have prosecuted it with commendable vigor to this date. The entire materials for the work have been provided, and the main portions put together at the north. These have since been taken down, and the entire work shipped to Galveston. It is confidently expected that the building will be made ready for occupancy by the close of the present fiscal year.

Total amount of appropriation	\$116,000 00 26,401 04
Balance available	89,598 96

# ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Reference is respectfully made to the report from this office of last year for important facts and particulars relating to the new customhouse and post office at St. Louis, Missouri, which are unchanged at the date of the present report. The outstanding claims are still unpaid, and cannot be discharged until an appropriation shall be

made by Congress for the purpose.

Upon a recent inspection the building was found in a very filthy condition, and the entire interior work, particularly the wood work, to be of a very inferior character. A janitor has since been appointed to take charge of the building and keep it in proper order. Many repairs are needed, and other work, necessary either to complete alterations which have been begun, or to restore portions of it to its original design. Both alteration and original design are now imperfect. It is neither the one nor the other, and a portion of the vestibule was open during the past season, exposed to the elements. This work cannot be done until there is an appropriation by Congress for the purpose. The premises were also found encumbered and disfigured with booths and signs, and orders have been issued for their removal.

The owners of the building next adjoining the custom-house property having built close up to their line, had encroached for areas upon the government property, and preparations had been made for further encroachment. This has been stopped, and when the custom-house grounds are enclosed it will preclude access to that side of their building. It the new work had been placed as far from the line as the custom-house has been placed, there would have been sufficient area for light to both buildings. As it is the adjoining building has shut off so much light from the custom-house rooms on this side as to seriously impair their usefulness, and render them disagreeable to the occupants.

Total amount of appropriation \$361,000, which has all been with-

drawn from the treasury.

# LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

The new custom-house building at Louisville, Kentucky, was reported finished and occupied at this date last year. At that time the holding of the courts in the city of Louisville had not been authorized; but Congress at its last session directed that a term of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Kentucky should be held in that city. In accordance with the detail of that act the court took possession of the rooms in the building designed for the purpose; but finding the large court-room inconveniently furnished, and too open to the noise from the street, the court was held in the marshal's room. Changes are now desired, which it is expected will be made a subject of application by the officers of the courts at the coming session of Congress.

This result adds another to the proofs already in existence of the impolicy of combining a court-house and post office under the same roof in a large city. The post office from its nature requires a location in or near the business part of the city, and consequently the noisest, while a court-house should be in the most centrally quiet location that can be procured. At Louisville, as at other places, the noise of drays and carriages, constantly passing and repassing, obstructs the business of the courts, rendering it difficult for many witnesses to

be heard, and seriously embarrassing the action of grand juries in their sessions.

In locating such buildings it has always been the aim of the engineer in charge to procure sites, whenever purchased, near to, but not on, great thoroughfares, in order not to disturb the courts, or place the post office too far from a business centre. But the very location of the post office necessarily draws business about it, and this in a great degree neutralizes his care in the selection.

In large cities the business of the post office and the holding of the courts should be provided for in separate and distinct buildings in dif-

ferent localities.

The appropriation for the work is entirely exhausted.

# KNOXVILLE AND NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Nothing has been done towards commencing the works authorized at Knoxville and Nashville since the last annual report. Offers of sites have been made at Knoxville, but no action has been had upon them. The site at Nashville was purchased two years since, and is now rented and occupied as a wood and coal yard.

# Nashville.

Total amount of appropriation	\$124,500 20,284	00 31
Balance available	104,215	69
Knowville.		
Total amount of appropriation	\$96,800 231	00 81
Balance available	96,568	19

#### DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

The custom-house building at Detroit is nearly completed and par-

tially occupied.

At the date of the last annual report the building was enclosed, and for the most part furred; the basement and first stories were lathed in readiness for plastering. The works were ordered to be completed so far as the necessities of the post office service only were concerned.

Since that time the post office portion of the building has been entirely completed, and the postmaster opened it for public business on the first day of February last. Owing to the very large amount of business transacted in his office beyond that originally contemplated, it became necessary to provide more room for mailing purposes. The rear portion of the basement was therefore floored, a dumb waiter put

up for conveying matter above, and the mailing is all done on the

lower story.

On the 24th of February last, instructions were given to fit up the storage room in the basement for a bonded warehouse. This has been done, and the room so used for some months past. An iron derrick has been erected on the north side for raising and lowering goods, and the door under staircase leading from the first story has been protected by a proper iron strap, with hinged hasps at the ends secured by two strong padlocks.

The custom-house portion of the building is now completed, and orders have been issued to complete the third story or court-house portion. It is expected the whole will be ready for occupation by the 1st

of January next.

This work was taken from the contractor at an early period, under a clause in the contract providing for such a course in certain emergencies, and has since been prosecuted by days' work under the immediate inspection of the local superintendent.

Total amount of appropriation	\$217,071 203,305	17 88
Balance available	13,765	29

# CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The new custom-house building at Chicago is entirely completed. Upon inspection it was found to be finished in every respect creditably to the contractors; its accommodations ample for all the uses for which it was designed; and the entire work a permanent ornament to the city. The building will challenge comparison with any similar structure in

the country.

It is to be regretted that its approaches are unsightly and inconvenient. Through some unexplained action, or lack of action, on the part of the city government, Dearborn street is permitted to be encumbered with old buildings, which not only obstruct the access of the public, but make a marked and unpleasant contrast to the beauty of the work, detracting largely from its general effect; and they will, if not removed, be likely to harbor a class of business and occupation not in keeping with the proper surroundings of a government work.

The building is on a corner lot, and has at present ample light on all sides; but as the government owns only ten feet of way on the rear, opposite Dearborn street, the light upon that side is liable to be obscured whenever the adjoining land is built upon, and the usefulness of the rooms on that side of the building seriously impaired.

The adjoining lot should be the property of the government for its own protection. If built upon, it may not only obstruct light, but be devoted to uses which would be detrimental to government interests.

Orders have been issued for furnishing the building, and it is expected that it will be occupied in all its parts by the coming session of Congress.

Total amount of appropriation  Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	\$447,733 8 351,165 5	18 13
Balance available	96,568 3	

#### CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

Nothing has been done in reference to the building authorized to be erected at Cairo, Illinois. A site has been gratuitously tendered by the Illinois Railroad Company, but it has never been examined by an agent of the department.

Total amount of appropriation	<b>\$</b> 50,000 <b>00</b>
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	
Balance available	50,000 <b>00</b>

# DUBUQUE, IOWA.

The fear expressed in the last annual report from this office, that the contractor for the new custom-house building at Dubuque would abandon the work, has been realized. In April last the acting contractor voluntarily abandoned the work, and, with one of his sureties, requested the government to prosecute it to completion. A formal notice was therefore served upon the contractor, pursuant to the clause in the contract providing for such an emergency, and, at the expiration of the period prescribed therein, the work was (on the 25th of April, 1860) taken in hand by the department, to be completed at the ultimate cost of the contractor and his securities.

This adds another to the list of proofs in this office of the bad policy of accepting the lowest bid for a work, irrespective of its being a fair or remunerative price to the bidders. It is similar to the cases at Portsmouth, New Haven, Richmond, Indianapolis, and other places. Experience proves it to be an unwise practice. There is nothing in the law or acts of appropriation making it a necessity. It is only a practice, not a law; and the department, in its advertisement inviting proposals, expressly "reserves the right to reject the proposals invited, or any part thereof, if the interest of the United States requires it;" but, so far as I am aware, it has never availed itself of this right, always giving the work to the lowest bidder, if, indeed, that bidder did not refuse to perform after his bid was accepted.

I am aware that a contrary practice would be attended with many difficulties, but I think none so great as grow out of the present practice. If a contrary rule obtained, unscrupulous bidders would very likely put in proposals at a low rate, (as I think is already done,) with the express object of their being rejected, that they might, upon such rejection, found a claim upon which to go before Congress for relief. But it would be better to encounter an ill-founded or unjust claim than to meet the large pecuniary loss and building difficulties which grow out of the acceptance of a bid below a fair price.

It has been supposed that this evil could be guarded against by a rigid scrutiny of the sufficiency of the securities offered, but practice

proves this precaution of no avail. In no single instance in the history of this office have contractors' bonds been prosecuted to a successful issue, and I am not aware that any now pending give promise of a better result. However careful the department may have been in its scrutiny of securities' sufficiency, different causes combine to neutralize its caution.

In some instances, parties who were abundantly responsible when accepted, have, before the liability ripened, passed to the other extreme of the pecuniary scale, making judgments, if obtained, literally worthless; in others the department has either been deceived in its preliminary inquiries, or the securities have placed their property beyond its reach. These bonds are too often given as a mere triendly act to the bidder, the responsibilities assumed not considered, and treated as merely matters of form; and, not unfrequently, when ripened to liability, they are considered of such a nature that no means, however unworthy, are deemed disreputable for the obligor to adopt to avoid their payment.

There is no doubt whatever on my mind that the practice alluded to is an unwise one, and that the sooner it is abandoned and a proper discrimination exercised in making an award, the sooner will the treasury be benefited, the buildings be better constructed, and the

difficulties of prosecuting the work be largely lessened.

It being found that the remainder of the appropriation was insufficient to complete this work according to the original design, changes have accordingly been made, and certain portions omitted, so that the building can be made ready for occupancy within the means at the department's disposal. These changes consisted mainly in bringing the court-room and its auxiliary accommodations from the third floor to the second, and transferring the customs room to the third story, with the omission of finishing some parts of the basement story.

The department had directed that the stone for this building should be taken from the Nauvoo quarries, and the contractor had, in consequence, opened and worked quarries at Nauvoo for that purpose. These were taken possession of by the department when it assumed the work, and the value of the tools placed to the contractor's credit. Work on the building was not resumed until May 28, and it has been uninterruptedly prosecuted up to the present time. The walls are carried up and levelled around the building to the springing line of the third story windows, or six courses of ashlar above the top of the second belting, leaving only four courses to reach the cornice. For want of Nauvoo stone, the turther setting was suspended on the 27th Work at Nauvoo was suspended on the 24th of of September. August, and a custodian employed to take charge of the stone, tools, and machinery. The second and third story beams, girders, and columns, have been set and thoroughly secured in their places. The cellar partition walls have been completed, and nine of the brick arches of the first floor laid; doors and exterior sash about half completed, and all the window frames, besides other carpentry work, on hand. Some Nauvoo dressed ashlar is on hand, and some chimney stone.

Upon a recent inspection of the building it was found that the work

would be seriously delayed, and its cost largely enhanced by continuing the use of the Nauvoo stone, and its use was consequently abandoned. The balance of the stone (being that required for the frieze and cornice) has been purchased from the Athens quarries, of a much better and more suitable quality, at about one-fifth of the cost of the Nauvoo stone; and as it will only be used above the ashlar, the slight difference in color is not objectionable.

The building would have been by this time completed if the Athens stone had been originally selected; but as it is, it will be completed

long in advance of any necessity for its construction.

This work is one of a number directed by Congress of a given size and prescribed materials. The necessity for its construction does not exist. The business of the port is transacted by one person only, and he has nothing to do to transact it. He requires no office—he has not collected a dollar of revenue during the last year—has enrolled or licensed no vessels, and registered no seamen. The present post office appears to be ample for immediate and prospective wants, and the holding of the courts requires no such accommodations as are provided for them.

To build this costly and substantial work would seem, therefore, a work of supererogation. What the ultimate wants of the port may be is purely conjectural; but judging from the retroaction of its growth the past year, it will be a long time before the building will be a necessity or its ample accommodations be needed.

It is expected that it will be ready for occupancy by the close of the

present fiscal year.

Total amount of appropriation	\$138,800	00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	93,513	
Balance available	45,286	<b>59</b>
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#### MILWAUKIE, WISCONSIN.

The damage occasioned to the new custom-house at Milwaukie by fire, noted in the last report from this office, remains unrepaired, no appropriation having been made by Congress for the purpose. The original appropriation for the work is entirely withdrawn.

# MARINE HOSPITALS.

Reference is respectfully made to former reports from this office, in which the small necessity that exists for many appropriations for marine hospitals has been forcibly presented, and their impolicy, as well as injustice to the seamen, earnestly argued. Each additional year's experience with organized marine hospitals adds to the proof of the correctness of the views heretofore presented, and they cannot be too often recommended to the attention of Congress. The present method of appropriation is manifestly unjust and cruel to sick and disabled seamen. The hard earned pittance of the sailor, from which a

monthly tax is collected, forms a common fund, which is exhausted in the costly support of a few organized hospitals, leaving the care of many unfortunates to the chance legislation made to cover the deficiency. Many hospitals receiving this costly support, with an organized corps of physicians, stewards, nurses, &c., are without patients, but are supported from the common fund, although the port to which they belong may not contribute a dollar towards maintaining the establishments. Some hospitals are provided for in malarious localities, where it is positive cruelty to remove a seaman with a broken limb or other injury, to contract and probably die of a miasmatic disease; thus, at a sacrifice of the common fund, and at a cost to the government, exposing him to results perhaps more fatal than would be his entire neglect. I cannot too earnestly call attention to the evils of this improvident and unjust system.

#### BURLINGTON. VERMONT.

Nothing has been done during the past year to the new marine hospital at Burlington, Vermont. It has never been furnished or occupied; and so long as the disabled seamen at this point can be cared for at so much less annual cost than the annual cost of an organized hospital, it is not probable that any steps will be taken for its occupation. Meanwhile the building is taking injury, and must suffer constant deterioration while unoccupied.

Total amount of appropriation	\$43,650 36,993	
Balance available	6,656	98

#### PORTLAND, MAINE.

The marine hospital at Portland, Maine, is reported to need a new roof and some other minor repairs, but no opportunity has been offered for its inspection by this office during the past year, and the particulars of the work required cannot therefore be detailed or their approximate cost ascertained, until opportunity occurs for such inspection.

Total amount of appropriation	\$99,000 94,048	
Balance available	4,951	81

#### CHELSEA, MASSACHUSETTS.

All the remaining work upon the marine hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts, that could be done with the remaining balance of the appropriation, has been performed, and the amount to the credit of the construction is exhausted.

# PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

The repairs upon the marine hospital at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, have all been finished, and the building is reported to be in complete order.

# OCRACOKE, NORTH CAROLINA.

The repairs upon the Ocracoke marine hospital have been completed during the past year.

# WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

The marine hospital authorized at Wilmington, North Carolina, has been completed during the past year, but it has not been furnished or occupied. Upon a recent inspection, it was found to be taking injury from neglect. The collector was authorized to place a careful person there as keeper, with no other compensation than the rent, but the department is not yet advised that it has been done. He was also instructed to make an estimate of the cost of supplying some of the contractor's omissions, and for the better protection of the work, but no report in reply is yet received.

Nothing has been done in reference to enclosing the grounds. The land is not worth the cost of enclosure, and while the building remains processed a ferror in not a processing the grounds.

mains unoccupied a fence is not a necessity.

Total amount of appropriation	\$51,324 42,155	00 19
Balance available	9,168	81

#### PENSACOLA AND KEY WEST.

Nothing has been done in reference to the buildings authorized to be constructed at Pensacola and Key West, Florida, since the last annual report from this office.

Amount of appropriation at Pensacola  Amount of appropriation at Key West	\$22,000 00 27,100 00

# NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

The work upon the New Orleans marine hospital is entirely suspended, as the appropriation for the purpose has been exhausted.

The original contract for this work was largely within the amount appropriated for the purpose, and it was supposed it could be entirely completed without additional means. But the nature of the work being entirely novel—that is, an iron exterior, with filling of unburned pressed clay—much of it was experimental, and, upon trial, the original design was found impracticable in many of its details. After the work upon the walls had been some time in progress, the

project of filling with pressed clay blocks was abandoned, and a brick

filling substituted.

In addition to this, numerous changes and extras were adopted. which, altogether, have swelled the cost of the work far beyond the amount originally contemplated. The movable property has been stored within the building, and an inventory thereof filed in the superintendent's office, who reports that he has taken every means to secure the premises from injury during the cessation of the work. The whole has been placed under charge of a watchman, and will

thus remain until means are provided for its completion.

I am unable to make an estimate of the amount required for completion, inasmuch as the superintendent's report does not clearly advise me of its present state, and the annual photographic views of the work have been countermanded, while no opportunity has been had for its personal inspection. It is expected that such an estimate can be seasonably furnished for Congress, if it is decided to continue the work upon the building by further appropriations. The building is now under roof: the iron work reported by the contractor to be completed with some minor exceptions, and the interior ready for the wood work, which they report to be partly in place, and all delivered. But from these meagre outlines, and these only in part official, it is obvious that I can make no reliable estimate of the cost of completing the work. It was reported last year by the superintendent that \$100.000 more would be required to complete the edifice and grounds "after the contractors had completed their work," but as the contractors are not yet fully paid. and other changes have since occurred, it is probable the superintendent will augment his estimate in restating it.

Total amount of appropriation	\$521,459 <b>20</b> 505,248 <b>68</b>
Balance available	*16,210 52

#### ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

No work has been performed upon the sewer at the St. Louis marine hospital during the past year. It is a work of great necessity and should be completed. There is now no outlet for the hospital, and everything is required to be carried from it by hand. The effect of accumulated offal upon the grounds seriously affects the sanative usefulness of the hospital. The resident officers are doing all in their power, and for the facilities they possess, the hospital is in a very creditable condition; but this, and a few other equally needed repairs, should be made. The entire building requires painting, both for the comfort of the patients and the preservation of the work.

Application has been made by the owner of the adjoining property for an exchange of a small triangular part of the front of the hospital grounds for an equal area of land upon the rear of the lot. From a

This balance has since been absorbed by payments to the contractors, except a small sum retained for payment of watchman, wages, &c.

personal inspection of the premises, I cannot recommend this exchange. The rear land that would be so acquired would not, for hospital uses, be worth enclosing; while the triangular front corner, though not needed for the hospital, has a value which may be made available for its repair. I respectfully recommend that Congress be asked for authority to sell this portion before it is enclosed, and apply the avails of the sale to the much needed work upon the building.

Nothing has been done during the past year in reference to enclosing the grounds. The appropriation for the work (represented by the available balance herewith reported) will probably be sufficient, but it cannot be economically or judiciously expended until the city of St. Louis completes the grading of the street on the rear of the hospital lot. One of the conditions of the compromise by which the title to this lot was established in the government, was that the city should grade this street, which, by the compromise, was opened. This condition was not fulfilled, and the temporary culvert built by the city across this road has fallen in, thus creating a noisome deposit upon the hospital lot.

Total amount of appropriation	\$118,574 00 93,397 96
Balance available	25,176 04

# LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

The roof of the marine hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, was partially destroyed by a violent gale in the month of May last. It has since been repaired at a cost of \$1,734 90, and the repaired portion is as good as the remainder; but it was originally constructed in an injudicious manner, not having been properly anchored to the walls or upper floor, and is liable to like injury upon the recurrence of a similar gale.

Total amount of appropriation	<b>\$</b> 63,500 33
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	63,500 33

#### CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The same gale which unroofed the Louisville marine hospital, stripped off a portion of the marine hospital at Cincinnati.

This has been well repaired at a cost of \$1,831 71.

# EVANSVILLE, INDIANA.

Reference is respectfully made to the report from this office of last year, upon the necessity of protecting the river front of the site of the marine hospital at Evansville. Upon examining the premises the past season, and carefully noting the additional loss of land since that report was rendered, the opinion then expressed, was confirmed of the imperative necessity of the work, but that it would be of compara-

tively little use to slope and grade the bank until the owner of the adjoining property should do the same. The work should be concurrent upon the whole exposed portion within the bend, below the city, to be of permanent benefit.

The available balance of the appropriation for this work I do not deem sufficient for properly protecting the bank. It would probably require from \$7,000 to \$8,000 to perform the work thoroughly and

make it permanent.

Total amount of appropriation	\$62,5 <del>0</del> 0 58,040	00 74
Balance available	4,459	<u>27</u>

# DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

The grounds about the new marine hospital at Detroit have been fenced and drained during the past season in a thorough manner, and authority has been given for finishing the grounds, by transplanting trees, shrubs, &c.

Total amount of appropriation	\$113,000 102,653	00 21
Balance available	10,336	79

# CUSTOM-HOUSES, POST OFFICES, ETC.

#### RUTLAND, VERMONT.

The grading and fencing of the grounds about the new court-house and post office at Rutland, Vermont, is reported to be finished; but, upon inspection, it was not found to be done in accordance with the contract, and payment is consequently delayed. The other out-door work is completed, and the building is occupied.

Total amount of appropriation	\$75,900 67,939	00 57
Balance available	7,960	43

#### WINDSOR, VERMONT.

The grading and enclosing of the grounds about the Windsor courthouse and post office—a work of some magnitude—has been completed in a thorough and workmanlike manner, and the building is occupied by the different officers for whom it was designed.

Total amount of appropriation	\$76,000 75,439	00 62
Balance available	560	38

#### BALTIMORK COURT-HOUSE.

A contract has been executed, under the direction of the President, for the construction of the new court-house at Baltimore, Maryland, after plans of his approval, for the sum of \$112,808 04.

The building is designed to be of hammered granite of massive proportions, with ample accommodations for all the uses contemplated, and it is expected that it will be finished, should no unforeseen contingencies occur, within two years from the date of its commencement.

Total amount of appropriation	\$200,000 00 54,270 83
Balance available	145,729 17

#### BALTIMORE POST OFFICE.

The work upon the authorized change—to convert the property bought of the Baltimore Exchange Company to the uses of the post office—was reported completed in the last annual report. The accounts are still unsettled. Some work was performed by the enterprising contractor which he deemed a necessity, but which the department could not authorize, as the appropriation for the work was insufficient for its performance. This has been made the subject of a claim, upon which a special report has been rendered.

Total amount of appropriation	\$300,000 00 299,726 11
Balance available	273 89

#### INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

The original contractor for the court-house and post office at Indianapolis failed to comply with his proposals, and the assignees of his bid, after making an attempt, also abandoned the work; and new contracts, at an advanced rate, were made with different parties for its construction.

In the last annual report the fact of encountering quicksand in placing the foundation was reported, with the details of means adopted to make the work stable, and the hope was confidently expressed that such desideratum had been attained. The work was only then advanced one story. Subsequent addition to the superstructure has

proved that the hope was delusive. The foundations prove to be inadequate—the building has settled, cracking the lintels of the windows, breaking the door thresholds, &c., &c. Orders have been issued to replace the broken thresholds, and protect the work so far as circumstances will permit; but it is feared that it will never be a structure of permanent stability.

The work upon it has not progressed satisfactorily, either in promptness or style of execution. The superintendent has labored under extraordinary difficulties in its prosecution, but has devoted himself laboriously to his duties, and accomplished as much as could be expected under the adverse circumstances with which he has had to

contend.

One of the contractors has presented various claims for extra work, and for alteration of his contracts, which have been passed upon, and such portion of them as were deemed in any manner proper and equitable have been allowed; thus swelling the cost of the work not only beyond the offer of the original bidder, but beyond what it was supposed would accrue under the new detailed contracts.

The stone work has been completed, the iron work nearly done, and heating arrangement finished. The plumbing is well advanced, and nearly all but the entrance story plastered. The carpentry is well in hand, and such as is ready has been painted. The superintendent expects to complete the work by the 1st of March, 1861.

Total amount of appropriation	\$163,700	00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860		
22mount attitute in the promoter of 1000	101,001	

Proposals for sites have been invited by advertisement, and received, for the new court-houses at Columbia, South Carolina, and Tallahasse,

Florida, but no action has yet been taken upon them.

Your attention has heretofore been called to the necessity for special legislation in reference to the new court-houses authorized at Memphis, Tennessee, and Springfield, Illinois, before the works can be commenced. At Memphis, the appropriation is for a court-house. It was doubtless designed to be for a custom-house, as no United States courts are held at Memphis, but it is a port of entry. The original appropriation was \$50,000; \$15,000 of this amount has been absorbed by the purchase of a site, and the remaining balance is entirely insufficient to build a fire-proof building in any way adequate to the present wants of the service in this growing place. An additional appropriation of \$100,000 would be required for such a work as is called for by the growth and future prospects of the city.

Total amount of appropriation	\$50,000 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	
•	•

At Springfield, Illinois, a further appropriation will be required, or the plans which are already published and bids received thereupon under advertisement must be largely reduced in size and cost.

Total amount of appropriation	\$61,000 00 7,113 40
Balance available	53,886 60

#### TERRITORIAL BUILDINGS.

An appropriation of \$60,000, for the completion of the capitol in the Territory of New Mexico, was made by the last Congress, conditioned that "no part thereof should be expended until detailed plans and estimates for its entire completion had been prepared, submitted

to and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury."

As the so far construction of the work has not been under the immediate direction of this office, but under the governor of the Territory, the necessary data did not exist in its archives to comply with the conditions of the act of the appropriation. Application was therefore made to the governor of the Territory for such details of it present condition and supply of material as will enable me to prepare the necessary plans and estimates for your approval.

Total amount of appropriation	\$130,000 70,000
Balance available	60,000

# TREASURY EXTENSION.

The economy of a vigorous prosecution of the work upon the Treasury extension was earnestly brought to your attention in the last annual report from this office; but as Congress only appropriated \$350,000 for the payment of delivered materials and for the construction of the work, you decided that comparatively so small an amount would remain for prosecuting the work, after paying for materials, as to render it impolitic to commence active operations upon the west wing. The disbursements have therefore been confined to payment for materials and the completion of the south wing and its approaches. Under this decision the amount paid for work done upon the building has been small, and will continue to be until means are more liberally provided. The working force has been reduced, and its contingent expenses restricted to the narrowest practicable limit.

The roof of the building has required renewal during the year. The plan adopted was an experiment, which proved a failure, as it leaked in every portion, materially injuring and defacing the interior work of the building. It has been reconstructed (in part) on well-established principles; and so far as progressed is entirely impervious to water, and will probably be permanently satisfactory. The balance of it is in progress of construction, and will be completed before winter. The cost has been largely greater than it would have been if properly built at the outset, independent of the cost of repairing the injury to

the plaster work.

During the year the Attorney General, with his assistant and clerks, have moved into the apartments segregated for their use, which have been furnished from the appropriation for the purpose made by the last Congress.

The officers of the Light-house Board have also moved into their apartments, which have been partially furnished from the contingent

fund of the board.

The rooms designed for the First Auditor and his clerks are ready for occupation whenever they shall be furnished. No appropriation has yet been made for the necessary furniture and fixtures.

The portion designed for the Secretary of the Treasury and clerks has also been some time ready, but no appropriation has been made for

furniture.

The granite work of the extension of the south wing had been laid at the date of the last report, with the exception of the steps and buttresses of the east casement doorway, and the buttress caps of the south portico, all of which has since been properly executed. The properly securing the joints of the granite cornice, balustrade, &c., against leaking, the cleaning off the granite work, and pointing the joints, has been going on as rapidly as possible. A design for a marble pavement for the floor of the south portico and entrance vestibule has been made, approved, and a contract entered into for its construction, which is being satisfactorily carried out. The plastering and the painting, sanding and granitozing of the ceilings of the above portico and vestibule have been done, and when the new roof is completed will be repaired and put in order, if not recoated with stucco, as will also the two ceilings over the interior stairways, which are badly injured.

A design has been made for fencing and grading the grounds immediately south of the Treasury extension, combining proper entrances to the Treasury Building, the President's Mansion, and the President's park south of it, and made to conform, as far as needful, to the grounds

of that park already laid out.

This design was approved by the President on the 6th instant, and

is now being carried out.

All the old buildings used for offices, shops, &c., that were immediately south of the building have been removed to a more appropriate position for use when the work of the west wing shall be carried on; and the premises are being put in order for executing in the most rapid manner the work on the west wing when it shall have been decided to proceed with it. This involved the removing the President's greenhouse to a more eligible site on the opposite or west site of his mansion, which is now being done.

During the past year there has been used upon the Treasury extension 4244 tons of granite, 261,134 bricks, and 288,015 pounds of

wrought and cast iron.

The value of the materials, machinery, teams, tools, &c, on hand amounts to \$365,103 81. Of this there are about 4,597 tons of granite, costing \$322,655 74; 214,655 bricks, costing \$2,111 90; and 228,037 pounds of wrought and cast iron, costing \$11,542 62.

Total amount of appropriation	\$2,117,500 00 1,789,934 98
Balance available	327,565 02

A portion of this balance will be absorbed in payments for delivered materials, the contractor having been but partially paid to this date; and the monthly disbursements will still further reduce it, so that the amount available at the close of the season will be insufficient to go on with the work in the spring.

If it shall be the policy of Congress to continue the work, the amount to be appropriated will depend entirely upon the rapidity with which

the work is to be done.

The material for the exterior of the west wing being all in hand, the necessary bricks and iron for the interior could be procured at very brief notice, and such force be put upon it as the appropriation would warrant. During the coming year probably \$750,000 could be judiciously expended towards completing the entire structure, while \$500,000 would enable it to go on with good economy, and give work to a large number of operatives, who only await the necessary appropriation to put in place the purchased materials, and such others as are required for the placement of that in hand.

The following is a recapitulation of the works noted in the report

for which appropriations are necessary or desirable:

Charleston custom-house	\$500,000 00 Indefinite. 500,000 00 Indefinite. 100,000 00 Indefinite. Indefinite. Indefinite. Indefinite. Indefinite. Indefinite. 5,000 00
Treasury extension	

Appended to this report will be found seven tables exhibiting in tabulated form various details of the business of this office, viz:

TABLE 1. List of custom-houses and marine hospitals built or purchased prior to 1850.

2. List of custom-houses, court-houses, post offices, marine hospitals, and miscellaneous works constructed since 1850, together with those now in course of construction, and those for which appropriations have been made, but the work not yet commenced.

3. Shows the amount disbursed in each year since 1807 for the various public works under the Treasury Department.

TABLE 4. Shows the cost of public buildings finished since 1850, and prior to September 30, 1857, with the amount of revenue collected at each, and the cost of its collection.

5. Gives the places where custom-houses, court-houses, and post offices have been asked for prior to September 30, 1857, but not authorized, the amount of revenue collected at such place, its cost of collection, and the probable cost of the buildings asked for.

6. Shows the places where custom-houses, court-houses, and post offices have been authorized, but not commenced, with the amount of revenue collected at each place, its cost of

collection, and the probable cost of the building.

7. Shows the location and nature of each work purchased, constructed, or constructing, the total appropriations for each, date of purchase and cost of sites, amount expended, amount available, and amount required for completion of each, date and amount of each contract, time of completion, and total cost.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. M. CLARK.

Acting Engineer in Charge, Treasury Department.

Hon. Howell Cobb,

Secretary of the Treasury.

#### TABLE 1.

List of custom-houses and marine hospitals purchased or built prior to 1850, with date of purchase or completion, and cost of purchase or construction.

Location.	Uses of buildings.	How acquired.	Date.	Cost.
Castine, Maine	Custom-house	Purchased	May 26, 1849	\$1,950 00
Eastport, Maine	do	Built	July 3, 1847	32,509 60
Kennebunk, Maine	do	Purchased	Nov. 19, 1832	1,575 00
Portland, Maine	do	do	July 5, 1849	150,400 00
Wiscasset, Maine	do	do	Nov. 3, 1848	2,200 00
Portsmouth, N. H	do	do	Aug. 21, 1817	8,000 00
Salem, Mass	do	do	June 23, 1818	19.271 77
New Bedford, Mass	do	Built	April 13, 1833	31,740 00
Newburyport, Mass Boston, Mass	do	Purchased	Aug. 9, 1833	23, 188 40
Boston, Mass	do	Built	Aug. 29, 1837	1. 101, 110 00
Providence, R. I	do	Purchased	Nov. 26, 1817	13,395 00
Newport, R. I	do	do	Sept. 16, 1828	10,000 00
New Haven, Conn	do	do	Jan. 2, 1818	8,381 88
Middletown, Conn	40	40	Feb. 8, 1833	15, 676 64
Now London Conn	do	do	Feb. 18, 1833	20, 337 37
New London, Conn New York city, N. Y	do	D-114	Dec. 2, 1816	928, 312 90
Delladalahia Da	u0	Duneband	Ann 97 1044	256.987 82
Philadelphia, Pa	uo	rurchased	Aug. 21, 1044	
Erie, Pa	ao	QO	July 2, 1849	29,000 00
Raltimore, Md	ao	Built	June 10, 1833	341,397 00
Alexandria, Va	do	Purchased	Nov. 25, 1820	7,319 26
Norfolk, Va	do	do	1818	38,002 33
Wilmington, N. C	do	do	March 9, 1819	57,039 75
Charleston, S. C	do	do	1818	70,000 00
Savannah, Ga	do	Built	Dec. 16, 1845	173,407 97
Mobile, Ala	do	Purchased	1830	30,775 07
Key West, Fla	do	do	1833	6, 125 00
Monterey, Cal	do	By conquest	1847	
Pittsburg, Pa	Marine hospital	Purchased	)	
Louisville, Ky	do	Built	} 1845 to 1850	82,513 64
Cleveland, Ohio	do	do	1)	1 '
Pitteburg, PaLouisville, KyCleveland, OhioCharleston, S. C	do	Purchased	1817	38,735 77
Norfolk, Va	do	do	1834	9,060 01
New Orleans, La	do	do	1836	65,077 03
Mobile. Ala	do	do	1837	63, 140 00
Mobile, Ala Ocracoke, N. C	do	do	1838	8,927 07
Kov West Fla	do	do	1845	25,600 00
Key West, Fla McDonough, La	40	do	1045	58,003 97
Dadnash Vv	do	Raile	1940	48, 625 00
Paducah, Ky Napoleon, Ark Natches, Miss	do	Date	1940	52,250 00
Napulculi, Alk	do	do	1040	52,250 00
Obiana III	ao	ao	1040	
Chicago, Ill	ao	ao	1549	49,689 43
Total				3, 931, 974 68



#### TABLE 2.

List of custom-houses, court-houses, post offices, marine hospitals, and miscellaneous works, constructed since 1850, together with those now in the course of construction and those for which appropriations have been made, but work not yet commenced.

Location.	Uses.	Present condition
Bath, Maine	Custom-house, &cdo	Finished.
Belfast, Maine	do	Finished.
Bangor, Maine	do	Finished.
Ellsworth, Maine	do	Finished.
	do	Finished.
Waldoboro', Maine	do	Finished.
Portsmouth, N. H	do	Finished.
Burlington, Vt	do	Finished.
	do	Finished.
Gloucester, Mass	do	Finished.
Bristol, R. I	do	Finished.
Providence, R. I	do	Finished.
New Haven, Conn		Finished.
Buffalo, N. Y	do	Finished.
Oswego, N. Y	do	Finished.
Ogdensburg, N. Y	do	Not commenced.
Platteburg, N. Y		Finished.
Newark, N. J		Finished.
Perth Amboy, N. J		Not commenced.
Wilmington, Del	do	Finished.
Pittahurg. Pa	do	Finished.
Georgetown, D. C	do	Finished.
Alexandria Va	ds	Finished.
	do	
	do	Finished.
Richmond Va	do	
	do	
	do	Constructing.
	do	Finished.
	do	Finished.
	do	Constructing.
Galveston Taxes	do.	Constructing.
St. Louis, Mo.	do	Finished.
Lonievilla Kw	do	Finished.
Knoxville, Tenn	do	Not commenced.
Nashville, Tenn	40	Not commenced.
Cleveland, Ohio	do	Finished.
	do	Finished.
Sandusky, Ohio		Finished.
Toledo, Ohio		Finished.
Detroit, Mich	do	Constructing.
Chicago III	do	Finished.
Cairo, Ill	do.	
Galena, Ill		Not commenced. Finished.
Univers Town	do	
Milmontia Wie	٠	Constructing.
	do	
Astoria Oneman	do	Finished.
ASIONS, Uregon	Count house and next office	Not commenced.
MULIBIO, VI	Court-house and post officedo	rinished.
WINGSOF, Vt	ao	rinished.

TABLE 2.—List of custom-houses, court-houses, &c.—Continued.

Location.	Uses.	Present condition
Baltimore. Md	Court house	Constructing.
Do	Post office	Finished.
Columbia, S. C.	Court-house and post office	Not commenced.
Raleigh, N. C.	do	Not commenced.
Key West Fla		Not commenced.
Tallahassen Fla	do	Not commenced.
Memphis Tenn		Not commenced.
Springfield III		Not commenced.
Indiananolis Ind	do	Constructing
Madison. Wis	do	Not commenced.
Portland Maine	Marine hospitaldo	Finished.
Rurlington Vt.	yo	Finished.
Chalce Mass	do	Finished.
Wilmington N C	do	Finished.
Denesole Fis	dodo	Not commenced.
C+ Moshie Wie	do	Finished.
		Constructing.
New Orients, La		Finished.
Vicksburg, miss.s.c.c	.,	Finished.
Obstanti Obis	do	
Cincinnau, Unio	do	Finished.
ryansville, ind	do	Finished. Finished.
	do	
Burnington, lowa		Finished.
San Francisco, Cal	do	Finished.
Philadelphia, Pa	United States Mint	Finished.
New Orleans, La	Branch mint	Finished.
Charlotte, N. C.	do	Finished.
Dahlonega, Geo	do	Finished.
	do	
New York city	Assay office	Finished.
	Boarding station	
San Francisco, Cal	Appraiser's store	
Utah Territory		
Minnesota		Finished.
New Mexico		Constructing.
Washington, D. C		Constructing.

#### TABLE 3.

Statement showing the amount disbursed in each year, from 1807 to 1860, on the various public buildings purchased, constructed, or constructing, under the Treasury Department.

[From 1843 to 1860 the disbursements in this table are for the fiscal year ending June 30.]

Year.		Amount.	Year.		Amount.
1807	Disbursements.	\$7,200 00	1834	- Disbursements.	\$119,853 3
1808	do	10,000 00	1835	do	328, 208 44
	do	2,000 00	1836	_ do	379,816 2
	do	None.	1837	do	144, 200 00
	do	None.		do	259,725 00
1812	do	None.	1839	do	304,716 3
	do	None.	1840	do	286,597 0
	do	None.	1841	do	159,451 13
815	do	None.	1842	do	123, 273 14
	do	132,500 00	1843	do	30,428 6
817	do	166,650 00	1843 to 1844	do	99,648 0
818	do	144,000 00	1844 to 1845	do	337,663 3
819	do	75, 100 00	1845 to 1846	do	198, 815 3
820	do	131, 191 31	1846 to 1847	do	68,587 2
821	do	None.	1847 to 1848	do	72,319 2
822	do	None.	1848 to 1849	do	273,402 2
823	do	None.	1849 to 1850	do	707.300 0
824	do	None.	1850 to 1851		453, 365 6
	do	Noue.	1851 to 1852	do	572, 124 6
	do	None.	1852 to 1853	do	650,929 2
	do	None.	1853 to 1854		1, 293, 907 7
	do	6,400 00	1854 to 1855		2.044,402 0
	do	9, 131 93	1855 to 1856	do	2, 213, 396 8
1830	do	30,740 54	1856 to 1857	do	3, 250, 429 9
	do	12,780 20	1857 to 1858		2,902,014 7
	do	3,355 64	1858 to 1859		1,871,316 8
	do	250,054 92	1859 to 1860		894,003 9
			1		21,021,001 0

\$675,992 SO, amount of revenue from railroad iron in bond.

\* \$18,594 60, amount of revenue from railroad iron in bond.

TABLE 4.

Statement showing the places where custom-houses, court-houses, and post offices have been finished since 1850, or in process of construction, the revenue collected at each, and cost of collection, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, &c., with total cost of building.

-4	Total cost of building	20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20,
piec.	Total cost of collec- tion over revenue.	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2
Aggregates.	Total net income.	927,728 894, 880 71 884, 488 36 10 14, 559 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Court-houses.	Mo. of days' session for the year end- ing becomber 31, 57,5	138 days. 63 days 97 days. 113 days.
	Excess of cost over revenue.	
	Net income.	######################################
Post offices.	Expenditures.	
	Revenue collected.	\$\frac{a}{4}\angle \frac{a}{1}\display  \text{u} \display  \text{u} \text{u}   \text{u}  \text{u}   \text{u}   \text{u}   \text{u}   \text{u}    \text{u}
	Excess of cost over	8 179 18 7, 700 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
Custom-houses.	Met income.	25, 500 55 26, 500 55 26, 500 25 26, 500 25 27, 744 55 27, 744 55
Custom	Expenditures.	######################################
	Revenue collected.	4. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
	Location.	Bulthat, Me Banth, Me Ban, Me Portland, Me Portland, Me Widoboro', Me Widoboro', Mas Burlington, Vi Burlington, Vi Britatol, R. I Providence, R. I Pittaburg, P. I Pittaburg, P. I Pittaburg, P. I Pittaburg, P. I Pittaburg, P. I Pittaburg, P. I Pittaburg, P. I Pittaburg, P. I Pittaburg, P. I Pittaburg, P. I Portmonth, M. R. Newark, Odno Budho, N. Y Newark, H. I Newark, H. I Newark, H. J Newark,

#### REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

·s.	Total cost of bailding	254, 783 35 117, 229 08 283, 009 43 383, 007 68 383, 967 08 383, 967 08 186, 283 30 77, 673 44 77, 673 44	5,743,519 95
grte.	Total cost of collec- tion over revenue.	48,181.15	14,983 93
Agregate.	Total net income.	24,065 40 114,689 93 110,588 94 110,588 94 1	5,744,439 83
Court-houses.	No. of days' session for the year end- ing December 31, 1857,	26 64 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
	Excess of cost over		:
	Net income.	7. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18	436, 930 &6
Post offices.	Expenditures.	2008 22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	963, 534 96
	Revenue collected.	### 1999 #### 1999 #### 1999 ### 1999 #### 1999 #### 1999 ########	698,665 50
	Excess of cost over revenue.	98 853 86 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	32,097 69
Custom-houses.	Net income,	9,6,6,886 66 85,566 77 441,025 85 441,025 85 3,327,974 31 13,386 85 13,386 8	6,387,093 33
Custom	Expenditures.	66, 385 81 1, 134 84 1, 134 88 1, 134 88 3, 101 88 3, 101 88 10, 187 83 10, 187 83 10, 187 83 10, 187 83 11, 186 83 11, 186 83 11, 186 83 11, 188 83 11, 1	619, 987 39
	Revenue collected.	\$6.53 \$20 4.7 101,731 91 510,732 96 510,573 96 50,010 50 50 50,010 50 50 50,010 50 50 106,716 57 106,716 5	5,907,218 95
	Location.	Petembury, Va. 623.9 Richmond, Va. 80, 7 Richmond, Va. 80, 101, 7 Wheeling, Va. 80, 101, 7 Wheeling, Va. 80, 101, 8 Rew Orients, La. 80, 101, 8 Gerston, Paras 80, 101, 8 Gerston, Meh. 80, 101, 8 Gerston, Meh. 105, 80, 7 Detroit, Meh. 105, 7 Milwankie, Wisip Milwankie, Wisip Milwankie, Wisip Milwankie, Wisip Milwankie, Wisip Milwankie, Wisip Milwankie, Wisip Milwankie, Wisip Milwankie, Wisip Milwankie, Wisip	

\* \$18,584 60, amount of revenue from railroad fron in bond. \$18,482, amount of revenue from railroad fron in bond.

\$75, 592 30, amount of revenue from railroad iron in bond.

| \$36,483 90, amount of revenue from railroad iron in bond.

Statement showing the places where custom houses, court-houses, and post offices have been asked for but not authorized, the revenue collected at each, and cost of collection, for the fiscal year ending Inne 30, 1857, with the estimated cost of buildings.

		Custom-houses.	onses.			Post offices.	.890		Court-houses	Aggregates	ites.	gaibt
Location.	Revenue collected.	Expenditures.	. Ует income.	Excess of cost over revenue,	<b>Revenue collected.</b>	Ezbenquaves.	Net income.	Excess of cost over	Number of days' ses- sion for the year ending December 31, 1856.	Total income.	Total cost of collection over revenue.	Estimated cost of buil
Machias, Me	\$608 71 395 12	\$2,605 72 3,216 04		\$1,997 01 2,626 92	\$798 11 2,090 36 915,431 92	\$476 71 1,099 44 56,963 75	\$321 40 990 92 158, 468 17		956	468	\$1,675 61 1,830 00	\$20,0 20,0
Hartford, Conn., P. O.	805	766		960 80		2,957 57	15,929 07		52	3,949 99		150,
Rochester, N. Y	232	549	\$192, 175 25 88 00		826	149	728		8	579		200,
Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.	96,997 48	1, 213, 099 77	41, 297, 654 09		714	381	333		459	11, 829, 584 99		9,000
Albany, N. Y., C. H					E	074			17	340		200,
Brooklyn, N. Y., C. H	409 40	290 16	119 24			1,368 53	250			520		1,000,
Trenton, N. J., C. H.					33	800		-	110			100,
Annapolis, Md., C. H.	180 75	929 20		748 45	09	191	691			430		50,
Harrisburg, Pa., C. H	27 001 144	18 950 EX	72 779 688		33	583	140		113 inchedo			500,
Greenville, S. C., C. H.			100 100		16	885	033		Columbus.	033		50,
Macon, Ga., C. H					38		577	***************************************		577		50,
Montgomery, Ala., C. H	2000		1 207 44		33	104	459		01	113		50,00
Paducah Kv. C. H.	6.710 90	559 74	6,151 16		56	808	100					50,
Tyler, Texas, C. H.			***************************************		18	253	264		00	264	1	20,000
Columbus, Ohio, C. H			200 0000 200000			10,446 53		*******				150,
Burlington, Iowas		1,111 08	1,032 50		3	3	01 680 10	*******	200			500

\* \$129,033 40, amount of revenue from railroad iron in bond.

TABLE 5-Continued.

3uip[	Estimated cost of but and site.	65 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 5	6, 560, 000
	Total cost of collection over revenue.		19 999'8
Aggregates	Total net income.	414,345 63 4,506 51 6,695 99 4,927 43 7,700 15	48,740,500 76
Courthouses	Mumber of days' see- sion for the year anding December		
	Excess of cost over revenue.		
	Net income.	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	969, 950 90
Post offices	Expenditures.	4 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	336, 150 86
	Revenue collected.	4, 857 63 1,006 83 4,657 94 7,369 83 4,875 66 8,518 69 10,978 90	1,226,107 76
	Excess of cost over	<b>\$</b> 153 40	6,680 58
.neec.	Net income.	989 46 910,538 44 389 53 1,786 57 435 73 1,586 55 865 60	41,853,565 43
Oustom-houses	Expenditures	200 53 200 53 200 53 200 53 200 200 50 200 50	1,998,376 56
	Revenue collected.	11,390 90 1,311 10 1,961 89 1,080 85	43,145,961 41
	Location.	Keckak, Jowa's, G. H. Bloax Oky, Jowa, G. H. New Albany, Ind., C. H. Galabey, 11 Peorla, Ill. Bu. Paul's, Minn	Total

• \$10,383 50, amount of revenue from railroad fron in bond. Norz.—These estimates are such as would be asked for, judging by others for like places and purposen.

# TABLE 6.

Statement showing the places where custom-houses, court houses, and post offices have been authorized but not commenced, the revenue collected at each, and cost of collection, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, with amount of appropriations.

.bota	injonga sanoma latoT	#118,000 00 24,000 00 184,500 00 184,500 00 186,000 00 186,000 00 186,000 00 186,000 00 186,000 00 186,000 00 186,000 00 186,000 00 186,000 00 186,000 00 186,000 00 186,000 00 186,000 00 186,000 00 186,000 00 186,000 00	1,108,300 00
ate.	Total cost of collec- tion over revenue.	16,946 37	19,505 59
Aggregate.	Total net increase.	84,715 37 18,685 87 28,910 88 13,434 75 1,526 82 1,526 82 1,526 82 1,526 82 1,526 82 1,526 82 1,526 82 1,527 82 1,527 82 1,527 82 1,527 82 1,527 82 1,527 82	8,771,061 31
Court-houses.	Namber of days' session for the year sion for the year 31, 1656.	00 days 50 days 256 days 195 days 55 days 16 days 16 days 17 days	
	Excess of cost over revenue.		
	Net increase.	40, 639 93 1, 946 31 11, 676 31 11, 676 31 11, 676 31 11, 676 31 11, 676 31 12, 946 17 172 69 172 69 172 69 172 69 173 69	995,771 59
Post offices.	Expenditures.	4. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.	180,525 61
	Revenue collected.	45. 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	418,297 13
	Excess of cost over revenue.	29 080 LI	20,030 33
houses.	Net increase.	6, 982, 643 06 17, 031 37 32, 017 83 6, 982, 643 06 1, 332, 178 09 778 43	8,334,185 64
Custom houses.	Expenditures.	97,928 31 4,471 79 1,471 79 1,930 43 1,934 61 1,934 61 1,630 63 1,41,630 63 1,41,630 73 1,41,630 73 1,500 63 1,500 63	808,339 79
	Revenue collected.	\$10,000 45 1,531 73 18,020 14 34,920 44 4,133 64 7,940,306 73 1,473,797 67 10,460 54	8,983,557 43
	Location.	Ordenaburr, N. Y. 810, 000 Freth Amboy, N. J. 1, 531 Freth Amboy, N. J. 1, 531 Freth Amboy, N. J. 1, 531 Freth Amboy, N. J. 1, 531 Freth Amboy, N. J. 1, 542 Freth Amboy, N. J. 1, 7, 797 Columba, S. C., O. H. 1, 77, 797 Columba, S. C., O. H. 1, 77, 777 Freth Machine, N. C., C. H. 1, 77, 777 Freth Machine, N. C., C. H. 1, 77, 777 Freth Machine, N. C., C. H. 1, 77, 777 Freth Machine, N. C., C. H. 1, 77, 777 Freth Machine, N. C., C. H. 1, 77, 777 Freth Machine, N. C., C. H. 1, 77, 777 Freth Machine, N. C., C. H. 1, 77, 777 Freth Machine, N. C., C. H. 1, 77, 777 Freth Machine, N. C. H. 1, 777 Freth Machine, N. C. H. 1, 777 Freth Machine, N. C. H. 1, 777 Freth Machine, N. C. H. 1, 777 Freth Machine, N. C. H. 1, 777 Freth Machine, N. C. H. 1, 777 Freth Machine, N. C. H. 1, 777 Freth Machine, N. C. H. 1, 777 Freth Machine, N. C. H. 1, 777 Freth Machine, N. C. H. 1, 777 Freth Machine, N. C. H. 1, 777 Freth Machine, N. C.	

#\$11,619 60, amount of revenue on railroad iron in bond. \$\$110,065 90, amount of revenue on railroad iron in bond.

• \$16,065 13, amount of revenue on railroad iron in bond.

TABLE 7.

and cost of purchase of site; the amount available September 30, 1859; the amount expended during the year ending September 30, 1860; the amount available for the current year; additional appropriations required during the current year; date of contract; contract time of completion; actual time of completion; contract price for construction; total cost of the work, &c. the office of construction under the Treasury Department, exhibiting the total amount of appropriations for each work; the date Tabular statement of custom-houses, marine hospitals, court-houses, post offices, branch mints, and other public buildings in charge of

Total cost to June 30,		889,881 53 194,388 40 11,188 40 11,188 40 11,188 40 11,188 40 11,189 80 11,189 80 11,106,688 10 11,106,688 10 11,1
Contract price of construction.		947, 584 38 17, 500 00 18, 500 00 18, 500 00 17, 520 00 17, 520 00 17, 520 00 17, 520 00 17, 520 00 17, 520 00 18, 500 00 18, 500 00
Actual time of com- pletion.		Oct. 9, 1858 Oct. 1, 1858 Oct. 2, 1858 Aug. 2, 1867 Juy. 29, 1860 April 1, 1857 Aug. 1, 1857 Aug. 1, 1857 July 25, 1857 Feb. 14, 1860
Oontract time of com- pletion.		June 30, 1857 June 30, 1856 Oct. 31, 1865 Dec. 1, 1856 Jan. 15, 1857 Assumed by government. Feb. 1, 1867 Mar. 1, 1857 Mar. 4, 1857 Mar. 4, 1857
Date of contract.		July 9, 1853 May 30, 1853 Purchased. Purchased. Cott. 16, 1855 Purchased. April 23, 1855 Purchased. April 31, 1857 Bept. 30, 1855 Built by government. July 18185 Bept. 8, 1855 Bept. 8,
Additional appropria- tions required for the current year.		
Amount available for		843,308 61 1,427 40 1,388 70 1,388 70
Amount expended du- ting the year ending Beptember 30, 1860.		4-149 63 4-149 63 615 63 615 63 11,986 17 11,986 53 3,535 53
Am't available 8ep- tember 30, 1859, with -hqorqqa landitional sublished		4, 146 62 4, 146 62 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63
Cost of site.		600 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
Date of purchase of site.		Peb. 7, 1829 June 5, 1831 April 6, 1833 April 11, 1855 July 31, 1847 Nov. 19, 1839 Nov. 2, 1848 Nov. 3, 1849 Nov. 3, 1849 Aug. 29, 1857 Aug. 29, 1857 Aug. 29, 1858 Aug. 29, 1858 Aug. 29, 1858 Aug. 29, 1858 Aug. 29, 1858 Aug. 29, 1858 Aug. 29, 1858 Aug. 29, 1859 Aug. 29, 1859 Aug. 29, 1859 Aug. 29, 1859 Aug. 29, 1859 Aug. 29, 1859 Aug. 29, 1859 Aug. 29, 1859 Aug. 29, 1859 Aug. 29, 1859 Aug. 29, 1859 Aug. 29, 1859 Aug. 20, 1859 Aug. 2
Total amount of ap- propriations.		86.5 89 18 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25
Name and location of the work.	CUSTOM-HOUSES, ETC.	Bath, Mc. Belfan, Me. Bangor, Me. Castine, Me. Rawyorth, Me. Rayworth, Me. Kansebunk, Me. Viscaset, Me. Vyiscaset, Me. Vyiscaset, Me. Valdoboro, Me. Portanouth, N. H. Burington, V. Boston, Mass. Sarnstable, Mass. Sewburyort, Mass. New Bedford, Mass. New Burington, Mess. Salem, Mass. Baristo, R. I. Previdence, B. I. Previdence, B. I. Mew Hasten, Conn.

90, 337 37 1865, 486 91 1865, 943 97 11, 485 17 11, 485 17 11, 485 17 11, 485 17 11, 485 17 11, 485 87 11, 485 84 12, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51	90, 664 88 117, 338 93 117, 338 93 57, 039 75 57, 039 58 804, 009 43 6, 175 09	68 88	75,040 49 76,533 11 77,572 44
<u> </u>	66,657 10 110,000 00 80,139 97 Prices in de- tail:	80, 508 336, 309 146, 156 84, 500 81, 500	24, 706 10 103, 160 66 103, 160 66 103, 160 66 103, 160 66 103, 160 66 103, 103, 103, 103, 103, 103, 103, 103,
July 18, 1859 Feb. 29, 1858 Rept. 1, 1858 May 19, 1856 April 1, 1866 Feb. 6, 1854 Ovr. 9, 1858 Ovr. 6, 1858	Mar. 5,1859 Oct. 9,1858 April 4,1859 June 2,1859 June 12,1858	31, 1858 12, 1858 1, 1859 1, 1859	Jan. 8,1838 Jan. 1,1838 Oct. 11,1839 Jan. 1,1439
Mar. 1,1857 Mar. 1,1857 Mar. 1,1858 Mar. 1,1858 Oct. 1,1858 Bept. 24,1858 Dec. 1,1855	Sept. 30, 1857 July 1, 1858 July 1, 1836 July 1, 1836	June 1, 1866 May 1, 1857 May 1, 1857 Jan. 1, 1859 Dec. 1, 1866	June 1,1857 Undetermined Jan. 1,1800 Dec. 1,1838 Nov. 30,1888
Furchased July 25, 1825 Fulls 26, 1835 Fulls 26, 1835 Fulls 26, 1837 Fulls 36	Mar. 99, 1856 July 11, 1855 Purchased Building by government. Furbased July 23, 1835 Purchased	\$# <b>\$</b> 8%.# :\$8	Jan. 9, 1856 Oct. 1, 1856 Oct. 25, 1835 Mar. 25, 1837 April 8, 1857 Oct. 25, 1855
86, 333 69 104, 863 05 80, 645 34 1, 314 88	25 62 43,566 64 10,645 86	63, 114 46 *89, 598 96 96, 568 19 104, 215 69 *7, 787 86	1,385 05 *1,345 89 86,588 35 50,000 00 337 56 *5,865 50 *5,865 50
24 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	24 24 25 27 28 26 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	9, 187 9, 25 8, 85 8, 85	865 79 30, 163 97 13, 980 58 34, 535 49
86, 103 61 106, 678 63 116, 681 18 20, 910 95 10, 111 181 55 19, 683 85 11, 887 78	3,445 11 1,569 36 1,569 36 116,814 42 19,780 57	5 8 6 5 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6	9, 190 84 1, 054 84 1, 054 671 196, 671 62 50, 000 00 14, 306 06 79, 689 06
2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2	13,000 00 61,000 00 80,500 00 130,000 00 130,725 00 18,500 00	37,000 00 18,000 00 18,000 00 18,000 00 19,000 00	11, 900 00 12, 900 00 24, 600 00 16, 50 00 19, 600 00
Feb. 18, 1633 Jan. 95, 1885 Jan. 91, 1885 Jan. 90, 1885 Jan. 90, 1885 Jan. 90, 1885 May 8, 1889 May 18, 1889 M	July 19, 1855 Mar. 16, 1853 Mar. 19, 1854 Mar. 19, 1819 July 10, 1849 Oct. 19, 1864 Oct. 19, 1865 Acquired by	cession frous Spain. Giff from first municipality. July 25, 1855 Oct. 7, 1851 Oct. 7, 1851 Not yet. 99 Locted. April 25, 1856 April 25, 1856 Bept. 24, 1856	Dec. 99, 1854 Feb. 20, 1855 Nov. 5, 1855 Jan. 10, 1835 Not got se- lected. Jan. 90, 1857 Jan. 90, 1857 Jan. 90, 1857
89, 827 7 1, 166, 313 57 1311, 100 00 1131, 100 00 113, 100 00 113, 100 00 113, 100 00 113, 100 00 114, 100 00 114, 100 00 114, 100 00 115, 100 00 116	103,800 00 855,016 00 17,8,711 00 8,773,000 00 174,407 97 463,660 00 6,185 00 51,000 00	88 60 50 60 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86	76, 450 00 217, 671 17 447, 733 86 50, 000 00 138, 800 00 173, 351 36
New London, Conn. New York, N. Y. New York, N. Y. Owvergo, N. Y. Ogdensburg, N. Y. Ogdensburg, N. Y. Pattaburg, N. Y. Wennert, B. J. Petth Amboy, N. J. Petth Amboy, N. J. Petth Amboy, N. J. Petth Amboy, N. J. Petth Amboy, N. J. Petth Amboy, N. J. Petth Amboy, N. J. Petth Amboy, N. J. Baltimore, Md. Baltimore, Md. Alexandria, Ye. Noriolk, Ye.	Poterburg, Va.  Wheeling, Va. Wheeling, V. Wilmington, N. C. Charleston, S. C. Mobile, Ala.  Key Wert, Pha	Mew Orleans, La	Banduaky, Ohio Toledo, Ohio Toledo, Ohio Chicago, Ill. Calro, Ill. Dibaque, Iowa

\* Repayments by, and balances due from disbursing agents, and transfers from other works.

TABLE 1-Continued.

	REPORT (	ON THE FINANCES.	
Total cest to June 30,	<b>\$</b> 757,4 <b>56</b> 88	65, 775 99 80, 487 98 996, 107 51	25, 758 73 853,005 94 953,015 31 65,919 68 75,946 94 75,546 60
Contract price of con- struction.	00 000 00	53, 827 00 40, 300 00 111, 800 00 111, 800 00 86, 863 79	86, 800 00 39, 487 64 189, 185 39 85, 868 85
Actual time of comp	Oct. 15, 1856	Jan. 31,1859 Mar. 26,1839 July 1,1839	Oct. 99, 1836 April 1, 1856 Dec. 95, 1857 Nov. 92, 1859
Contract time of com-	June 30, 1854	Aug. 1, 1838 Aug. 1, 1892	Aug. 1, 1856 Bept. 30, 1857 Mar. 3, 1857 Ann. 1, 1859
Date of contract.	Dec. 22, 1861	Mar. 12, 1637 Mar. 12, 1637 Mar. 12, 1637 Repair completed Not avarded do do do Aug. 17, 1687 Not avarded.	April 16, 1855 June 17, 1856 Aug. 9, 1855 Purchased June 26, 1857 Purchased
Additional appropria- tions required for the current year.			
Amount available for the current year.	39,938 43	7,980 43 145,739 11 273 89 49,823 13 40,908 93 40,916 90 83,416 90 93,885 10 89,988 75	3,941 87 4,951 05 6,662 76 5 78 6,656 96 4,217 09 3,441 43 774 26 14,444 88 5,876 01 9,168 81
Amount expended du- ring the year ending Beptember 30, 1860.		1,059 01 4,106 83 1,940 41 81 88 7,847 50 15,061 00 16,072 47	5,445,43 3,445,43 5,876 01
-qa8 estable 8ce- tember 36, 1869, with leaditheas especial- trions.	#18,304 44 36,936 43	9,019 44 145,737 58 145,737 58 1,514 30 49,955 60 49,905 10 49,906 10 49,906 10 49,906 10 49,906 10 49,906 10 49,906 10 49,906 10 49,906 10 49,906 10 49,906 10 49,906 10	3,941 87 6,662 76 4,827 66 14,444 88
Cont of nime.	\$150,000 00 Exchange of lands.	1, 400 00 20, 500 00 207, 000 00 3, 000 00 3, 000 00 15, 160 00 17, 160 00	11,000 00 1,750 00 10,863 00 No record of cost. 6,500 00 4,000 00 1,500 00
Date of purchase of	Sept. 6, 1654 May 1, 1606	Jan. 90, 1887 May 30, 1887 May 30, 1886 Mot yet purchased. Port 29, 1880 Not yet purchased. Not yet purchased. June 6, 1660 June 6, 1660 Aug. 20, 1885	May 30, 1865 Nov. 6, 1865 Prom Navy Department Bept. 7, 1968 1845 and 1846 Mar. 17, 1857 June 26, 1848 Sept. 10, 1833
Total amount of ap- propriations.	Acquired by conquest. 6779,673 39 40,000 00	77; 800 00 3800,000 00 88, 900 00 00 88, 900 00 00 88, 900 00 00 88, 900 00 00 88, 900 00 00 88, 900 00 00 88, 900 00 00 88, 900 00 00 88, 900 00 00 88, 900 00 00 88, 900 00 00 88, 900 00 00 98, 900 00 98, 900 0	39,000 00 43,660 00 304,700 00 70,570 83 51,384 00 87,100 00
Many and location of the work.	Moustrey, Oal	Mutand, VI. Windsoy, VI. Windsoy, VI. Windsoy, VI. Baltimore, Md., Gorif- Baltimore, Md., post- Columbia, S. C.  Kay Vicest, Fia. Taliahassee, Fia. Memphis, Tonn. Memphis, Tonn. Memphis, Tonn. Memphis, Tonn. Memphis, Tonn. Memphis, Tonn. Memphis, Tonn. Memphis, Tonn. Memphis, Tonn. Memphis, Ill. Ladiahassei, Ill. Ladiahassei, Ill. Madison, Wis.	Pordand, Me. Barlington, Vi. Barlington, Vi. Pittaburg, Pa. Ocraccke, M. C. Wilmington, M. C. Mobile, Ala Key West, Ma.

Penacola, Na	SS, 000 00	Not yet pur-	:	90,947 O4	<u>:</u>	90,947 04		Not awarded	•			:
St. Mark's, Fla	95,700 00	Government		S 257 ,9	9,735 30		•	Mar. 94, 1857	Bept. 1,1858	May 25, 1858	16,414 00	24, 196 90
New Orleans, La.	521,459 80	Aug. 7, 1855 Oct. 15, 1853	13,000 00	93,695 43	77,484 91	16,210 59		Jan. 14, 1857 April 18, 1855	July 1,1859 July 31,1856	July	27, 385, 72 57, 621, 63	67, 595 16
St. Louis, Mo		Orded by War		94, 985 00	:	*25, 176 04		Built by gov.		Sept. 3, 1853		87,647 00
Napoleon, Ark.	8 8 8 8 8 8	Sept. 15, 1887 Nov. 9, 1849	1,000					60		July 18, 1854		58,080 61
Paducah, Ky.	608	Dec. 26, 1837	12,000 00	3,339 51	35 28	3,30 13 13 13		Jan. 15, 1855		April 1,1852	90.000	57,330 77 84,378 68
Clacinani, Obio	38. 99. 99.	≓8	86.00	7,471 98	25.00 25.00	5,698 62 450 98	_	Sept. 27, 1856	April 1, 1858	April 31,	106,4	178,585 25,585 28,585 38,585
Detroit, Meh.	113,000 00	1	93,000	18,111,91	1,774 65	10,326 79		July 18, 1855 Built by sov-	Dec. 31, 1856	Nov. 13	2	101,956 64
Galena III		Department	5,052,00		4.147.17	2,000 12		Mar. 95, 1857	:	Oet.		
Burtington, lows	98, 195 15 921, 000 00	Se of	4, 5r 0 00 150, 000 co	1,950 29	630 73	509 56		Mar. 19, 1857 Nov. 13, 1851	Jan. 1, 1858 Undetermined	Jan. 14, 1858 Oct. 16, 1854	15, 978 00 Prices in de-	97, 590 59 994, 000 00
MISCELLANEOUS.											i	
United States mint at	216,800 00		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	913 19		813 18	:	Bailt by gov-				912,997 86
Philadelphia. Branch mint at New Or-	576,926 40				:	:	:	Repairs fin-				557, 850 90
Branch mint at Ohar-	110,850 00			9,353 93	8	25,980,93	:	sped.				99,359 97
Branch mint at Dahlo-	66,500 00		:		:		•					62, 588 50
Branch mint at San	345,000 00	May 2, 1854	963,989 10	45,000 00	:	45,000 60	•	April 15, 1853	Feb. 1, 1854	Mar. 31, 1854	968, 509 10	290,000 00
Francisco. Vanit for public funds at	9,000 00			175 13	:	175 13	:	Built by Ter-				
New Mexico.	684,716 80	Aug. 19,1833	573,716 80		:	:	:	Built by gov-		Oct. 9,1854		700,000 00
New York Atlantic Dock	100,000 00	Feb. 19, 1857	100,000 00	:	:	:	:	Purchased				100,000 00
Boarding station at Pass	19,000 00	Ceded by city	:		:		:	Dec. 23, 1836	Sept. 1,1857	Aug. 21, 1857	10,900 00	12,000 00
Boarding station at Bouth-	3,500 00	Nov. 6, 1856	3,530 00	:	:		:	Purchased				3, 400 90
Appraisers' stores, San	100,000 00			7,748 05	5,990 44	1,755 61	:	June 97,1855	Mar. 1,1856	April 1,1856	53,500 00	S8 955 (18
Unb penitentiary	45,000 00	:	:	:	:		•	Built by Ter-		•		44, 998 90
Minnesota public build-	86,500 00		-					Built by gov-				86,303 34
New Mexico peniten-	20,000 00		:	:	<u>:</u>		:	:		•		•

. Repayments by and balances due from disbursing agents, and transfers from other works.

ABLE 7—Continued.

Total cost to Jane 30, 1860,					<b>8</b> 37,091 <b>90</b>				13,588,637 32
	:	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>					
Contract price of con- struction.		•			<b>8</b> 31,984 00		•	7,800 00	
Actual time of com- piction.					May 31, 1860				
Contract time of com- pletton.		p			July 15, 1860				
Date of contract.	Bailt by gov-	do	By days' la-	By purchase.	Sept. 10, 1859 July 15, 1860			Sept. 21, 1860	
Additional appropria- tions required for the current year.		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Amount available for the current year.	•	303,733 20 \$319,668 47	4,511 18	55,751 34	16,293 06	46,641 69	40,479 38	15,000 00	2,870,631 32
Amount expended du- ring the year ending Beptember 30, 1860.		302,733 20	2,081 32	3,594 01	33, 163 44	3,654 90	9,862 14		900,764 11
Am <sup>3</sup> t available Bep- tember 30, 1859, with additional appropri- ations.		\$622,401 67	6, 592 50	89,345 35	49,456 50	50,296 59	50,341 59	15,000 00	2,975,723 18
Cost of site.		:				:			
Date of purchase of site.		Government	property.		•••••				3,585,894 78
-qa lo inuoma fatoT. .anolisirqorq	\$130,000 00	9,117,500 00	39,640 00	96,000 00	20,000 00	183,001 59	75,000 00	15,000 00	94, 172, 038 75
Name and location of the work.	New Mexico public	Extension of the Tress-	Ventilating basement of	Fire-proof vaults for	Warehouses at quaran-	Annual repairs of cue-	Annual repairs of ma-	Repairs of Baltimore custom-house.	

The new appropriation of \$60,000 still remains available for this work.

Report upon experiments made in the analyses of iron and iron ores, from the acting engineer in charge Treasury Department, September 30. 1860.

#### Office of Construction, September 30, 1860.

SIR: In reference to the experiments instituted under this office for testing the quality of various specimens of iron and iron ore, I have the honor to report that the 34th Congress, at its 3d session, passed an act, approved March 3, 1857, "to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to cause such experiments and analyses of different beds of ore, as to test whether any such ores, in their native state, possess alloys that will resist the tendency to oxidise to a greater extent than others, and to ascertain under what circumstances they are found, and where, in order to facilitate the proper selections of iron for public works," and appropriated the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars to defray the expense of such experiments.

In pursuance of this authority, the following circular was addressed to all parties in interest whose names could be collected for the purpose, and public notice was given by advertisement of the department's desire to obtain specimens from as many and varied localities

as possible.

#### [Circular.]

#### TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 1, 1857.

SIR: This department has been furnished with undoubted evidence that there is a great difference between iron from different mines in the United States, in the degree and rapidity with which they become oxidized. Congress, during the last session, appropriated the sum of \$2,500 to test the different irons of this country in that particular. If these experiments shall establish the important fact that we have irons entirely or nearly proof against the corrosion of oxygen, it will multiply the uses of such iron to a very considerable extent for purposes to which it is not now applied, and give it the preference over other irons for many purposes for which iron is now used.

The very large extent to which this material is superseding the use of wood and stone in the public buildings, erecting at a cost of many millions of dollars annually, under this department, renders it of the greatest importance to know what irons resist, for the longest period, the action of oxygen. It is hoped that the great interest the iron masters have in the result of this experiment will be considered a sufficient apology for requesting samples of their iron and the ores

from which they are made.

I have, therefore, to request that you will forward to this department, by mail or express, two or three small samples of iron and a sample of ore from each of the mines worked by you; the samples of iron not to exceed a quarter of a pound each, and the ore not to exceed a half pound in weight. I would also request information on the following points, viz: The extent of the ore deposit, facilities of mining

ore, its distance from furnace, and distance of furnace from market. and mode of transportation thence, the fuel used, relative cost of charcoal, coke, crude bituminous and anthracite iron, kind of flux and its cost. &c. The capacity of the establishment and the amount of iron it produced during the last year, and what it would be capable of producing under a ready sale and remunerating prices; any peculiarity of the iron produced; whether there are rolling mills in the vicinity, and what descriptions of iron they roll: to what purposes most of the products of your furnaces are applied, and what description of iron the establishment mostly produces; when did your works first go into operation; what has been the annual production, and what the ruling prices each year since your works were first started. You will please give the State and county in which your iron mine is situated, and the distance your fuel is transported. As it is the intention of the department to furnish you with the result of the experiments, you will please name the post office, through which to address you. If you know of any one in your neighborhood interested in the iron business, who does not receive a copy of this letter, if you will forward his address one will be sent to him. You will realize the value of the information. which it is sought to be obtained by this circular, when you reflect upon the growing importance of the iron interest of the country. fact attributable in no small degree to the introduction of iron as a substitute for other materials in our public buildings.

The policy of affording encouragement to this great interest, by promoting its production and increasing its consumption, has been commenced by the government, and I am desirous of obtaining all the information which can be had on the subject, with a view to its further

development.

This circular will be addressed to persons not immediately connected with iron establishments, as it is believed that there will be not only a willingness, but an anxiety, on the part of every one to advance the object which the department has in view.

I am desirous of obtaining the information asked for at the earliest

practicable moment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.

In response to this circular there were received samples from nearly every State in the Union, but many of them were so carelessly transmitted as to make it difficult to determine the precise locality from whence they came. It was no unfrequent occurrence to receive upon the same day, per mail, letters from different parties, stating particulars as to samples sent by express, and to receive a number of samples on the same day without any distinctive mark to indicate which letter should be referred to, so that their locality became almost conjectural. In other (and very many) cases the parties in interest seem to have had but a vague idea of the department's wishes, or of the object in view; and their letters only enforced the consideration of samples furnished, without data, simply upon sectional or personal grounds;

while still others sent large masses of iron or of ore without writing any particulars whatever, not even the point from which they were transmitted.

The confused aggregate of specimens thus transmitted were tabulated for examination, with as close an approximation to economy as the circumstances permitted, for future reference. This table is herewith submitted.

9

Tabulated statement of the specimens of iron and iron ores received under the and other details, with a synopsis of the

No. of letters and specimens.	Name of mine or furnace.	Location of mine or furnace.	Commenced operations.	Extent of ore de- posit.	Distance of mine from furnace.
	VERMONT.			1	
1	Orleans Iron Company, Francis Fisher, Boston.	Troy	•••••	Inexhaustible	li mile
	MASSACHUSETTS.				
9	Brandon Iron and Car- wheel Company, G. W. Paimer.	Boston	***********	••••••••••••••	••••
i	CONNECTIOUT.				
3 4 5	Eli Priest	Oakham, Dudley Birmingham		•••••••••••	
	. NEW YORK.				
6	Leavenworth, Kendrick &	Wolcott P. O., Wayne	1899	"Supposed to be	5 miles
7	Co. Crown Point Iron Com- pany, Hammond & Co.	county. Crown Point, Essex county.	1846	abundant."	‡ mile
8	Burling Iron Estate, Town- send & Co., 49 Pine street, New York.	Southern part of Orange county.	Been in oper- ation nearly 2 centuries.	Covers an area of 20 square miles.	On the estate
9	Pullerville Iron-works, M.	St. Lawrence county.			19 or 15 miles
10	Tithian. Cheever Ore Bed Company, William H. Stone,	Port Henry, Essex county.		From 1 to 4 feet thick; traced ‡	li mile north of furnace.
11	agent. Port Henry Furnace, W. T. Foote, cashier.	dodo	1847, closed in 1848, and resumed in	mile.	li mile
12	L. Myers & Bon	Saranac river, 94 miles	1853. 1845	Inexhaustible	20 feet
		from Plattsburg.	1040,	Instrumentole	av leet
13	Janes, Beebe & Co Robert S. Hall	New York city Elizabethtown, Essex			
		county.		1	
15 16	Dr. Isalah Deck E. Meriam	New York city Brooklyn			
20					
	NEW JERSEY.		1		
17	Solomon Andrews	Perth Amboy			
18	Trenton Locomotive & Machine Manufacturing Company.	Trenton			
19	Wm. Turner and M. A.	Morris county			
90	Silter. New Jersey Zinc Com-	Newark	1855	Abundant	50 miles
21	pany. Trenton Iron Co., Cooper, Hewitt & Co., Andover	Trenton Sussex Co	1750	Abundant, about 200 acres.	39 miles
	Mines. Roseville Mines	34 miles from Ando- ver mines.	1849	800 acres of ore	49 miles
	Ringwood Estate	35 miles from New York, and 25 miles from Piermont.	1760	land. Abundant, about 11,000 acres of ore land.	
	Scofield Mines	On Morris canal	<b></b>	Large	l
	Scofield Mines	do		1	
	Deli Mine	do		Largedo	
	Irondale Mine Dickerson Mine	do	j	do	

department's circular, showing the localities, nature, extent and cost of the product, owner's remarks upon their offerings.

		<del></del>	<del>.                                      </del>		
Distance of fuel from fur- nace.	Distance of furnace from market.	Mode of transporta- tation to market.	Puel used; price per bushel or ton.	Kind of flux, and its cost.	Am't produced last year.
••••••	200 miles	10 miles by teams; balance by rail- road.	Charcoal, 34 to 4 cents.	Limestone, \$2 per ton.	
***************************************		••••••••			
************		***************************************			
***************************************		*******		•••••	
l to 5 miles	furnace.	_	Charcoal	Loam, 25 cents per ton.	468 tons
	10 miles from Lake Champlain.	By teams to the lake; thence by boat to Troy, &c. Railroad and boats.	Charcoal, 8 ets. per bushel.	Limestone and clay, at \$1 25 per ton.	3,400 tons
On the estate.	York city.		Charcoal, 7 cts. per bushel.	Limestone, 1 per ton.	••••••
***************************************	of Ogdensburg.	9 miles to railroad at Gouverneur.			
******************	275 miles	Boats	Anthracite	Limestone and clay, \$1 25 per ton of iron.	10,825 tons
•••••••••••••••••		24 miles by teams; and thence by boat or railroad.	Charcoal, 5 cts. per bushel.	White flint	
***************************************				****************	
*********		*******************		**** **** **** ****	•••••
*****************	•••••••••	••••		****	
************					
******	New York and	Canal or railroad  Canal or railroad	Anthracite coal.	Oyster shells	40 tons per week.
	Philadelphia.			2.1202.010101	
************		****	••••••	•••••••	•••••
************		••••••••••••	Charcoal	•••••••	• •••••••
			•••••••		••••••
************		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		******	

No. of letters and specimens.	Name of mine or furnace.	Location of mine or furnace.	Rolling mills in the vicinity.	Description of iron they roll.	Purposes to which the products of furnace are ap- plied.
	VERMONT.				ì
1	Orleans Iron Company, Francis Fisher, Boston.	Troy	•••••	•••••	•••
	MASSACHUSETTS.		•		
9	Brandon Iron and Car- wheel Company, G. W. Palmer.	Boston			••••
3	Eli Priest	Oakham, Dudley			
4	Birmingham Iron and Steel	Birmingham	*****************		
5	Works, H. Atwater. Wilson R. Clark	New Haven			
	NEW YORK.				
6	Leavenworth, Kendrick & Co.	Wolcott P. O., Wayne county.	Nine		Stoves, machine- ry, ploughs, &c.
7	Orown Point Iron Com-	Crown Point, Resex	Keeseville, Afty		Foundary pur-
-	pany, Hammond & Co.	county.	miles.		poses.
8	Stirling Iron Betate, Town- send & Oo., & Pine street, New York.	Southern part of Orange county.	•••••		Malicable cast- ings, wrought and cast iron.
9	Fullerville Iron-works, M. Tithian.	St. Lawrence county.			Bar and bloom
10	Cheever Ore Bed Com- pany, Wm. H. Stone, agent.	Port Henry, Essex county.			
				1	j
11	Port Henry Furnace, W. T. Foote, cashier.	do do	Keeseville, Clin- tonville, and Ausable Forks, about 40 miles.	Merchant iron and rails.	Railroad bars
19	L. Myers & Son	Saranac river,94 miles from Plattsburg.	16 miles south	Ali kinds, ex- cept shafts.	(See remarks in last column.)
13	Janes, Beebe & Co	New York city			
14	Robert S. Hall	Elizabethtown, Ee-			l
15	Dr. Isaiah Deck	sex county.  New York city	 		
16	E. Meriam	Brooklyn			
	NEW JERSET.	Book 4-box		j	1 1
17	Solomon Andrews	Perth Amboy	<b> </b>		
18	Trenton Locomotive and Machine Manufacturing Company.	Trenton			
19	Wm. Turner and M. A. Salter.	Morris county	······	·····	
90	New Jersey Zinc Com- pany.	Newark	Lehigh region		Sample No. 4, mostly.
		•			

		T
Annual production and ruling prices each year since the works were first started; prices per ton.	Am'nt that could be produced un- der ready sale and remunera- tive prices.	Remarks.—Facilities of mining ore; relative cost of charcoal, coke, crude, bituminous, and anthracite iron; peculiarities of iron, &c.
	•••••	Specimens received.
***************************************		No specimens or information received.
***************************************	••••••••••••	No specimens received.
***************************************		Sends specimens; supposed to be silver ore.
Tear 1847, 300 tons, average price \$38; 1848, 356 tons, average \$38; 1844, 400 tons, average \$36; 1854, 456 tons, average \$35; 1851, 358 tons, average \$24; 1852, 390 tons, average \$24; 1853, 400 tons, average \$30; 1854, 402 tons, average \$30; 1856, 932 tons, average \$30; 1856, 932 tons, average	1,900 tons	Costs \$1 31 per ton to convey ore from mine. The cost of the iron is about \$22 per ton.
average \$30; 1856, \$32 tons, average \$35; 1857, 468 tons, average \$38; 1857, 468 tons, average \$38 Annual production 3,000 tons of 9,940 pounds. Year 1846-77, price \$30; 1846, price \$35; 1849-750, price \$31; 1851-726, price \$33; 1851-726, price \$36; 18557-56, price \$31.		Cost of mining does not exceed \$1 per ton.
The two furnaces on the estate make about 5,000 tons annually.	57,500 tons; 5 furnaces.	The ore of these mines is known as black magnetic oxide of iron, yielding about 60 per cent. of metal, and can be mined for an average of 50 cents per ton. This iron is used by the government for ordnance, strong machinery, &c.  There is abundant evidence of the existence of ores in the immediate vicinity of these works which
Average product for several years has been 40,000 tons per annum; capable of yielding about 30,000 tons of manufactured iron from its own percentage.		in the immediate vicinity of these works which have not been developed, the home demand not warranting the outley.  The ore is blasted and raised by steam power. Samples of iron made from this ore have been sent by W. T. Foot, agent for the Port Henry Furnace. This ore is also used by the Poughkerpsie Blast Furnace; at the Rolling Mills of Troy and Saugerties; of Boston and its vicinity; in Maine; thence southward and westward to Maryland, and Pittsburg and its vicinity.
***************************************	12,000 tons	westward to Maryland, and Pittsburg and its vicinity. Two furnaces.
Axe iron, finished, \$80 per ton; scythe, \$65; car axles, \$110; wagon tire, \$110; and blooms, \$60 per ton.	1,000 tons bar and bloom per an- num.	This iron is used for axes, scythes, car and locomotive shafts, wire, jacks, boiler plate, locomotive tires, axies, &c. The mine is 40 feet deep. Ore is blasted with fuse or powder, and raised by horse power.
**** **********************************	••••••	Manufacturers of iron work; the specimens sent can't be identified.
***************************************	••••	Sends list of iron manufactures, and requests circulars sent to them.
***************************************	•••••	Gives his opinion and experience on iron.  Do.  do.
***************************************		Has proved by experiment that nickel is the cause of
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		non-oxidization in iron.  Box received containing nearly 100 samples of iron from different ores. The specimens are marked, showing the different circumstances under which
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		they were manufactured.  Description of process of manufacturing malleable iron, with specimens.  Box containing 5 specimens; report accompanying containing a chemical analysis of the same, modus operandi, &c.

No. of letters and specimens.	Name of mine or furnace.	Location of mine or furnace.	Commenced operations.	Extent of ore dedeposit.	Distance of mine from furnace.
21	King Mine	On Morris canal		Small	
83 83	Allentown Iron Co., Walnutstreet, Philadelphia.  Bellefontaine Iron-works, Valentines, Thomas &	Lehigh Co., 12 miles from Allentown Iron-works, Centre county			3 miles
94 95	Co.  Springfield Furnace, D. Good & Co.  J. P. Fincher	Blair county		Sufficient for use of furnace for 100 years. Large	2 miles
96	Clinton Furnace, S. F. Plumen.	from Catawissa. Clarion county			From ‡ to 3 miles.
927 928	Thorndale Iron-works, Horace A. Beals. Richland Furnace, John	Chester county Clarion county, Rich-	1847		From 1 to 3 miles.
29 30	K-sting. Watson, White & Co Mahoning Furnace, J. A.	land township. Hollidaysburg, Blair county. Mahoning, Armstrong	1856	Large	1
31	Colwell & Co. Pine Grove Iron-works, W. M. Watts.	county. Cartisle, Cumberland county.	1757	1,000 acres, 200 feet deep.	i mile
33 32	Fairmount Iron-works, Charles E. Fmith. Stockdale Forge, James Gaidner.	Philadelphia Rolling Mill. Huntingdon county	l .	••••••	1 1
34 35	Lycoming Iron and Coal Company.  Chimney Rock Purnace,	Raiston, Lycoming county. Hollidaysburg, Blair	Nov. 20, 1856		i mile
36 37	Gardner, Osterboh & Co. Mill Hall Iron Company, J. Stowe Shaw. Pine Creek Furnace,	county. Clinton county Armstrong county	Nov. 26, 1856	_	
38	Brown & Mosgrowe.  Laurel Iron and Coal  Company, W. Walker.	Woodvale, Fayette county.	1853	Large	1 mile
40 41	Sharon Iron Company, Samuel H. Kimball. Kittaning Iron-works, Brown, Floyd & Co. Young, Shlank & Fort	Kittaning, Armstrong county. Allentown, Lehigh	i	••••••	Michigan.
43	Mount Laurel Furnace, W. H. Clymer & Co.	county.  Borks county		Very large	9 to 10 miles
43 44	Cornwell Ore Banks, R. W. & W. Coleman & W. G. Truman. Samuel G. Morrison	Lebanon county  Jersey Shore	j	Very large	
45 46	T. R. Van Gelden West Brandywine Iron- works, Samuel Hatfield. E. G. Pomeroy	Philadelphia		Very large	
48 49	Jacob Reese Dilleburg Iron Mines, John Humper. W. Wade	Dillsburg			l .
51	Raymilton Furnace	Pittsburg Venango county	l		

Distance of fuel from fur- nace.	Distance of furnace from market.	Mode of transporta- tion to market.	Fuel used; price per bushel or ion.	Kind of flux, and its cost.	Am't produced last year.
50 miles	83 miles to Phila- delphia.	Railroad 55 miles	Anthracite coal, \$2 80 per ton.	Limestone, 65 cts. per ton.	20,000 tons
Charcoal, 10 miles; stone coal, 16 mis.	280 miles from Philadelphia.	Canal	Charcoal, 6 cts. per bush; bi- tuminous, 16 cts. per bush.	Limestone	
4 miles	100 miles from Pittsburg.	Canal and railroad .	Charcoal, 5 cts. per bushel.	Limestone, 75 cts. per ton.	1,600 tons
•••••	Philadelphia	do	do	Limestone, \$1 50	
From 1 to 6 miles.	108 miles to Pitts- burg.	8 miles by teams, thence by barges to Pittsburg.	Charcoal	per ton. Limestone,\$1 per ton.	1,600 tons
*****					
•••••	100 miles	Pittsburg by flat- boats.	Charcoal	Limestone, 62 cts.	
••••••	120 miles, cost \$4 per ton.	Canal and railroad.	Coke, from bit.	Limestone, 35 cts per ton of metal	3,450 tons
••••••	65 miles to Pitts-	Flatboats down the Alleghany.	Charcoal, \$8 per ton.	Limestone, 75 cts.	2,006 tons
2 miles	Baltimore 85 miles, Philadelphia 130 miles.	14 miles by teams, balance by rail- road.	Charcoal	Limestone, 25 cts. per ton of metal	
93 miles					2,208 tons
••••••••••••••••••	Preight to Pittsburg	•••••••			988 tons
•••••		Railroad	Bituminous coal.	miles by rail-	
••••	Pittsburg, 113 miles.	Railroad and canal.	Ooke, 5 cts per bushel.	Limestone, 80 cts.	3,000 tons
Pittston, Lu- zerne co.	930 miles	Canal and railroad .	Anthracite coal,	Limestone, 60 cts	467 tons
3 miles	Pittsburg 56 miles	Teams, flatboats,	Charcoal, 5 cts.	Limestone, 50 cts	. 1,295 tons,run 27 weeks.
At the fur-	Pittsburg 70 miles	Railroad	per bushel.	Limestone	Z/ WOEKS.
nace. In the vi- cinity.			Bituminous coal	Limestone	
****					· [·····
••••	26 to 50 miles	Raiiroad			
5 miles	331 miles	21 miles by team, 31 miles by rail- road.	Charcoal	Limestone, \$1 per ton.	954 tons
•••••					
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	·		·   · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
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				.	

No. of letters and specimens.	Name of mine or furnace.	Location of mine or furnace.	Bolling mills in the vicinity.	Description of iron they roll.	Purposes to which the products of fursaces are ap- plied.
21	NEW JERSET—Continued. Trenton [Iron Co., Cooper, Hewitt & Co., Andover Mines.	Trenton Sussex Co	2 at Trenton be- longing to this company, 50 miles from fur- naces.		All purposes
	Roseville Mines	3½ miles from Ando- ver mines.		••••••	
	Ringwood Metate	35 miles from New York, and 25 miles from Piermont.	••••••	•••••	Wire
	Scofield Mines	do			•••••••
	Joseph C. Kent, of Trenton Iron Co.	Phillipsburg	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	•••••	••••••••
92	PRHESTLYAMIA. Alientown Iron Co., Walnut street, Philadelphia.	Lehigh Co., 19 miles from Allentown Iron-works.	Cooper, Hewitt & Co., Easton, Pa.	R. R. com- mon bar, &c.	i foundery and i forge iron.

Am't that could be produced un- der ready sale and remunera- tive prices.	Remarks.—Facilities of mining ore; relative cost of eharcoal, coke, crude, bituminous, and anthracite iron; peculiarities of iron, &c.
3 furnaces, 2,000 tons per ann.	The value of this ore consists in its superior quality, being the only iron ore in this country that, smelted with anthracite coal, will produce iron capable of being reduced to wire; in the economy with which it is mixed, and the truly admirable manner in which it acts in the blast furnace, not only smelting with great facility, but acting as a rectifier of other ores. No ore of similar character has ever been found on the company's land. The experience of this establishment "goes to show that the presence either of zinc or manganese, or both, in the ores has great influence in overcoming the liability of iron to rust, and we therefore recommend that especial attention be given to this point." The ring of iron in the New York box is made from the Andover ore, which contains both zinc and manganese. Oost at blast furnace \$2.50; \$2 tons make I ton of Iron. This company was
	organized in 1847, have three blast furnaces one mile from Easton, on the Delaware river, Lehigh river and canal.  The iron made of this ore is of very superior quality for remelting, a fact so well known in the market that it commands a higher price in consequence.  Only limited in their mining operations by the quantity they can get carted to the canal, (5 miles.) Costa \$2 per ton at blast furnace; 3 tons
•••••	of this ore make I ton of iron. There are two forges on this estate driven by water power. "Mines about without number." The ore is the black magnetic oxide, more uniformly pure and rich than any other ores in the State, and produces iron of the best quality for the forge. Cost at furnace \$2 30 per ton; 1½ tons of this ore make I ton of iron.
	Yielding rich ore of analogous character, and making a superior quality of iron.
90,000 tons p. ann.	
10,000 tons p. ann.	
	Yielding a rich ore, but of small capacity.  The Scofield, Muir, Hibernia, Beach, Dell, Irondale, Dickerson, and King mines yield magnetic orea, and from the nature of the veins are, in all probability, inexhaustible. They are simply limited in their annual capacity by the number of men that can be economically employed. In addition to those named, the company possesses mines of hematitie or secondary ores in Pennsylvania, but do not work them extensively, as it is more expensive, and yield not so good as magnetic ores.  Gives as the result of his experience, that "the iron best adapted to resist oxidization is a carbonate of iron, free as possible from all impurities, (and especially from sulphur, phosphorus, and silicium,) close grained, smooth, and of high specific gravity; and that the ores for the production of this iron are the manganese ores, free from sulphur, and worked with the necessary skill in the blast furnace.
99,500 tons of foundery, or 97,500 tons of forge iron.	The ores from these mines are classed as "brown hematite," yielding, where well selected, from 40 to 45 per cent. of iron, and are very extensively distributed in beds or deposits near the surface of the ground and in the alluvial clay. They are dug out in open workings and hoisted and prepared by small stationary engines. Delivered at the works, costs from \$3.75 to \$3 per ton of 2,940 pounds. The lorge iron is used for rails, common
	der ready sale and remunerative prices.  3 furnaces, 2,000 tons per ann.  10,000 tons p. ann.  20,000 tons p. ann. 10,000 tons p. ann. 10,000 tons p. ann.

<sup>\* 1847</sup> includes two months of 1846.

Name of mine or furnace.	Location of mine or furnace.	Commenced operations.	Extent of ore de- posit.	Distance of miae from furnace.
Onto. Volcano Iron Company,	Massillon	1855	Large	From 3 to 35 miles
Howard Furnace, H. A.	Wheelersburg, Scioto	1853		by canal and railroad. Four miles
	county.	1840	Inexhaustible	From 1 to 2 miles.
pany, Tracy & Davis. Lawrence County Fur- nace, Culbertson, Man	Lawrence county	1839	Abundant	All around the furnace.
& Co. Madison Furnace, Peters,	Portsmouth, Jackson	1853	Abundant	Costa 35 cents per
Eslaski Company, fl. B. Robson.	Vinton county	Not in oper- ation.	6,000 aores	ton to haul. Furnace building at the mine.
Chas. Whittlesey	Cleveland		••••••	
MARYLAND.			_	
			_	from 1 to 75 miles.
mittee.		ì	1	
Elba Furnace, James W. Tveon.	Sykesville	1850		***********
Lady stafford fron-works, Wm. Walsh, agent.	Washington county, on C. and O. canal.	•••••	Very large	********
VIRGINIA.				
Shenandoah Iron-works Tredigar Iron-works, Mor-	Page county Richmond			
Cloverdale Furnace, Anderson & Patton.	Botetourt county	1849	inexhaustible	Two miles,
Buena Vista Furnace, S. F. & W. H. Jordan.	Rockbridge county			3 miles
John W. Jordan	do		<b>{</b>	1
Australia Furnace, E. & J. F. Jordan.	Alleghany county		_	700 yards
Cripple Creek, Wm. Wil-	Wythe county	Lately	Inexhaustible	3 miles
Catherine Iron-works, Jn.	Page county	1847	Large	‡ mile
David Fowler	Independence, Pres-	1857	Large	Near
Armory Rolling Mills, R. Archer & Co.	Richmond	•••••••		
RENTUCKY.				
Raccoon Furnace, Barr, McGrew & Co.			l	2 miles
Laura Furnace, J. J. Tom-	Trigg county	1855	Small	} mile
Kenton Furnace, John	Greenup county	••••••	Inexhaustible	1 mile
Greenup Furnace, Wilson	Ashland, Greenup			•••••
Mount Savage Furnace, R.	Carter county	1849	Large	3 miles
Buena Vista Furnace and Star Furnace, Lampton, Nicholis & Co.	Greenup county and Carter county.	•••••••••	•••••	•••••
	Tazewell, Claiborne	1636,	Extensive	34 miles
Sailors' Rest Furnace, J. D. West.	county.  Montgomery county	1858	Inexhaustible	5 miles
	OHIO.  Volcano Iron Company, II. B. Wellman.  Howard Furnace, H. A. Webb. Jackson Furnace Company, Tracy & Davis. Lawrence County Furnace, Culbertson, Man & Co.  Madison Furnace, Peters, Terry & Co.  Ealaski Company, II. B. Robson.  Chas. Whittlesey	OHIO.  Volcano Iron Company, Il. B. Wellman.  Howard Furnace, H. A. Webb. Jackson Furnace Company, Tracy & Davis. Lawrence County Furnace, Cubbertson, Man & Co. Madison Furnace, Peters, Terry & Co. Ealnaki Company, fl. B. Robson.  Chas. Whittlesey	OBIO.  Volcano Iron Company, II. B. Wellman. Howard Furnace, H. A. Webb. Jackson Furnace Oompany, Advison Furnace, County Furnace, Colbertson, Man & Co. Madison Furnace, Peters, Terry & Co. Eshaski Company, II. B. Robson.  Chas. Whittlesey  MARYLAND. Andrew Ellicott  Report of Piedmont Committee. Elba Furnace, James W. Tyson. Lady Stafford Iron-works, Wm. Waish, agent.  VIRGINIA.  Shenandosh Iron-works, Morris, Tanner & Co. Gloverdale Furnace, Anderson & Patton.  Buena Vista Furnace, Anderson & Patton.  Guena Vista Furnace, S. & J. F. Dordan. John W. Jordan.  Australia Furnace, E. & J. F. Dordan. John W. Jordan.  Australia Furnace, E. & J. F. Dordan. John W. Jordan.  Australia Furnace, E. & J. F. Dordan. John W. Jordan.  Australia Furnace, E. & J. F. Jordan.  Cripple Creek, Wm. Wilkernan. Pavid Fowler  Armory Rolling Mills, R. Archer & Co.  Arreng Rolling Mills, R. Archer & Co.  Greenup Furnace, Wilson Baird & Co.  Mount Bavage Furnace, R. M. Biggs Buena Vista Furnace and Star Furnace, J. I. Tomlinon.  Kenton Furnace, Wilson Baird & Co.  Mount Bavage Furnace, R. M. Biggs Buena Vista Furnace and Star Furnace, Lampton, Nicholis & Co.  Mount Bavage Furnace, R. M. Biggs Buena Vista Furnace and Star Furnace, Lampton, Nicholis & Co.  Terragesez.  Reuben Rose  Tazewell, Claiborne county.  Tazewell, Claiborne county.  Tazewell, Claiborne county.  Tazewell, Claiborne county.  Tazewell, Claiborne county.  Tazewell, Claiborne county.  Tazewell, Claiborne county.  Tazewell, Claiborne county.  Tazewell, Claiborne county.  Tazewell, Claiborne county.  Tazewell, Claiborne county.  Hother County.  Tazewell, Claiborne county.  Tazewell, Claiborne county.  Tazewell, Claiborne county.  Hother Co.  Tazewell, Claiborne county.  Tazewell, Claiborne county.  Hellon.  Rest Furnace, J. Moteconery county.  Tazewell, Claiborne county.  Tazewell, Claiborne county.  Tazewell, Claiborne county.  Tazewell Claiborne county.  Tazewell Claiborne county.  Tazewell Claiborne county.  Tazewell Claiborne county.  Tazewell Claiborne coun	ORIO.  Volcano Iron Company, il. B. Wellman.  Howard Furnace, E. A. Webb. Jackson Furnace Company, Tracy & Davis. Lawrence County Fornace, Chestron, Man & Co. Fainski Company, fl. B. Robson.  Chas. Whittlesey  KARYLAND.  Andrew Eilicott  Report of Piedmont Committee. Eiba Furnace, James W. Tyson.  Ludy 'stafford Iron-works, Winshalb, agent.  Virsonia Furnace, Anderson & Coloveriale Furnace, Anderson & Coloveriale Furnace, Anderson & Eaton.  Buena Vista Furnace, S. F. & W. H. Jordan. John W. Jordan.  Australia Furnace, E. & J. F. J. J. T. Jordan.  Chair Furnace, E. & J. F. J. J. Jordan.  Australia Furnace, E. & J. F. J. J. J. Jordan.  Australia Furnace, S. Australia Furnace, S. Reconon Furnace, S. Reconon Furnace, S. Reconon Furnace, S. Reconon Furnace, S. Rest W. H. Jordan.  Australia Furnace, E. & J. F. J. Jordan.  Australia Furnace, S. Reconon Furnace, S. Reconon Furnace, S. Reconon Furnace, S. Reconon Furnace, S. Reconon Furnace, S. Rest Furnace, John W. Reconon Furnace, Barr, McGrew & Co. Larar Furnace, J. John Misson.  Kerrouck  Reconon Furnace, Barr, McGrew & Co. Larar Furnace, J. John Misson.  Kerrouck  Reconon Furnace, John Webelersburg, Scioto 1853.  Large  Lawrence county.  Reconon Furnace, S. Reconon Furnace, S. Reconon Furnace, S. Reconon Furnace, S. Reconon Furnace, Barr, McGrew & Co. Larar Furnace, J. John Risson.  Reconon Furnace, Barr, McGrew & Co. Larar Furnace, J. John Misson.  Reconon Furnace, Barr, McGrew & Co. Larar Furnace, J. John Misson.  Reconon Furnace, Barr, McGrew & Co. Larar Furnace, J. John Misson.  Reconon Furnace, Barr, McGrew & Co. Larar Furnace, J. John Misson.  Reconon Furnace, Barr, McGrew & Co. Larar Furnace, J. John Misson.  Reconon Furnace, Barr, McGrew & Co. Larar Furnace, J. John Misson.  Reconon Furnace, Barr, McGrew & Co. Larar Furnace, J. Reconon Furnace, Reconon Furnace, Reconon Furnace, Lampton, Nicholis & Co.  Texpasses.  Reben Rose.  Taxewell, Claiborne Conty.  Reconon Furnace, McGreenup County.  Reconon Furnace, McGreenup County.  Reconon Furnace, McGreenup

Distance of fuel from fur- ance.	Distance of furnace from market.	Mode of transporta- tion to market.	Fuel used; price per bushel or ton.	Kind of flux, and its cost.	Am't produced last year.
***************************************	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		Raw bituminous coal.	Limestone, \$1 30 per ton.	5,000 tons
Four miles	Nine miles	Teams	Charcoal	Limestone	2,200 tons
******	Twenty miles	Railroad	Charcoal, 41 cts.	Limestone, 40 cts.	2,700 tons
Seven to 9 miles.	Various	Steamboat or rail- road.	per bushel. Charcoal, 5 cts. per bushel.	per ton. Limestone, 10 cts. per ton.	2,434 tons
From 1 to 5 miles.	••••••		Charcoal, 5 cts. per bushel.	Limestone	
*************	***** ******	••••••	Bituminous coal, cost 95 cents per ton; char- coal, 4 cts. per bushel.	Limestone, 23 per ton.	
•••••	******	••••••		•••••	
***********		•••••••	Charcoal, 6 cts. per bushel.	Oyster shells; cost nominal.	2,500 tons
••••	•••••	•••••		••••••	
•••••	Thirty-two miles	Railroad	Charcoal, 60 cts. per bushel.	Limestone, \$1 25 per perch.	1,000 tons
•••••		Canal and railroad.		per peren.	
•••	•••••		•••••		
•••••	Two hundred miles.	Seven miles by teams, balance by	Charconi, very expensive.	Limestone, small expense.	1,400 tons
2 miles	Richmond, 190 miles	canal. Canal	Charcoal	Mari	1,000 tons
2 miles	180 miles	8 miles by teams,	do	Limestone	
9 miles	83 miles	179 by railroad. 8 miles by teams &	Charcoal, 3 cts.	do	1,100 tons
•••••		75 by canal. Railroad	per bushel. Charconi, 4 ets.	do	
•••••	150 miles	Flatboats and rail-	per bushel. Charcoal	Limestone, 90 cts	••••
Near	Wheeling	road. Railroad	do	per ton of metal. Limestone	30 tons per week.
•••••	••••••	••••••	do	••••	
•••••	••••••••	•••••	Charcoal, 4 cts.	Limestone, \$2 per	1,500 tons
•••••		Steamboats	per bushel. Charcoal, 3 cts. per bushel.	ton. Limestone	1,400 tons
**********	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	do	Limestone, \$1 50 per ton.	1,500 tons
•••••		•••••	•••••	per ton.	
1 mile	25 miles	Teams	Charcoal, 44 cm.	Limestone, \$1 50 per ton.	2,010 tons
					•••••
****	200 miles	Flatboats & steam-	Charcoal, cost trifling.		•••••
9 miles	6 miles	Teams	Churcoal, 3 cts. per bushel.	Limestone	1,350 tons

No. of letters and specimens.	Name of mine or furnace.	Location of mine or furnace.	Rolling mills in the vicinity.	Description of iron they roll.	Purposes to which the products of furnaces are ap- plied.
93	PENNSYLVANIA—Continued. Bellefontaine fron-works, Valentines, Thomas & Oo.	Centre county	•••••	•••••	Fine wire,scythes, &c.
94	Springfield Furnace, D. Good & Co.	Blair county			Cannon, car wheels, forge, boiler plate, &c.
25	J. P. Fincher	Columbia co., ‡ mile from Catawissa.			Boiler iron
96	Clinton Furnace, S. F. Plumen.	Clarion county	Pittsburg	••••	Bar iron, naiis,
97	Thorndale fron-works, Horace A. Beals.	Chester county	10 mills in a circle of 10 miles.	Boiler iron	
98	Richland Furnace, John Keating.	Clarion county, Rich- iand township.	Kittaning & Great Western, fifty miles distant.	Railroad iron.	
29	Watson, White & Co	Hollidaysburg, Blair	Dancansville	Bar iron	Foundery,forge,&
30	Mahoning Furnace, J. A. Colwell & Co.	county.  Mahoning, Armstrong county.	Kittaning		mill purposes. Nails and bar irou.
31	Pine Grove Iron-works, W. M. Watts.	Carlisle, Cumberland county.	*******		Boiler fron and foundery metal.
323	Fairmount Iron-works, Charles E. Smith.	Philadelphia Rolling Mill.	•••••	***********	
33	Stockdale Forge, James	Huntingdon county			
34	Gardner. Lycoming Iron and Coal	Raiston, Lycoming			Chain cable
35	Company. Chimney Rock Furnace, Gardner, Osterboh & Co.	county. Hollidaysburg, Blair county.	2 miles	All kinds	Foundery & mill purposes.
36	Mill Hall Iron Company,	Clinton county			
37	J. Stowe Shaw. Pine Creek Furnace, Brown & Mosgrowe.	Armstrong county		All kinds	Rolling mill and foundery metal, for machinery.
<b>38</b>	Laurei Iron and Coal Company, W. Walker.	Woodvale, Fayette county.			

Annual production and ruling prices each year since the works were first started; prices per ton.	Am't that could be produced un- der ready sale and remunera- tive prices.	Remarks.—Facilities of mining ore; relative cost of charcoal, coke, crude, bitumineus, and anthracite iron; peculiarities of iron, &c.
For the last 10 years, 1,000 tons per annum of finished bar iron, averag- ing from \$65 to \$60 per ton.	4,000 tons per annum.	The ore is found in small nests in a limestone valley, and not in regular veins. Cost of mining about \$1 per ton, capacity of establishment about 2,000 tons of metal, finished into charcoal bar would make about 1,350 tons; if puddled, would make 1,600 tons; could be doubled if prices would justify.
Capacity, 2,000 tons per annum	2,400 tons per annum.	Cost of mining \$1 25 per ton. Peculiarity of iron being the strongest made in Pennsylvania.
Capacity of farasce from 1,300 to 1,500 tons. In 1846, from \$32 50 to 830 per ton; 1863, \$35 per ton. Average annual production 800 tons; at present the price realized is \$30 per ton.	About 1,500 tons per annum.	Facilities of mining good.
Average production 1,400 tons. Receive in Pittaburg from \$26 to \$44 per ton.	2,400 tons	Cost of mining ore about \$1.25 per ton. Requires three tons of ore to make one of iron.
Annual production 1,000 tons. Average price \$110 per ton of 2,000 lbs.	2,000 tons	The ores of this locality are of the "hematite" class of the limestone region, but as yet undeveloped. We have no furnaces for the manniacture of pig metal.
Annual production 700 tons. Ruling prices average from \$30 to \$33 per ton.	800 tons per an-	Cost of ore in furnace bank from \$3 to \$3 50 per ton.
Prices range from \$25 to \$30 per ton	6,000 tons per an-	Work two furnaces.
Annual production from 1,900 to 2,300 tons. Sold from \$25 to \$45	2,500 tons; with hot blast, could	Cost of mining \$1 75 per ton. Ore yields about 40 per cent. of iron.
per ton.  Average production 650 tons. Pig metal from \$18 to \$49, boiler blooms from \$45 to \$86.	reach 3,000. 1,600 tons	Very cheaply mined. The metal is worked into blooms, which is rolled in Dauphin and Chester counties, Pennsylvania; and in Baltimore into No. 1 quality boiler plate.
Yenr 1853, 488 tons, price \$85; 1854, 1,402 tons, price \$90; 1855, 1,172 tons, price \$60; 50; 1856, 1,960 tons, price \$60; 1857, 1,598 tons, price \$77 50. Cost to im- port similar iron is \$79 50.		Capacity of this rolling mill, if employed on hoog iron alone, 2,500 tons; on bars, 4,000 tons; on rails, 6,000 tons per annum.
Average price from \$80 to \$82 50 per ton.	9,000 tons	
From \$20 to \$30 for foundery, and	4,000 tons	This iron has been rolled and extensively used by a
\$25 to \$27 for mill iron.	4,000 tons	locomotive manufacturing company in Phila- delphia. An unlimited force can be employed in this mine.
	. 60 tons per week.	and hauling averages about \$3 per ton. The dif-
Year 1846, 437 tons, 15 weeks, price \$26; 1847, 1,047 tons, 33 weeks, price \$23; 1848, 955 tons, 23 weeks, price \$23; 1848, 955 tons, 23 weeks, price \$25; 1850, 1,218 tons, 37 weeks, price \$25; 1850, 1,281 tons, 37 weeks, price \$25; 1851, 1,325 tons, 42 weeks, price \$33; 1853, 1,877 tons, 34 weeks, price \$35; 1854, 9,068 tons, 41 weeks, price \$34; 1856, 1,395 tons, 47 weeks, price \$34; 1856, 1,395 tons, 37 weeks, price \$31; 1857, 816 tons, 16 weeks, price \$31; 1857, 816 tons, 16 weeks, price \$30.		ferent ores are mixed in the proportion of 1 each.  Semi-biuminous coal has been tried and found unsuitable.
Prices not remunerating, but on the contrary are ruinous.		Facilities for mining ore and coal are very great 4,000 acres of land, 2,000 of which are underlai with ore and coal. Furnace stack erected, which can be supplied for an age with ore from immedi- ately under the furnace bank and within one mile Abundance of coal, wood for charcoal, and lime stone for flux en the premises. Twenty-one speci- mens of ore received.

No. of letters and specimens.	Name of mine or furnace.	Location of mine or furnace.	Commenced operations.	Extent of ore deposit.	Distance of mine from furnace.
81 82	TENNESSEE—Continued.  Porty-eight Furnace, Painter Brother. Union Furnace, W. B. &	Waynesborough	1818	Abundant	900 yards
83	Union Furnace, W. B. & J. P. T. Carter. Louisa Furnace, Jackson, McKiernan & Co.	Montgomery county	1837	100 acres	400 yards
84 85	Antonio Furnace, Dixon, Vanlew & Co. John G. Newice	Palmyra, Montgom- ery county. Oumberl'd Gap, Clai-	1854	Large	300 yards
86 87	Holston Furnace, Welcker & Pattons. R. L. Blair & Brother	borne county. Suitivan county Jonesborough	1865	Large	6 miles
0,	MICHIGAN.	2 ouesporougu	1010	Large	2 mues
88	Lake Superior Iron Moun- tain, S. P. Ely, Roches- ter, N. Y.	Marquette county	No furnace	Immense deposit.	
89 90	Jackson Iron Company, Samuel H. Kimbali. Collins Iron Company, C.	Lake Superior, Mar- quette county. Marquette county	1856	Unlimited	Ohio and Penn- sylvania. 9 miles by rail-
30	A. Trowbridge, Detroit, Michigan.	marquette county	1635	immense	road.
	INDIANA.				
91	Winslow 8. Pierce	Indianapolis			
99	WISCONSIN.  Black River Falls Ironworks, Henry Richter.	Jackson county	•••••	Large	200 yards
	MISSOURI.				
93 94	Napoleon Aubuchen  American Iron Mountain	Predericktown, Madi- son county. St. Francis county	No furnace	Very large	
•	Company, Jas. Harrison.	Dir a funcio County			
95	Wm. Hill	Tom's Creek, Surry			
96	Stokes Iron Mining Com-	county. Stokes county			
97	pany, Reuben D. Golding Stephen Hobson	Republic, Yadkin co.	1834	Large	일 to 4 miles
98	Cranberry Forge, Jordan C.	Watauga county	1827	Large	11 mile
99	Hardin. Mount Welcome Forge, James F. Johnston.	Lincols county	1808	Inexhaustible	lå mile
	SOUTH CAROLINA.				
100	New York House, Reuben	New York district	1850	Large	il to 8 miles
101	Swan. Hurricane Furnace, Simp- son Bobo.	Spartanburgh district	1834	Extensive	
102	C. U. Shepherd	Charleston	•••••		
163 104	O. P. Fannin	Cave Spring Etowah	1645	Large Very large	From 14 to 5 miles
105	ALABAMA.  Round Mountain Iron- works.	Cherokee county	1859	Inexhaustible	350 yards

Distance of fuel from fur- nace.	Distance of furnace from market.	Mode of transporta- tion to market.	Fuelused; price per bushel or ton.	Kind of flux and its cost.	Am't produced last year.
2 miles 21 miles 1 mile	196 miles	Boats	Charcoal Charcoal, 3 ets. per bushel. Charcoal Charcoal, 4 ets. per bushel	Limestone, nominal. Limestone, 25 cts. per load. Limestone	1,500 tons 1,000 tons and 600 blooms. 8 tons pr. day. 1,500 tons
On the spot	•••••••	costs \$6 per ton, River and railroad	Charcoal, 4‡ cts. per bushel. Charcoal, 2‡ cts. per bushel.	Limestone, 50 cts. per ton. Limestone	250 tons
Near	Ohio and Pennsylvania.	Railroad and lake  Canal and railroaddo	Charcoal, 5 ets.	No flux used	800 tons
******	••••			••••••	••••
9 miles	50 miles	Railroad	Charcoal, 6 cts. per bushel. Charcoal, 31 cts. per bushol.	Limestone, \$6 per ton.	
				•••••	
1 mile	30 miles	Teams	Charconi, 3 ets. per bushel. Charconi, 3 ets. per bushel. Charconi, 2 ets.	Lime, <b>\$1 20</b> per	
3 miles		Teams	per bushel.  Charcoal, 34 cts. per bushel.  Charcoal, 3 cts.	ton.	100 tons
Charcoal at	for 50 miles.	Teams and railroad	per bushel.	Limestone, 50 cts.	furnaces.
the farnace, stone coal 100 miles.	75 miles	Steamboat	per bushe; bit. coal, 20 cents; coke, 25 cents per bushel.  Charcoal, 4 cts. per bushel.	per ton.	

No. of letters and specimens.	Name of mine or furnace.	Location of mine or furnace.	Rolling mills in the vicinity.	Description of iron they roll.	Purposes to which the products of furnace are ap- plied.
	PENNSYLVANIA—Cont'd.		ľ		
30	Sharon Iron Company, Samuel H. Kimbali.	Mercer county	worked till 1865, capital lost and	••••••	
40	Kittaning Iron-works, Brown, Floyd & Co.	Kittaning, Armstrong county.	business sus- pended. On the premises .	All kinds	••••
41	Young, Shlank & Fort	Allentown, Lehigh			
42	Mount Laurel Furnace, W. H. Clymer & Co.	county.  Berks county	Four in vicinity	Most kinds	Car wheels and pig iron.
43	Cornwell Ore Banks, R. W. & W. Coleman & W. G. Truman.	Lebanon county	••••	•••••••••	••••
44	Samuel G. Morrison	Jersey Shore			
45 46	T. R. Van Gelden West Brandywine Iron- works, Samuel Hatfield.	Damascus county Chester county			
47 48	E. G. Pomeroy	Philadelphia Pittsburg			
49	Dillsburg fron Mines, John	Dillsburg	•••••	•••••	
50 51	Humper. W. Wade	Pittsburg Venango county		**************	
	ORIO.				
500	Volcano Iron Company, H. B. Wellman.	Massillon	At Pittsburg, 108 miles.	All kinds	Castings
53	Howard Furnace, H. A. Webb.	Wheelersburg, Scioto county.		***************************************	••••
54	Jackson Furnace Com-	Jackson county	Six within 25	Most kinds	Various castings .
55	pany, Tracy & Davis. Lawrence County Furnace, Culbertson, Man	Lawrence county	miles. Three within 10 miles.	••••	Pig iron
56	& Co. Madison Furnace, Peters, Terry & Co.	Portsmouth, Jackson county.	Two in the vi- cinity.	Boiler, sheet iron, &c.	Boiler iron and car wheels.
57	Ealaski Company, H. B. Robson.	Vinton county	•••••	•••••	
58	Chas. Whittlesey	Cleveland	······································	••••	
_	MARYLAND.				<u> </u>
59	Andrew Ellicott	Baltimore	Several	All kinds	Boiler plate, car wheels, nails, &c.
60	Report of Piedmont Com- mittee.		******************	•••••	•••••
61	Elba Furnace, James W. Tyson.	Sykesville		••••••	Car wheels and malicable cast-ings.
62	Lady Stafford Iron-works, W. Walsh, agent.	Washington county, C. and C. canal.	•••••		

Annual production and ruling prices each year since the works were first started; prices per ton.	Am'nt that could be produced un- der ready sale and remunera- tive prices.	Remarks.—Facilities of mining ore; relative cost of charcoal, coke, crude, bituminous, and anthracite iron; peculiarities of iron, &c.
Mill operated five years. Annual product 3,000 to 4,000 tons. Ruling prices from 2‡ to 3½ cents.	9tons of foundery or 14 tons of forge per day.	Product of superior quality. Steel produced for tools, saws, springs, &c., fully equal, if not su- perior, to any imported arucle. Operations of the
3,000 tons. Average price from 2; to 6 cents.	6,000 tons	mill wholly suspended.  Rolling mill, roll merchant bar, nail plate, sheet and boller iron. Use iron from Pine creek and Mahoning furnaces. Four specimens received.
***************************************	<b></b>	No specimens received.
Average annual production for 9 years 900 tons. Price from \$29 to \$46 per ton.	•••••	Average cost of mining the three different speci- mens of ore \$1 per ton, gross weight.
••••••••••••••		Specimens received, none of the required informa- tion given.
		Specimens of several kinds of ore, and full description of them.  No information given.
***************************************		No information given ; asks for a circular.
•••••••••••		Gives results of experiments, and his experience.  Will not give the required, or any other, information without compensation.
••••••		Required information not given, but discusses the iron business in Pennsylvania.
•••••••••••••		Makes some suggestions as to mode of testing iron.  Specimens received; no correspondence.
From \$28 to \$33 per ton; produces 5,000 tons annually.	10,000 tons	Iron used mostly for castings is similar to the Scotch pig; not well calculated for bar iron; re- ceived three specimens of iron; the two of ore have not come to hand, or have been mislaid.
Year 1853, 1,825 tons, price \$42; 1854, 2,150 tons, price \$35; 1855, 1,232 tons, price \$30 50; 1856, 2,900 tons, price \$29 50; 1857, 1,600 tons, price \$27.	5,000 tons	Specimens received.
Annual production for twelve years, average 1,500 tons; price, from \$25 to \$35 per ton. Average production, 2,000 tons per	2,500 tons	Abundance of timber for coaling.
annum; price, hot blast pig, \$31; cold blast pig, \$33.	1	
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	130 tons per week.	Estimates fron from bituminous coal to cost \$13 if per ton, and fron from charceal \$17 50; have not made any iron yet; expect to have furnace in operation early in 1858; charcoal iron commands \$2 to \$3 per ton more than raw coal iron
•••••••••••••••••••••••		Gives his opinion on iron.
2,500 tons annually	5,000 tons per annum.	Three furnaces can make either white or gray iros at pleasure, but are now making white iron, which puddles into wrought iron with greater facility.
*****************************		
Year 1850, 912 tons, price at furnace, \$23; 1851, 1,085 tons, price at furnace, \$23; 1852, 694 tons, price at furnace, \$23; 1853, 811 tons, price at furnace, \$35; 1854, 1,304 tons, price at furnace, \$40; 1855, 830 tons, price at furnace, \$—, hot blast; 1856, 511 tons, price at furnace, \$30; 1857, 1,000 tons,	1,730 tons	This iron is remarkable for its chilling properties and strength, making it very valuable for car wheels for which purpose it is almost exclusively used.
price at furnace, \$35, cold blast.		Samples of ore received ; information not given.
	1	

# Tabulated statement of the specimens of

Nos. of letters and specimens.	Name of mine or furnace.	Location of mine or furnace.	Commenced operations.	Extent of ore deposit.	Distance of mine from furnace.
106	ALABAMA—Continued.  John S. Storrs	Montevallo, Shelby		Large	On the spot
107 108	Horace Ware	Columbiana Benton county	1843	Large	2 miles
'	California.				
109	Samuel S. Sweet  NOVA SCOTIA.	Rattlesnake Bar, Pla- cer county.	••••	Large	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
110	Acadian Charcoal Iren	•••••	•••••		A few yards
111	Company. Union Iron Mining Company, N. W. Busteed.	******	•••••	Large	

# iron and iron ores, &c -Continued.

Distance of fuel from fur- nace.	Distance of furnace from market.	Mode of transporta- tion to market.	Yuel used; price per bushel or ton.	Kind of flux, and its cost.	Am't produced last year.
Near		Steamboat and rail- road.  Flatboats & steam- boats.			10,000 lbs. per day. 1,600 lbs. bar iron and 1‡ ton pig and cas'ge daily.
	35 miles	Teams and railroad.	Charcoal	Limestone	•••••
On the spot		Vessels	Charcoal	Limestone	

# Tabulated statement of the specimens of

No. of letters and specimens.	Name of mine or furnace.	Location of mine or furnace.	Rolling mills in the vicinity.	Description of iron they roll.	Purposes to which the products of furnaces are ap- plied.
i	VIRGINIA.				
				·	
<b>6</b> 3 <b>6</b> 4	Shenandoah Iron-works . Tredegar   ron-works, Mor-	Page county Richmond			
65	ris. Tanner & Co. Cloverdale Furnace, An- derson & Patten.	Botetourt county	Richmond	All kinds	Guns, bar iron,
66	Buena Vista Furnace, S. F. & W. H. Jordan.	Rockbridge county	Richmond, 190	Various kinds	Rolling mills
67	John W. Jordan	do	Richmond, 180 miles.	••• •••••	Iron rolling mills.
68	Australia Furnace, E. & J.	Alleghany county	One 150 miles		Bar iron and cast-
	F. Jordan. Cripple Creek, Wm. Wil-		l i		ings.
1	kerson.	Wythe county	_		l I
70	Catherine Iron-works, Jn. McKiernan.	Page county		•••••••	Car wheels, guns, &c.
71	David Fowler	Independence, Pres-		•••••••	
79	Armory Rolling Mills, R. Archer & Co.	ton county. Richmond		•••••	
- 1	STATE OF MENTUCKY.				
73	Racoon Furnace, Barr,	Green county	One 15 miles dis-	Most all kinds	
	McGrew & Co. Laura Furnace, J. J. Tom- linson.	Trigg county	tant.		
75	Kenton Furnace, John	Greenup county		••••	
1	Waring & Co. Greenup Furnace, Wilson	Ashland, Greenup			
	Baird & Co.	county.			
	Mount Savage Furnace, R. M. Biggs.	Carter county			Foundery & rol- ling mills.
78	Buena Vista Furnace and Star Furnace, Lampton, Nicholls & Co.	Greenup county and Carter county.	••••••	•••••	
	STATE OF TENNESSEE.		ļ ļ		
79	Reuben Rose	Tazewell, Clairborne county.		•••••	Pig, hollow ware, and other cast- ings.
- 1					
80	Sailors' Rest Furnace, J. D. West.	Montgomery county	2 miles	All kinds	Foundery purpo- ses.
81	Forty-eight Furnace, Pain- ter Brothers.	Waynesborough	Paducah	••••	Rolling mill pur- poses.
82	Union Furnace, W. B. & J. P. S. Carter.	Carter county	One 28 miles from furnace.	••••	Car wheels, foun- dery purposes,
83	Louisa Furnace, Jackson,	Montgomery county		•••••	&. C.
84	McKiernan & Co. Antonio Furnace, Dixon, Vaniew & Co.	Palmyra, Montgom- ery county.	One 25 miles; one 60 miles; one	All kinds	Machinery and boller plate.
	Louisa Purnace, Jackson, McKiernan & Co. Antonio Furnace, Dixon,	Palmyra, Montgom-	One 25 miles; one	All kinds	&c. Machine

iron and iron ores, &c.—Continued.

Annual production and ruling prices each year since the works were first started; prices per ton.	Am't that could be produced un- der ready sale and remunera- tive prices.	Remarks.—Facilities of mining ore; relative cost of charcoal, coke, crude, bituminus and anthracite iron; peculiarities of iron, &c.
••••••••••••••	••••••	'p ecimens received; no correspondence. Promises to forward specimens and information; not received.
Average production, 1,000 tons; price, gun iron, \$40 to \$50; other	1,500 tons	Cold hlast turnace; cost of transportation from fur- nace to market, #4 85 per ton.
iron, \$28 to \$40 per ton. Average annual production for last ten years, 1,000 tons; average		In 1853 made about 1,500 tons in six months.
price, \$36 per ton. 1855, made 1,079 tons; 1856, 1,075 tons; average price since 1853,	2,500 tons	
about \$35 at Richmond. Average price, \$32 per ton	1,500 tons	Mining costs 75 cents per ton.
•••••	1,000 tons	This iron is good for hollow ware, stove plate, ma-
In 1854, for metal, \$41 to \$42\frac{1}{2}; for bluonus, \$65 per ton. In 1855, for metal, \$49 to \$55; for bluoms, \$70 per ton. In 1856, for met il, \$33 to \$23; for bluoms, \$70 per ton. In 1857, \$35 to \$35; for bluoms, \$75 to \$50 per ton. Iton worth in Wheeling from \$35 to	1,200 tons	chinery of any kind, &c. The cost of mining is about \$1.25 per ton of metal, and cost of transportation of iron to Baltimore, \$8 per ton.
40 per ton.		
	3,000 tons	Specimens received, and also Report of Geological Survey of the State.
1855 and 1856, \$25; 1857, \$26 to \$28 per ton at lauding, two miles from furnace.		Mining costs 30 cents per ton; iron costs (to make) about \$20 per ton of 2,268 pounds at the establish- ment.
•••••••••••••	2,500 tons	Cold blast; ore easily obtained.
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		Hot blast; for peculiarities of the ore refers to 1st and 2d volumes Geological Survey of Kentucky.
Average annual production, 1,700 tons.	13 tons per day	
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		The coarse grain pig iron is used for foundery pur- poses; the close grain is for railroad and bat iron. Star Furnace is situated 14 miles from the Ohio river, on the Lexington and Big Bandy Railroad; Buena Vi-ta Furnace 12 miles from the Ohio river, and on the line of the above railroad. We make the iron from a mixture of the ores; the blue limestone or blue rock ore is about 63 per cent. iron.
Produced during the last 4 months 4 tons pig metal daily, independ- ent of castings; from 40 to 50 tons annually manufactured into farm- ing utensis, which are sold at the works at 5 and 6 cents per pound.		
Average, 1,350 tons. In 1855 pig sold at \$90 per ton; in 1856 at \$25 per ton.	\$50,000 worth of iron.	
••• •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	9,000 tons per an- num.	The iron is of the cold short character; of fine qual- ity for rolling-mill purposes, and not suitable for foundery purposes, being too hard.
***************************************	1,000 tons forge and 600 tons blooms.	The mining and hauling to furnace costs 90 cents per ton.
	2,000 tons	Specimens of pig iron and ore received.
In 1854 made 1,150 tons, \$28 to \$40 per ton; in 1855 made 1,275 tons, at \$34 per ton; in 1856 made 1,300 tons, at \$35 per ton; in 1857 made 1,500 tons, at \$35 per ton; in 1857 made ranning more than nine months.	9,400 tons	This correspondence contains an abstract of "The Report of the Iron Men's Board of Trade, in Clarks ville, Tennessee," illustrating the operations of a furnaces, located on the Cumberland and Tennes see rivers, embracing all of Tennessee and most o Kentucky.

# Tabulated statement of the specimens of

7	I	1			1	
Nos. of letters and spe 'imens.	Name of mine or furnace.	Location of mine or furnace.	Rolling mills in the vicinity.	Description of iron they roll.	Purposes to which the products of furnace are ap- plied.	
	TENNESSEE—Continued.					
85	John G. Newlee	Cumberl'd Gap, Clai-		•••••	Car wheels	
86	Holston Furnace, Welcker & Pattons.	borne county. Sullivan county		******	All purposes	
87	R. L. Blair & Brother	Jonesborough	One on the premises belongs to these parties.	All kinds; flat, sq're, round and plate.		
88	Lake Superior Iron Moun- tain, S. P. Ely, Roches- ter, N. Y.	Marquette county		******		
- 89	Jackson Iron Company,	Lake Superior, Marquette county.		•••••	Cast steel	
90	Collins fron Company, C. A. Trowbridge, Detroit, Michigan.	Marquette county	At Detroit, 550 miles.	All kinds	Boil'r plate, sheet, nail rods, and wire for suspen- sion bridges.	
	INDIANA.					
91	Winslow S. Pierce	Indianapolis		•••••	•••••	
	Wisconsin.					
92	Black River Falls Iron Works, Henry Richter.	Jackson county			•••••	
	Missouri.		·			
93	Napoleon Aubuchen	Fredericktown, Madi-	St. Louis, 110 miles.	All kinds	Not in operation .	
94	American Iron Mountain Company, James Harri- son.	son county.  St. Francis county	mues.	·····	••••	
	NORTH CAROLINA.				ļ	
95	Wm. Bill	Tom's creek, Surry county.	1 1		•	
96	Stokes Iron Mining Com- pany, Reuben D. Golding	Stokes county	••••••	••••		
-97	Stephen Hobson	Republic, Yadkin co.	••••	•••••	•••••	
98	Oranberry Forge, Jordan C. Hardin.	Watanga county		••••••		
90	Mount Welcome Forge, James F. Johnston.	Lincoln county	One, 30 miles	All kinds	Hollow ware, ma- chinery, and pig iron.	
	SOUTH CAROLINA.					
100	New York House, Reuben Swan.	New York district	Three, from 10 to 15 miles.	All kinds	Biooms	
101	Hurricane Furnace, Simpson Bobo.	Spartanburgh district.	One at furnace	Various kinds	Bar iron, nails, &c.	
102	C. U. Shepherd	Charleston				
103 104	O. P. Fannin	Cave Spring Etowah	One at Etowah	Have maderails, but now make merchant bar.	Merchant bar	

iron and iron ores, &c.—Continued.

	<del></del>	I
Annual production and ruling prices each year since the works were first started; prices per ton.	Am'nt that could be produced un- der ready sale and remunera- tive prices.	Remarks.—Facilities of mining ore; relative cost of charcoel, coke, crude, bituminous, and anthracite iron; peculiarities of iron, &c.
Average 190 tons per annum; price, from \$30 to \$40 for pig. In 1855, 250 tons pig, at \$27 per ton; in 1856, 250 tons pig, at \$24 per ton; in 1857, 250 tons pig, at \$20 per ton.	3 tons per day 1,000 tons	Ore can be mined for 85 cents per ton; can be delivered at furnace for about \$3.50 per ton; will yield about 55 per cent; think pig iron can be made at a cost of about \$18 per ton. This iron is celebrated for its toughness when manufactured into bars.
Since 1849 averaged 400 tons of iron nails and cartings; price of iron 34 to 5 cents; hollow ware castings, 24 to 3 cents; nails, 6 to 7 cents.		
		Iron can be advantageously manufactured with charcoal, which can be abundantly and cheaply obtained, and be profitably sbipped for manufac- ture in New York or Pennsylvania. The ore averages from 65 to 70 per cent. medallic iron.
Average price bloom, \$55 per ton	2,000 tons blooms.	This company can furnish the United States navy with hammered charcoal bar iron, superior to any Russia fron ever imported. A steamer shaft made of this iron, 30 feet long and 16 inches diameter, withstood a breaking force of three-fold greater than any other iron.
***************************************		Received copy of proceedings of Board of Trade.
•••••	10 tons per day	Red and magnetic ore in equal portions near the surface.
•••••		No specimens received. Gives his experience in the iron business, and also his opinion as to oxidization.
••••		Specimens received, but none of the required in-
		formation.  Specimens of iron and ore received, and also charter
	1,500 pounds per	of company. The specimens belonging to this establishment can-
••••••	week.	not be identified.
		ро. до.
#30 per ton delivered at Charlotte	12 tons per week.	
Ruling prices, 1837, have been from 4 to 42 cents per pound. The price of 110n has ruled from 4 to 6 cents per lb.; nails from 5 to 8 cents; castings from 32 to 5 cents, except for machinery, which has	130 tons per annum.	Specimens of pig iron received.
brought from 5 to 10 cents per lb.		Letter and catalogue of meteoric collection.
Average price 4 cents per pound by the ton for common bar, other sizes in proportion.	Bix furnaces to- gether, 25 tons per week.	Three specimens of ore and no other information. Pamphlet accompanying this, which is referred to.

# Tabulated statement of the specimens of

Nos. of letters and specimens.	Name of mine or furnace.	Location of mine or furnace.	Rolling mills in the vicinity.	Description of iron they roll.	Purposes to which the products of furnaces are ap- plied.
	ALABAKA.				
105	Round Mountain Iron Works.	Cherokee county		••••••••••	Castings and ma- chinery.
106	John S. Storrs	Montevallo, Shelby county.			
107 108	Horace Ware				Bar, machinery, pig, and hollow ware.
	CALIFORNIA.				
109	Samuel S. Sweet	Rattlesnake Bar, Pla- cer county.		•••••	
	NOVA SCOTIA.				
110	Acadian Charcoal Iron		••••		
111	Company. Union Iron Mining Com- pany, N. W. Busteed.	•••••		••••••••	

iron and iron ores, &c.—Continued.

Annual production and ruling prices each year since the works were first started; prices per ton.	Am'nt that could be produced un- der rendy sale and remunera- tive prices.	Remarks.—Facilities of mining ore; relative cost of charcoal, coke, crude, bituminous, and anthracite iron; peculiarities of iron, &c.
Prices \$20 to \$35 per ton for pig iron, and \$70 to \$90 for machinery and hollow ware.	1,900 tons cold blast, 1,800 tons hot blast pig iron.	The cost of making pig iron \$15 per ton with char coal.
Bar iron, 5 cents per lb, at furnace; hollow ware, 4 cents per lb. at furnace; nace; pig iron, from \$20 to \$25 per ton at furnace.		Facilities for mining and transporting to market good. Capital invested remunerative. Bituminous coal works well and an abundance within 30 miles by railroad. Two specimens of iron received, but no information. Ore costs \$1.75 per ton delivered at furnace.
Price of pig iron, \$50 per ton; price of bar iron, \$100 per ton.		Samples of ore received.
••••••	100 tons per week	Specimens of ore received.  Specimens cannot be identified.

Specimens of uniform size were carefully prepared from all these various offerings, and permanently marked with numbers corresponding with those upon the table, and their examination intrusted to an officer of this department, (now deceased.) His experiments were without result, and the specimens were subsequently confided to Professor Thomas Antisell, of the Patent Office. This gentleman has since had them under examination, keeping them variously exposed under different circumstances for the past two years, and recording his observations and results, which are now embodied in the following report:

#### SECTION I.

# Chemical and physical properties of bar and cast iron.

#### CONTENTS.

Of compounds of carbon and iron.

Tables of centesimal proportion of carbon.

Karsten's views of iron and steel.

Constitution of steel doubtful.

Mushet on the presence of titanium in iron and steel ores; relation of free and combined carbon in iron.

Constituents present in commercial iron; conversion of cast into bar iron; the chemical formula representing white and gray material

Combination of iron with sulphur, phosphorus, and silician.

Physical properties of cast and bar iron.

As this report may be read by others than technological chemists and iron manufacturers, the following summary of the chemical and physical properties of iron, according to present information, is prefixed.

The several varieties of iron in commercial use are combinations of carbon with the pure metal, which latter, from its infusible property when pure, is of itself wholly inadequate to subserve the various

purposes which are performed by the carbides.

These are, at least, seven in number, but only four of the compounds present a metallic lustre, and are commonly known as iron and steel. In these the amount of carbon varies from 0.104. to 5.75 per cent. The quantity of carbon is least in bar iron, (in burnt bar iron it is absent;) it is in somewhat greater amount in steel, and in cast iron the maximum of carbon is attained of these combinations having metallic lustre.

The total quantity of carbon in bar iron varies (according to analyses by Gmelin) from 0.144. to 0.293. The following proportions of carbon found in steel and cast iron show the various qualities which the compounds acquire, and in the case of steel how little of its real difference is learned from its chemical composition. The table

is extracted from the "Mushet Papers," p. 256.

Iron semi-steelified contains 1.150 of carbon.

Soft cast steel capable of welding, 1.120.

Cast steel for common purposes, .100.

Cast steel requiring more hardness, .90.

Steel capable of standing a few blows, but quite unfit for drawing, .50.

First approach to a steely granulated fracture, .30 to .40.

White cast iron, .25.

Mottled cast iron, .20. Carbonated cast iron, .15.

Super-carbonated crude iron, .12.

A somewhat different per centage is given in the following series, comprising the degrees of wrought iron, steel, and cast iron, arranged according to the amount of carbon in each, taken from the proceedings of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers.\*

```
Soft wrought iron contains - - 0.0 per cent. of carbon. Hard wrought iron contains - - 0.4 per cent. of carbon. Soft steel contains - - - - 0.5 per cent. of carbon. Hard steel contains - - - - 2.4 per cent. of carbon. Cast iron contains - - - - 2.5 per cent. of carbon. Hard cast iron contains - - - 5. per cent. of carbon.
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In many samples of cast iron the microscopic and chemical analysis show that some of the carbon is mechanically diffused through the mass, while the residual metallic portion contains a portion of carbon in chemical union with the iron. While the cast iron was in a molten condition the whole of the carbon was united with the metal; but some portion separates from it as it cools, leaving a smaller amount still combined.

Karsten, who was the first to observe this, has pointed out the various ways in which carbon is found in combination with iron.

1. Combined with the whole of the iron, (iron saturated with carbon, F. e. 4c.)

2. Combined with part of the iron, as F. c. c. 3, which, compounded, is diffused through the rest of the iron.

3. In the free state—as lamino of graphite diffused through the mass of iron—the carbon having dissolved at the melting point of

iron, and then separated as it cooled slowly.

The compound of F. s. c. 3 is a graphitic and magnetic mass, and, like true graphite, is not dissolved by acids; in gray pig iron it may be separated, as may also the graphite or carbon, separated by slow cooling, by treating the iron with acids, (especially nitric acid.) Both free carbon and combined carbon, as F. s. c. 3, exist in cast and bar iron, as the analysis of Kaster and Bromies show; the latter of whom determined the amount of combined carbon, in seven specimens of bar iron, to vary between .104 and .660 per cent., while the free carbon in the same specimens varied from .02 to .26. Rough steel contains from 1.25 to 2.3 of carbon, (Kaster;) soft steel, .0.9. The ordinary

English steel contains one per cent. When it contains little carbon it approaches bar iron in properties; when the carbon is in excess it approaches cast iron; when the carbon is at 1.4 or 1.5 per cent., the limit of hardness is attained at which steel, after hardening, passes the greatest degree of hardness and tenacity. In this state it does not yield any uncombined carbon upon slow cooling.

The proportion of combined carbon in steel is always much greater than that of the graphitic variety. In white bar-steel from Eberfield Bromies obtained .416 combined, and .080 as graphite; in Rhenish

cast steel, 1.157 combined to .110 free.

The true composition of steel is still an unsettled problem. That the difference of carbon between it and bar iron should communicate so different properties is scarcely probable. In the opinion of some, nitrogen is a necessary element present in the process of steeling, and others believe that manganase, fungstine, or titanium must be present, separately or together. General Auacoff,\* in his experiments and observations made to ascertain the mode of making damasked steel of quality equal to the Asiatic, has shown that some of these metals are

absolutely necessary.

Mr. Christopher Bricks, in adducing the various modes of making steel, and the processes of case-hardening, has endeavored to show that nitrogen is an absolute necessity in the manufacture of steel; that substances capable of yielding nitrogen must be presented to the iron, and if not nitrogenized organic substances, as, horn, hoof, hair, &c., or saline matters, containing nitrogen, be not used for steeling, then atmospheric air becomes necessary to be admitted; that when bar iron is steeled by being imbedded with charcoal at a high heat in a box, the latter is never hermetically sealed, and hence air is admitted, and nitrogen thus afforded to the iron; and that if the operation be so conducted that air is not admitted the bar iron is not steeled; and, finally, that if analysis does not point out the presence of nitrogen in steel it is because it has not been looked for.†

In this view he is supported by Mr. Sanderson, who affirms that the substratum of four-fifths of the carbon present in cast iron will not

convert the latter into steel.

Schaffhault was the first to point out that the carbon existed in cast iron as cyanopine; and showed that the latter element always exists in castings, while its amount is small and almost nil. Chemists have not verified this statement, and it is yet an unsettled point what is the combination in which the carbon exists.

The more recent observations of Mr. Mushet and Mr. Stenson have led these gentlemen to believe that oxide of titanium is not only a constituent of all good steels and iron but that it is also a necessary constituent. To this conclusion they have been led by an examination of the ferruginous sand of New Zealand, which is a finely divided iserine, and which, admixed with iron ores, has produced a steel of great density and value. Mr. Mushet, in a letter to the Engineer, (London,) thus writes:

"Moreover, as titanium is the most difficult of all the metals to fuse, its alloy with bar iron requires a higher temperature for its fusion than that required for the fusion of bar iron destitute of such an alloy, and it is well known that the best Dannemodro iron in the state of iron is more difficult to melt than any other charcoal iron. If any chemist will be at the pains of annalysing the steel irons used in Sheffield, and seek especially for their percentage of titanium, he will find that their market value is in exact proportion to the per centage of titanium they respectively contain."\*

He proceeds to enumerate the Damascus steel, the wortz of India, Elba iron ore, and the brush iron of the forest of Dean, and asserts that first rate steel can only be made from iron containing titanium, and that the great difference between titanium, steel, and manganese steel is, that the latter has no "body," by which is implied strength

and tenacity.

Mr. Mushet also asserts that the excellence of Lowmon iron is due to the presence of titanic acid in the minerals, and that these English irons can at any time be rivalled by adding a mixture of titanium ore to the burden of the blast furnace. "The question is simply this: whoever wishes to make the best iron must add the largest proportion of titanic ore to the burden of his blast furnace, being careful, however, to introduce nothing which tends to counteract the effect of the titanium alloy, such as materials containing phosphorus, sulphur, and excess of lime.†

Magnetic oxide, accompanied by titanium, is not unfrequent upon this continent. Mr. T. S. Hunt has examined several titanium ores and minerals found in Canada, and described their constitution in the geological reports of that province for 1857 and 1858, and has pointed out; their abundance in it in case it should be proved that the presence of titanium is so necessary to a valuable iron as has been lately set forth.

As the consideration of the constitution of steel is not a subject properly belonging to this report, it might seem out of place to enter upon it here were it not that it has an importance bearing upon the composition of bar and cast iron. Should it be hereafter found by experiment that Mr. Mushet's statement is correct concerning the presence of titanium in Dannemodro and other iron ores, it becomes thenceforward the interest of the iron manufacturer, when he designs to make a superior bar iron, to select only these ores which are titaniferous.

Berthier asserts that titanium exists in ores in the condition of titanate of the protoxide of iron, and that it is present in greater or

less proportion in almost all magnetic ores.

It certainly is a common impediment in the slags produced in the reduction of magnetic oxide, and it was in this connexion observed many years ago by Mr. David Mushet. Berthier found in the scorio, from Villefranche Avignon, a reddish copper-looking effloresence which yields a small proportion of titanium.

A question here presents itself, "is an iron chemically pure that

<sup>\*</sup> Chemical Views, No. 20. † Chemical Views, No. 23. † Idem No. 31.

material best adapted to form bar iron, or is not the latter an alloy of iron with titanium, fungsten, or manganese; and if the latter, how far is each of them replaceable by the others." Experiments to answer these are needed.

In cast iron the quality of carbon varies from 2.5 to 5.6 per centum, and the form in which it occurs is thus given, (taken from Gmelin's Hand Book:)

Combined carbon Kasten.—Free carbon		1.03 3.62	0.75 3.15	0.58 2.57	$0.95 \\ 2.70$
	4.60	4.65	3.90	3.15	3.65
Combined carbon Bromies.—Free carbon				2.908 0.550	3 10 0.72
	3.27	2.554	3.018	3.458	3.82

Beside the above compounds of carbon in either of the forms with pure iron, other substances are met with, some of which are dissolved in an uncombined form, but others are chemically united with some of the iron; these combinations being finely diffused through the mass of carbide of iron variously affecting the quality of the cast iron.

These substances are: Sulphur, phosphorus, arsenic, vilicium, manganese, molybdenum, aluminum, calcium, magnesium, potasium, (2,)

sodium, tungsten.

The proportion of these substances vary with the nature of the ore, the fuel, the flux, and the mutual reactions which they undergo at the high temperature of the furnace. A sample of cold blast gray iron (suitable for making wire) yielded to Messrs. Calvert & Johnson the following proportions of these foreign substances:

Carbon	
Silicium	
Sulphur	.301
Mangancie }	traces.
Iron	94.059
	100.000

The conversion of cast iron into bar is not merely a diminution of the relative amount of carbon, but there is accomplished at the same time the elimination of some of the above matters, and the proportion of these remaining is consequently varied, as shown by the above-named observers.\*

The results obtained by these gentlemen show the rate of loss of carbon by the process of puddling, which loss takes place very unequally; with regard to the time of exposure in the furnace, the greatest

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>o</sup> London, Edin. and Dub. Phil. Mag., vol. 14, page 175, 1867.

amount of carbon being lost in the latter half of the operation. The silicum separated during the same time, but by far the greater portion of this substance was removed in the first hour in the furnace. It is worthy of remark that the granules formed by the melting mass in the furnace were prevented from coalescing by being coated over with a black powder, which had a remarkable preserving influence on the metal, for, say the experimenters, "none of the samples became oxidized during the nine months they were in the laboratory exposed to the atmosphere and to the various acid fumes floating about." The chemical nature of this covering was not examined into, the experiments suggesting it were "probably composed of a saline oxide of iron."

The "blueing" of iron, which takes place when it is heated in a drum or slant over a fire, protects the surface of the metal from rust, which is done to prevent nails, &c, oxidating in the air, is to all appearance a low degree of oxidation of the surface.

## Of combination of iron and carbon in cast iron.

Iron cannot chemically combine with more than from 5.50 to 5.75 per cent. of carbon, when it becomes specular pig iron; it has then a foliated structure which it preserves until the proportion of carbon is reduced to 4.50, when it loses that structure and becomes granular, losing at the same time its white color and becoming more and more grey in tint, which becomes lighter as it becomes more and more seely. The percentage of graphite in gray iron runs from 2.57 to 2.75, and the whole amount of carbon from 3.15 to 4 65.

The proportion in which the graphite and combined carbon separate depends on the temperature to which the metal is exposed, and the mode of cooling, i.e., whether it be rapidly or slowly produced. To separate the carbon, as graphite needs the previous application of the highest heat, when the iron is cooled rapidly the carbon does not separate and white metal is the result; but when the iron is slowly cooled gray metal is produced, the graphite separating out in foliated lamina. Some of the carbon remaining still united with the iron as a carbide, so that gray iron may be looked upon as a mechanical mixture of white iron and graphite, white iron being a true chemical compound of carbon and iron a tetracarbide, and containing in every 100 parts—94.88 of iron.

5.12 of carbon.

This compound has a specific gravity of 7.65 to 7.66., is white, hard, and crystaline; its form is an oblique prism with oblique terminal planes, belonging to the oblique system; it melts at 1,600° centigrade, and is the most fusible of the compound of iron and carbon.

The octa carbide.—F  $\varepsilon_s$  c is a less abundantly formed carbide, occuring sometimes crystalized in gray pig iron, but never in white. It has a specific gravity of 7.15, color iron gray; in hardness, brittleness, and fusibility, less than specular iron; its crystals are pyramidical and indescent, which, when perfectly pure, yield in 100 parts,

iron 97.37, carbon 2.63. Though not abundant it occurs frequently,

its formation being connected with that of gray iron.

The observations and analysis of Geult,\* have thrown much light upon the chemical constitution of the carbon. Compound of iron, according to him, in samples of cast iron, manganese, zinc, and copper, may replace the iron, and sulphur, silicum, and phosphorus, may replace the carbon; when the iron contains manganese, it takes up its fullest dose of carbon (six per cent.)

Cast iron, as ordinarily produced, may be looked upon as a mechanical mixture of carbides of iron, two in number, a sulphade phosphide, and silicide of iron, with, sometimes, corresponding salts of

manganese: they may be thus formulized:

$$F_{\epsilon_4}c$$
  $F_{\epsilon_8}S$   $(F_{\epsilon_4}min) 4 P.$ 
 $F_{\epsilon_8}c$   $F_{\epsilon_8}Si$   $(F_{\epsilon_4}min) 8 S.$ 
 $F_{\epsilon_4}P$   $(F_{\epsilon_4}min) 8 Si.$ 

The sulphur, silicium, and phosphorus, are combined chemically with the iron, as shown in the second column, and replace or displace some carbon.

The graphite found in cast iron is a mere mechanical mixture, and no part of the chemical compound, which, as stated, is chiefly a tetra-

carbide.

It is commonly believed that malleable iron exists in many cast irons, but the affinity of iron at high temperatures for carbon is so great that no malleable iron can exist in it.—(Geult.)

When cast iron contains about six per cent. of carbon, or closely approaches it, it is fully saturated—it is wholly a tetra-carbide, and is

white or specular iron.

The gray iron is a mixture of the octo-carbide and graphite. The mottled cast iron is a mixture of octo and tetra-carbides.

From many analyses Geult has calculated the following formulæ of these irons:

# A. Specular iron.

### B. White cast iron.

## C. Gray iron.

## D. Mottled cast iron.

1. 
$$F \varepsilon^4$$
.  $C \times F \varepsilon^8 C$ 

$$F \varepsilon^8 \text{ Si}$$

$$F \varepsilon^4 \text{ P.}$$
Graphite 1.99.

2.  $F \varepsilon^4 C \times F \varepsilon^8 C$ 

$$F \varepsilon^8 \text{ Si}$$

$$T \varepsilon^4 \text{ P.}$$

$$C \text{ a}$$

$$0.740$$

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#### OF COMBINATION OF IRON AND SILICUM IN CAST IRON.

Coride iron contains silicum in amount varying between 0.4 and 3 per cent.; its addition to iron renders the latter harder, though in this property it cannot compare with carbon. Silicum is found in all pig metal, the highest quantity found by Karsten being 3 46 per cent. When it is present in quantity it renders the metal brittle and worthless; as much as 0.37 is capable of destroying the tenacity of iron, and this substance is, in the opinion of Karsten, more injurious than phosphorus to iron. When it is separated from iron cooling it is always as silica in the form of a stelliform filmis mass, or in minute drusic crystals. Pig iron made with the hot blast from silicious ores always contains silicum. When iron contains manganese, much of the silicum is removed, owing to the superior affinity for that substance possessed by manganese.

#### OF COMBINATION OF IRON AND PHOSPHORUS IN CAST IRON.

The phosphorus found united with iron in pig metal is generally introduced by the ores; phosphoric acid being common in the yellow iron stone ores of all formations. Combined with lime as apatite, indeed few ores of iron do not contain some of this acid. The coke used also supplies phosphorus, and charcoal supplies phosphorus from the phosphates which it contains; it hardens iron when combined with it, making the metal cold-short; in small quantity, i. e., under 0.3 per cent., it does not sensibly diminish its tenscity; with 0.5 Karsten found it bore the hammer best, but not with 0.6; at 0.66 the coldshort property was shown, and at 1. per cent. it would not bear bending at all. An evidence of phosphorus added to iron arrest the specific influence of carbon. Less than 0.5 only makes the iron more fusible, makes bar iron and steel weld sooner, and while it facilitates fusion of cast iron delays the cooling and makes good hollow-ware castings.

#### OF COMBINATION OF SULPHUR AND IRON IN CAST IRON.

The sulphur present in iron is derivable from two sources, either from the ore or from the fuel; chiefly, however, from the former source. It is usually separated very readily from the ore by the fluxes passing off in the slag; for although sulphur unites readily with iron and lowers its melting point, making it readily fusible, yet the sulphide of iron is easily decomposed by lime to form the earthy sulphide, it can be separated by fluxing until the bar-iron contains no more than 0.008 of sulphur, (Karsten.) This amount does not apparently deteriorate the metal. It is not yet ascertained exactly what proportion of sulphur conveys to iron the brittle and easibly fusible properties which render its presence so objectionable and known as red-shortness.

Stengil found 0.03 of sulphur in iron not sensibly red short, and that it required 0.1 to make it red-short. But Karsten found that 0.01, or one part in ten thousand, communicated the property to it.

Sulphur modifies the influence of carbon in iron very considerably, we must suppose the sulphur to be united with only a small proportion of iron as sulphide which fuse in with the remaining iron, forming thus minute particles disseminated through the mass, destroying its tenacity; as it makes the whole mass more readily fusible so does it also render its congelation, or chill, more rapid, and thus prevents the separation of graphite carbon, others tend to keep the F  $\varepsilon$  united intimately in the whole mass; in other words, it prevents the formation of grey iron; so that, according to Karsten and others, sulphur does not displace carbon in cast iron; nor does it appear that carbon can expel sulphur from sulphur iron; but a statement of Geult's, directly to the contrary, has been already brought forward; so that this important point may be looked on as yet undecided.

Fournet (annales des mines) has, however, shown that carbon reduces the bisulphide of iron when heated strongly; the latter losing weight by calcination with carbon, and the mass becoming magnetic subse-

quent to the operation, when it was not so before.

"Schaffhautt states (T. jur. pr. chem. 40, 304) that cast iron, bar iron, and steel almost always contain more or less arsenic and phosphorus, which often greatly improve their quality. The Dannemodro iron and the Lanmor iron owe their good to the presence of arsenic, and the Russian iron, (c c N. D.,) from Demidoff works at Nischnet-gilsk, is indebted for its peculiar properties to the phosphorus which it contains.—(Gmelin, vol. 5, p. 214.)

This statement is contrary to general experience, which goes to prove that the presence of arsenious acid in iron causes it to oxidize

rapidly.

Berthier examined some Algerine bombs supposed to have been of Spanish make, and which had suffered much from corrosion, and found them to contain 9.8 per cent. of arsenious acid, and 1.5 per cent. of carbon.

#### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES.

#### Cast iron.

Sp. grav., 7.207. Wt. of cub. ft., 450 lbs.

One bar 1 foot long and 1 inch square weighs 3.2 lbs nearly; it

expands 182000 of its length by 1 degree of heat.—(Ray.)

Greatest change of length in lens rays,  $\frac{1}{1276}$ ; melts at 3479°, (Daniel;) shrinks in cooling  $\frac{1}{98}$  to  $\frac{1}{86}$  of length, (Mushet;) is crushed by a force of 93,000 lbs. to square inch.—(Rennie.)

#### Malleable iron.

Spec. grav, 7.6, (Muschenhock;) at its maximum, 7.788, (Berthier;) weight of cub. ft., 475 lbs.; weight of bar 1 foot long, 1 inch square, 3.3 lbs; do. when hammered, 3.4 lbs.

Expands with 1° of heat 128000, (Smeaton;) in dilability it ranks

seventh among metals.

Good English iron will bear on square inch, without permanent

alteration, 17,800 lbs. = 8 tons; and an extension of  $\frac{1}{1400}$ .

From 32° F. to 212° F. its linear dilability is  $0.00122 = \frac{1}{8}$ . Halstrom values it at  $\frac{1}{8}$ , and, according to him, from 72° F. to 0 F. it is  $\frac{1}{2400}$ .—(Berthier.)

In malleability it stands eighth on the list of metals, in ductibility

it stands fourth.

Compared with cast iron as unity its strength is 1.12, its extensibility, 0.86, and its stiffness, 1.3; when pure it is flexible and is devoid of elasticity, when forged its structure is filmis, when unforged, granular.

#### SECTION II.

# Action of air and fresh water on bar and cast iron.

#### CONTENTS.

Nature and extent of the inquiry. Action of air and water on pure iron. Effects of confined air.

Action of air on cast iron.

Stages of oxidation made, and extent of corrosion.

Corrosion depends on carbon element.

Oxidation of bar iron and steel.

Effects of running water on iron; tuberculization of water-pipes; effects of chloride of sodium in solution; action of alkalies and earths proper in retaining oxidation; action of ammoniacal vapor on iron; possible explanation of; action of clays and gravels on iron; composition of results of action of Potomac water; mild action of river waters; conditions of experiments; comparison of specimens; analysis of specular metal and bar of Crown point iron; remarks on the influence of ores of magnetic oxide.

Pure iron does not decompose pure water at ordinary temperature, but if the water contains carbonic acid, or if the iron is placed in contact with substances with which it may form a pile, (or voltaic circuit,) decomposition takes place slowly. It is evident at 50° 60° C, very evident at the temperature of boiling water, and at a red heat is very rapid, hydrogen gas being given off, and a magnetic oxide formed. In the presence of many acids water is decomposed by iron at common temperatures, and when air iron is placed in contact with acid water and air at the same time, oxidation is very rapid, especially if the iron be firmly divided. In all these cases the lowest oxide of iron is formed.—(Berthier.)

An inquiry into the causes of the oxidation of iron is met at the outset with a difficulty of no mean magnitude. Were it a question under what circumstances does pure metallic iron oxidate most rapidly, perhaps the information at present afforded by modern research might answer satisfactorily the query. But the real subject of inquiry is, under what conditions do the impure iron known as bar iron and the carbide of iron known as cast iron corrode most rapidly; but as the composition of these two bodies are yet scarcely known with the usual chemical exactitude, the difficulty of answering

becomes at once evident.

"Iron," says Vicat, "does not rust in dry air, nor in water deprived of air, nor even in dry oxygen at ordinary temperature. It

requires the conjoined effect of both air and water."\*

Iron, when left exposed to air and uncleansed, frequently, after receiving a complete coat of rust, suffers no further oxidation. Vicat mentions an iron fence in the city of Grenoble, which is built two hundred and fifty years, and, according to tradition, has never had a coat of paint or varnish, and yet now is only lightly covered with a thin layer of light brown-colored oxide.

This apparently self-protective and limited destructibility of iron applies only to large castings or bars, for every one knows that iron wire is rapidly corroded and destroyed, whether isolated or in contact.

Vicat has shown that in confined localities where air has no circulation, or imperiectly performed, iron suffers great loss by oxidation. The presence of free carbonic acid favors the formation of a protocarbonate of iron, which rapidly passes into the state of peroxide, and a fresh amount of protoxide requires to be formed, in order that the carbonic acid may be again combined. In examining the suspension bridge over the Drac, those portions of iron which had been imbedded in the piers were enclosed for twenty-three years in part of the space in a tight air chamber in the masonry. The oxidation was so great that the workmen were engaged seventy-five days in cleaning rust from it, and the stability of the structure much endangered. When the iron was repaired it was surrounded by a bed of hydraulic lime in paste.

The corrosion of cast iron in air, whether of normal temperature and tension of watery vapor, or whether these conditions vary, is much more simple than when immersed in water or saline solutions.

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and approaches closely in its action to the influence of the same reagents upon pure metals. There is formed in regular sequence, first, magnetic oxide; second, sesquioxide; third, carbonate of protoxide. Where air has only limited access to iron, as when castings are wholly covered by fresh water, the magnetic oxide is first produced; if, on the contrary, the casting be wholly exposed to the air and wetted occasionally, the coating of rust is at once a bright red sesquioxide  $= H \circ \times F \in \mathcal{O}$  and the rate of corrosion proceeds with rapidity, no doubt owing to the fixation of an atom of water and the displacement of the protoxide out of the magnetic oxide, thus:

2 eq. of magnetic oxide =  $2 \ F \epsilon o \times F \epsilon o \ would produce by fixation of 4 equivalents of oxygen and 3 eq. of water, (2) equivalents of hydrated sesquioxide, = <math>2 \ (40 \times F \epsilon o \ s^3)$  and two equivalents of

hydrated sesquioxide  $2(40 + F_{\frac{6}{3}}, \frac{0}{3})$ 

The corrosion of cast iron takes place over the whole surface, and pretty evenly, so that an uniform coating of red oxide forms after even one night's exposure, which layer is easily removed by the finger; this rapid corrosion is no doubt owing to the deposition of dew over the whole exposed surface of the metal, and as the water of the atmosphere always holds oxygen dissolved, the rapidity of oxidation is effected when corrosion has taken place, so as to form a pulverulent coating on the surface of the plate; protection does not seem to be afforded, for the loss of metal appears rather to increase, which may be due to local circuits, established by the presence of the powder, which, being a mixture of plumbago and oxide, is negation as regards the metal test sample. This mode of decomposition, however, chiefly occurs when the metal is placed in a saline solution or any comparatively good conductor of electricity.

The corrodibility of cast iron, as regards its chemical composition, depends not so much on the presence of S. P. As. or Si. as upon the carbon element and the condition of the carbon, for the tetracarburet alone does not readily oxidize, but when graphitic carbon is liberated, then the voltaic circuit alluded to is formed, by which oxidation is

set up.

In fact, whatever develops the electric action favors rapid corrosion of the iron, as in water or in saline solutions the presence of a small quantity of peroxide, already formed on the surface of iron, favors the more rapid rusting of the clean surface; a graphitic iron, by forming a circuit of two solids and one liquid; irons of different quality united together, as in wrought iron when different "makes" are welded. Corrosion once set up proceeds rapidly, and an iron containing a slag, silica, or magnetic oxide always corrodes more rapidly than iron of a uniform constitution.

Bar iron and steel are more difficult to be oxidized in the open air than cast iron; that is, the act of oxidation is more difficult of commencement, and the first actions of oxidation are the formation of grey or magnetic oxide.

When oxidation does commence it is never uniformly spread over

the whole surface, but is shown in spots with larger intervals of a clear metallic lustre, which is retained long after the corroded spots have formed inequalities one-half of an inch below the level of the surface; ultimately, however, the bright surface becomes tarnished and oxidized.

One mode of oxidation of iron by fresh water has not been much alluded to by writers; it is that which arises from the flow of water through large pipes, in which after a number of years transit, a series of tuberculous eminences are formed on the outside of the pipe, which grow partly by external deposition and partly by corrosion of the surface of the pipe, which forms the base of the tubercle: the tubercles are frequently an inch or more in height, and have their base depressed two or three lines below the level of the inner surface of the main; when cut across the tubercles present a scaly section like the coats of an onion, have a dark or black brown color internally and a yellow tint outside; by exposure the whole passes into a yellow These tubercles were first observed in the water pipes at Grenoble. (France.) where the supply was feruginous and calcerous after a flow of seven and one-half years. They have been also found to exist in the waters of the Oureque and the Seine, as the mains in Paris have been found tuberculated (the tubercles more wide than elevated) after a continual flow of water during twenty-four yearsbetween 1810 and 1834.\* The size and constitution of these tubercles are, to some extent, determined by the character of the waters, mineral waters augmenting them; but they appear to be formed by all waters, and are partly formed by chemical and partly by mechanical forces.

Mr. Gaudiet, in a paper on the concretions formed in the waterpipes of Cherburg, (France,) which were laid down from 1836 to 1838, mentions that the calibre of the pipe was diminished to onethird; they were of a black and greenish color, and were composed of—

The structure of the tubercles were testaceous, and when exposed to the air became ochrey red; by drying above the temperature of boiling water they lost nineteen per cent. of water. The small quantity of clay present is remarkable, and shows, says Mr. G., how little influence upon this tuberculation of iron the mechanical collections of foreign matters have in these circumstances. He also alludes to the presence of sulphate of iron indicating a secondary alteration of the iron. When the water entered the pipes it had no sulphates existing in it, so that salt had been formed at the expense of the cast iron (white metal.)

The tubercles in this case were very large, standing out from the inner surface of the tube as much as five centimetres; but this is an unusual occurrence, for the above writer mentions that the main pipe

See Annales des Ponts et Chaussées, 1st series, p. 8.
 † Annales des Ponts et Chaussées, 3d series, v. 2, page 341.

(called Rose fountain) in the same city, destined for military use, laid down in 1786 and removed in 1837-38, had tubercles also, but

not higher than .01 millimetre high.

According to Pague,\* grey cast iron is more attackable by these incrustations than bar iron or white metal. A small portion of chloride sodium hastens tuberculization so that it shows itself in one minute's time in a solution saturated with salt and carbonate of soda and afterwards diluted with seventy-five times its volume of aerated water.

The first change produced was the formation of some whitish hydrated protoxide of iron, which remained in that state a long time when in contact with the metal or with the oxide, which goes on constantly forming. This oxide is occasionally removed to some distance from the point of formation; passes by degrees to a greenish-brown color, and then an orange tint upon the superficial layer. Analysis always shows the presence of 3 oxides: Feo — Feo Feo — Feo 23 and in various proportions. The proportion of sesquioxide continues to increase a little carbonate of iron and some silica appear; the latter arising from oxidation of the silicide of iron. When these tubercles are formed in water holding common salt in solution, a little chloride of iron is formed; when the oxidation is well developed the casting shows a considerable amount of graphite.

The contact of metals or metallic salts which are electrically positive

with regard to iron serve to protect the latter.

The presence of the fixed alkaline earths has a similar effect. Iron immersed in lime water corrodes very slowly. As carbonic acid in a free state cannot exist in this latter solution, the delay of the rusting be partly due to the fact that no acid is present to unite with the oxide when formed; this delay occurring even though the lime water have absorbed enough of atmospheric acid to start corrosion under other circumstances.

The influence of lime in preventing oxidation is well exemplified in the case of nails and iron rod worked into the plaster of walls. The iron in cases will be found to be almost perfectly bright, and in no case which has fallen under the writer's observation has a scale of oxid formed on iron imbeded or surrounded by lime-mortar. The carbonates of the alkaline earths—at least the abundant one, chalk—does not appear to have the protective property enjoyed by the alkaline carbonates.

Where iron is in contact with vegetable acids or substances by whose decomposition this class of principles may be originated, it suffers corrosion to a considerable extent, although much less than when exposed to moist air or to saline solutions. Wherever tannic acid it oxidizes iron, and those woods which contain the most of it corrode nails to the greatest degree. All of the fine woods contain it, as also oak wood, while the African teak is comparatively free from it.

When iron is in contact with an alkaline solution, the metal becomes electro-negative and the water positive, as if chemical action had commenced between them, and this condition continues until communication is established—so to speak—between the iron and the solution by means of a platina wire connected to the free end of the iron.\* Iron rendered constantly negative is in the most favorable condition not to combine with free oxygen in the solution. Where common salt is added to this solution all protection ceases, since the salt is decomposed and a new affinity for iron is developed.

While the contact of the fixed alkalies or of the alkaline earths, either in uncombined form or as carbonates, favors the preservation of the surface of iron from oxidation, the presence of ammonia in the atmosphere favors the rapid oxidation of iron and the formation of the hydrated sesquioxide. This is well exemplified in privies and urinals where the iron work is not protected by paint. The erosion takes place very rapidly and irregularly in these places where the vapor of the ammonia reaches So extensive is this rusting that some other action besides mere absorption of oxygen must be at play. As ammoniacal gas does not in itself contain the element producing oxidation, it is obvious that this action must occur in an indirect way.

Kuhlman has proved that the presence of lime and ammonia in contact with a given quantity of air produces nitric acid. He has also shown that ammonia formed from decomposing organic matter is ultimately in the presence of bases converted into the same acid. The sesquioxide of iron, once formed, becomes the means of further oxidation to organic substances in contact with it by means of the property it possesses of absorbing ammonia and retaining it in its pores, until by contact with the atmosphere and in the neighborhood of iron undergoing oxidation the ammonia takes on a similar action, and becomes converted into nitric acid, which unites with some oxide of iron. Whether this be the true explanation or not of the fact of the rapid oxidation of iron under the circumstances mentioned, there can be no doubt.

The protection afforded by alkalies and earths proper, as lime and such substances as have a strong affinity for carbonic acid, is not given by the common earths or clays. If the latter be of fine texture and kept dry, it may be kept in contact with samples of iron and diminish the brilliancy to a very slight degree; but when the clay is moistened with water, oxidation immediately occurs, and if the nail be near the surface, proceeds rapidly. The clay evidently acts in a negative manner, the rusting of the iron depending on the porosity of the earth.

A few nails, two and a half inches long, which had laid for a year in a fine sandy clay, became coated with a layer of clay two lines thick, cemented by sesquioxide of iron. The surface, after removal of the crust of oxide, was irregularly corroded in the direction of the fibres of the metal, the oxide not scaling off as in oriforus rusting, but adhering most tenaciously, and having a granular character. A parcel of nails of the same size and form as the foregoing, placed in a coarse gravel, did not cement a coating round them as that in fine clay, but the iron oxide had escaped and tinged the bed for several inches

round, and the nails had attached themselves to a large pebble by a plastic layer of oxide, and had formed a partial coating of scale separable by knife blade. The corrosion had extended much deeper.

The amount of material which may be cemented together by a small amount of oxide of iron is, indeed, very great. Where nails or pieces of bar iron rust under ground in the presence of moisture, but at the same time undisturbed by a current of water filtering through the mass, a tenacious paste of oxide of iron, diffused through the clay, is formed, which involves pebbles of various sizes, until a considerable space becomes tinged with the red cement which, in time, hardens and produces an artificial breccia or conglomerate, resembling in every respect the pudding stone conglomerates of pre-historic periods. The metal itself becomes impacted in the mass considerably enlarged.

The difference in effect between clay and gravel is more apparent than real. The increased silicius element in gravel could exert but a small influence in increasing oxidation. The gravel being more porous, acts like a sponge, allowing more air and aerated water to come in contact with the metal, and in this way it exerts a more

oxiditing influence than fine clay.

In the experiments carried out for the department, the exposure of the test samples in cold, fresh water (of Potomac river) for two months developed but a slight amount of oxidation, so slight as to show but little difference between any of the specimens, and could afford no reliable results as to the variation of corrosion between cast and bar irons. The results are, therefore, not given here. The corrosion was mostly in the form of pulverulent hydrated oxide, very little scale being produced. (a)

When the same water is warmed, oxidation proceeds very rapidly, as shown by Tables 1 and 2. The oxidation of iron is so slow in the presence of fresh water, especially if the latter contain only a small portion of saline matter, that it would require the exposure of masses of iron of considerable size to the action of water for several years.

More information on this oxidation is allowable by the examination of castings or bars which are being in course of removal from bridges, light-houses, piers, wharves, or other positions where the metal may have been for several years in contact with water, than by the narrow experiments which even a lifetime could supervise.

An instance of the oxidating influence of river water is adduced by Vicat (Annales des Ponts et Chaussées, 1853) in the case of the demolition, in 1837, of a bridge at Grenoble, which had been built in 1626, that the cramping irons, cross-ties, and other iron-work which had been imbedded in mortar were as clean on the surface as when put down. These portions of metal, which were in contact with gravel, were attacked at the point of contact. These irons were two hundred and twelve years immersed. The water of the river (Isere) is chiefly supplied from the glaciers of Savoy, waters which contain little air, and do not favor oxidation. Deep waters are never aerated like shallow streams, and oxidation occurs less rapidly in such cases.

The time which the specimens were exposed in cold fresh water not being sufficiently extended to allow of oxidation being carried out to be appreciable to the balance, it was believed that by using the water warm the ordinary action of corrosion would be hastened, without, perhaps, developing any new source of error, and thus the delay otherwise necessary might be avoided. The temperature of the waters (both fresh and salt) in these experiments was obtained by placing dishes of the fluid in a close water bath heated by a spirit lamp placed underneath it during the entire period of exposure. The exact temperature was secured by immersing the bulb of a thermometer in the liquid, and regulating the lamp as required. The fresh water used in the experiments was obtained from the Potomac river, a short distance below Little Falls, near Georgetown, D. C. An analysis of this water taken from the same locality (although made upon a sample drawn some time previous) afforded the following composition:

Specific gravity 100066. Solid matters in one gallon	5.9126	grains.
Residue fixed after ignition	5.590	"
Insoluble in water	4.860	"

### The fixed residue had the following composition:

Potassa	.200
Soda	
Lime with carbonic acid	
Magnesia with carbonic acid	
Silicia	.066
Chlorine	
Sulphuric acid	.210
Organic matter	
Nitric acid	traces.
Carbonic acid and loss	.380

5.590

The water was collected for experiments one week after a heavy fall of rain in the month of October, 1858; when freshly collected it contained no free carbonic acid, leaving litmus, paper, and Brazilwood unaffected. The samples experimented on were all small size; a necessity arising out of an endeavor to establish a uniform rate of comparison of the irons forwarded to the department; they were mostly squares of one square inch surface, and one-fourth of an inch thick; cut with a cold chisel, and the surfaces cleaned and having a dense brilliant surface. This was deemed preferable to using the surface as it comes from the mould, as different modes of casting so alter the surface as to produce even in iron of the same make very varied results, as the nature of the surface differs. The numbers of the samples correspond to the numbers upon the tabulated sheets made up from the information given by the iron masters who forwarded samples to the department.

According to these tables it appears that in fresh water of an elevated temperature (110° F.) in the majority of instances, the

greater amount of corrosion was on the side of bar iron, with which the loss varied from .?!! to .?!! per square inch, while in the case of cast iron .?!! to .?!! per square inch, a difference in amount which though not very apparent at first view, is yet well marked from its constancy.

Greater variety in the range of oxidation appears to have occurred with bar than cast iron, for while samples 7, 19, 21, and 12, underwent no more corrosion than the least corrodible samples of cast iron, we find Nos. 90, 104, 31, 32, 26, and 37, suffer corrosion to nearly double the extent of many samples of cast iron.

The returns furnished do not in every case state whether cold or hot blast has been used, and no general conclusion could be drawn as to the influence of either upon the specimens under experiment; but from the information supplied it does not appear that as regards oxidization any difference is produced by the employment of either.

All of the samples indicated above as least corrodible were made from magnetic ore, while the six that suffered from corrosion so markedly were made from hematites and carbonates, especially from the

From these results it would appear that under certain conditions magnetic oxide furnishes a non-corrodible iron; which view is still further supported by a comparison of castings and bar from same metal. Thus No. 7, made from magnetic iron, is the least corroded specimen of bar iron. No. 7 cast iron among (though not the least) the less corroded of the castings. Again, No. 1 bar corroded nearly twice as much as 7 bar, yet it still is a lightly corroded specimen. No. 1 casting suffered actually very little more corrosion, and compared with castings stood midway in the scale of corrosion. No. 19 bar suffered less than 19 casting, as also No. 21, these furnishing exceptions to the statement put forth previously, that in fresh water

The comportment of samples 7 led to the analysis of the casting and bar. The former was a beautiful specimen of the specular iron of large foliated surfaces.\* In one hundred parts they contained—

	Casting.	Bar.
Iron	88.41	95.20
Carbon combined		
Carbon graphite		
Manganese	4.36	
Salphur		
Phosphorus	16	
Lime		
Arsenic	_	
Silicum		
Loss		80
	100.00	100.00

Specific gravity of casting, 7.48. Specific gravity of bar, 7.69.

bar irons suffered more than castings.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>o</sup> For another analysis of this iron see letter of C. E. Detmold, in Appendix.

This would indicate this cast iron to be almost wholly a tetra-carburet of iron, = F s. 'c, intermixed with small proportions of silicide of iron, considerable manganese, and some sulphide and phosphide of manganese. The difference in chemical constitution of the bar from the casting is so little that the different tendency to corrosion displayed cannot be attributed to that source, but must be referred to the condition of the surface—the closer and more compressed superfices of the bar.

The manganese exists as a compound of carbon and metallic manganese, similar to the iron compounds which it replaces. Manganesian irons are well known to have a greater resisting power, as regards rusting, although it is not probable that the power is due to the actual presence of manganese, but the well-known influence which the metal

possesses to purify iron by forming a slag.

One cause why manganesian irons are less likely to oxidite may be due to the property which such possess of retaining the combined carbon and preventing its separation in the mass of metal in the graphite form as it cools; for the presence of free carbon, as frequently stated, produces voltaic circuits, and promotes decomposition. Cast irons containing much free carbon are prone to oxidite in proportion to the amount of free carbon: hence gray iron rusts sooner than mottled, and mottled sooner than white metal.

This may explain the protecting influence of manganese on cast iron, but would not explain its influence on bar. The manganese in cast iron, when being worked into bar, forms, with any foreign earthy matters present, more soluble slags than iron does, which impurities are thus removed from the bar.

Admitting that magnetic ores have some effect in producing a non-corrodible iron, yet the form of the iron seems to be all-essential. Thus the same irons (l and 7) had vastly different rates of corrosion when in bar or casting. Should this occur if the cause of non-corrosion was due to the ore? Should not the prevention of corrosion be, more properly, attributed to the condensation and less porous condition of the surface, as well as to the smoothness and protected condition of the superficial layer of the bar? Among irons of the same make this is constantly so.

Nos. 68, 73, 77, 78, 95, 20, and 26 of the cast iron specimens furnished—the least corroded samples of these, from 68 to 78 and No. 26, are made from the carbonates of the coal measures and the fossil hematites of the same geological age; 20 is from a zinc ore, and 95 is a hematite from North Carolina; 68 and 72 are from Virginia furnaces; 73, 77, and 78, of Kentucky make; 20 from New Jersey, and 26 from

Pennsylvania.

### SECTION III.

## Action of sea water on iron.

#### CONTENTS.

Nature of sea water. Nature and amount of gaseous element. Analysis of saline matter of the sulphates and chlorides. General action of sea water. Action of metallic iron. Formation of Te. Oxidation of iron by sea water. Non-formation of scale in sea water. Extent of oxidation. Circumstances under which hydrated oxide is formed. Formation of carbonate, constitution of the scale. Formation of the sulphides, analysis of scale. Corrodibility of different irons. Effect of spec gravity on corrosion. Action of S. P. & C. in iron as oxidating agents. Corrusion of bar iron the result of local circumstances. Not always so in wrought iron. Effects of position on rusting of bar iron. Homogenity of the metal. Cause of rapid destruction of cast iron. Of the mixing of various irons. Of chemical polarity and voltaic circuits. Action of sea water on samples. Different results in bar and casting, analysis irons tested, Prof. Roger's analysis of brown hamatite. General results of warm sea water. Andover iron and ore, analysis of.

The specific gravity and chemical constitution of sea water varies with the latitude and distance from the shore; the difference in the former case being mostly due to diminished temperature, and in the latter to the diluting effect of rivers emptying themselves into the ocean.

Analysis of a special tried sample of Andover iron.

Laurent, Bouillon, and Lagrange (according to Mallet) assert that sea water contains 62 volumes of carbonic acid in every thousand, and Mallet found 100 c. i. of sea water of Dublin bay to yield  $\frac{1}{43}$  cub. inches of gas, monthly atmospheric air, with a trace of carbonic acid or about one volume in 70. This proportion of carbonic acid, so much less than the quantity given by the three named chemists, is more in accordance with results given by Brichoff, (Chemical Geology, vol. 1, p. 99, 114) in which at 1,994 feet deep from the surface, in the month of August, the amount of gas contained in 100 volumes was 2 04 per cent. which was made up of oxygen, carbonic acid, and nitrogen gases, as follows:

Oxygen
Carbonic acid
Nitrogen

.08
Sum of oxygen and carbonic acid .67.
1.37

Brichoff asserts that the amount of air increases with the depth, and especially the amount of oxygen and carbonic acid, of which,

however, he gives no examples.

The total saline matter is in the proportion of 3½ per cent.; in 100 parts of salts, the chlorides are to the sulphates as 90 to 10: chloride of sodium constituting 74 to 80 per cent of the saline matter, so that the element chlorine is equal to one-half of all the solids.

The following analysis of sea water of the north Atlantic ocean by Van Bibra.\* shows the proportion of each saline ingredient.

by the block of the properties of the same than the		
Solids in 100 parts of water	3.47	3.84
Chloride of sodium in 100 parts of solids	76.05	76.89
Chloride magnesium		8.05
" potassium		3.33
Bromide sodium		1.30
Sulphate lime		4.94
magnesia		5.49
ff potash		••••••
	100.00	100.00

The sulphuric acid varies in amount in sea water more than the chlorine element, which Bischoff attributes to the proximity of rivers, bringing in a large quantity of sulphates, and also to the fact that these salts are easily decomposed and the sulphuric acid removed by the action of organic matter, sulphurites being formed thereby.

The magnesian chloride is converted into carbonate of magnesia under the influence of organic vegetation and the chlorine set free. Ordinarily this latter unites with some calcium to form chloride calcium, which is then decomposed by the sulphate of magnesia to form chloride of magnesium and sulphate of lime; but in the presence of iron this change does not occur. The free chlorine unites with the iron to form chloride of iron; this, being a very deliquescent salt, is rapidly dissolved and removed from the corroded metallic surface, and the play of affinities commences over again.

The observations of Dr. A. A. Hays on the action of sea water on copper sheathing of vessels and on copper coins† show that the oxidation of that metal is due to the decomposition of the chlorides, in the presence of free oxygen and metal. These chlorides are removed by solution, and only the insoluble sulphurites remain attached as a crust to the surface of the metal. The same reaction occurs when iron is the metal, with modified circumstances, inasmuch as cast-iron is not a pure metal, but a carburet alloyed with other electro-negative substances.

It would thus appear that the predominating chemical action of sea water on iron is that of a chloride, and its ultimate effect is to remove rust of the iron, as a chloride; but this is not its immediate effect, which is that of oxidizement, almost at a minimum; a portion of magnetic oxide being first formed, which itself is partially converted

American Journal of Science, vol. ii, 2d sec., p. 243 and seq.
 Annal der cheim u Phar. T. 77, p. 90.

into a hydrated sesquioxide; but the sulphates, which constitute ten per centum of the saline matters, now exert their influence, and some sulphate of iron is formed, thus reacting on the chloride of sodium of sea water, forms a chloride of iron. Some of the iron is removed in this form by the mass of sea water. The carbon is gradually separated, and attaches itself to the surface, as does also the silicium, which has been oxidized and deposited as silica. A portion of the iron remains as a sesquioxide attached to and coating the graphite sponge; and lastly, there may exist a trace of silicate iron.

Mr. Hatchett examined a cannon at Plymouth, England, which had been long\* immersed in sea water. He found it incrusted to the depth of an inch with a substance having all the appearance of plum-

bago and consisting of oxide of iron 81,

plumbago 16,

in 100 parts. M. H. also observed that anchors and other articles of wrought iron were only superficially oxidized, while those of cast iron

suffered from galvanic action.

When iron is exposed to the action of common salt in solution, after a few days a portion of the metal is removed and deposited after a while as red oxide and a coating of this oxide with a dark brown powder underneath. Numerous little semicircular pits are present on the surface of the coating, which is a mixture of the different oxides and of the carbon separated by the oxidation. The oxides chiefly formed are the magnetic and the sesquioxide; the former is always present under the above circumstances.

The action of a solution of salt is therefore similar to that of sea water in so far as regards simple oxidation of the iron, but the changes produced and combinations formed are much more complex in the case

of sea water.

The action of sea water on metallic iron is due, in the first instance, to the amount of saline matter which it contains dissolved; and next, to the amount of gases held in solution by it. The latter cause acts more immediately by oxidizement of the metal, but is limited in its extent. The saline matter of the sea coming into play and exerting the action of decomposition arising from electrical disturbances to a much greater extent, which may be due to the circumstance that the chloride of iron formed by the reaction of common salt water upon oxide of iron is readily removed as soon as formed, and thus a fresh surface of metal is left for oxidation.

This rapid formation of chloride of iron, leads to the destruction of the iron in a much shorter time than when merely subjected to the action of gases in a very weak saline solution, such as occurs in river

water.

The first action of sea water on iron appears to be simply oxidation: a coating of gray colored magnetic oxide, in a pulverulent form, is deposited on the surface of the sample; no bubbles of hydrogen, however, are perceptible; the layer of oxide is non-adherent and preserves this want of tenacity throughout, being at all times easily removed by the fingers; neither does it perceptibly increase by daily ex-

Sic in Quarterly Journal of Science, vol. 12, p. 407.

posure, while at the same time the weight of the sample is gradually diminishing, and the presence of iron in the sea water is easily recognizable by tannic acid. It may be that the rapid formation of chloride of iron, gradually removing small particles of oxide, soon after they are deposited, tend to prevent the consolidation of the layer of oxide into a scale, as occurs in the case of iron under river waters; and this non-adhering oxide being liable to be removed by slight friction, as by currents, &c., leaves no protection on the newly exposed surface of iron; whatever may be the true reason of this fact, there is no doubt that scales of oxide do not form under sea water.

The oxidation of the metal rarely proceeds to the formation of a hydrated oxide, stopping at the point of constitution of oligist iron.

I have not observed the formation of a hydrated oxide, unless when a portion of the metal was exposed to the action of the atmosphere. So long as the sample was wholly immersed in the water only the gray oxide was produced, but when, as by removal or evaporation of the fluid, so as to expose a surface of the sample to the air, then did the oxide become lemon red.

The same observation has been made as regards the union of carbonic acid with the rust: so long as the sample was fully immersed, and some inches below the level of the fluid, I did not observe that the rust yielded carbonic acid, but when the sample was removed from the solution and exposed some hours, in few instances, and days in others, then the addition of acetic acid always evolved a few bubbles of carbonic acid. When the scale is examined in quantity after being well washed with water, it yields faint traces of chlorine; probably owing to a portion of chloride of iron remaining attached to, or united with the oxide, (which may be conveniently termed a chlor-oxide.) so that the scale or rust of iron would appear to be made up of.

1. Magnetic oxide, 1st formed, constituted internal layer and 2. Anhvdrous " ( greatest amount of scale.

3. Hydrate

4. Proto-carbonate of iron, Last formed, extended layer least in 5. Chlor-oxide of iron, amount.

The chloride of iron chiefly passes in solution into the mass of sea water; the proto-carbonate does not long remain as such, but is decomposed, either by the sulphates or by organic matter in sea water, and a sulphurate of iron is produced; this change does not, however, occur in pure sea water. Chevreuil (Comptes Rendus, 1853) pointed out this ready formation of sulphide of iron, whenever iron, organic matt rs, and sulphates were brought into contact, as in the dust and mud of paved streets, and showed that in this case, as in most other instances of corrosion of iron, magnetic oxide is first formed, the sulphate of lime is reduced to a sulphide of calcium, and this latter converted into the iron sulphide, by the reaction of either the proto or sesquioxide.

Mallet, in his 2d report to the British Association, on the oxidation of iron, (s. 171,) having remarked that in foul sea water this formation of carbonate of iron occurs, led me to allude particularly as to its formation in pure sea water, with the negative result as above

stated.

That the formation of carbonate of iron may nevertheless occur in pure sea water is evident from the above observations, for should the iron exposed be of such quality, (as a bar or rod,) and so situated as to be exposed to the air at ebb tide, it is obvious that then a carbonate would be formed as well as a hydrated oxide.

When a portion of this scale or coating is removed from the surface of a test sample and heated with acetic acid no effervescence is produced, showing that no appreciable amount of carburet of iron has been formed; when further treated with aqua regia a minute quantity of a dark powder remains undissolved, which, when washed with water from the pipitt and transformed to a plate of platinum and heated in the spirit-lamp flame, is readily consumed, leaving a slight gray trace of ash behind. This combustible substance represents the carbon (combined and graphitic) of the iron. Whatever silicum may have been present was acidified by the aqua regia, (if not previously by the act of oxidation,) and remained as ash on the surface of the platinum plate.

The results of these experiments show that bar iron suffers corrosion in sea water more rapidly and to a greater extent than cast iron. The tendency of steel to be corroded is intermediate between bar and cast iron. Viewed merely as a compound of carbon and metal the increased presence of the more positive element gives a protecting influence.

innuence.

The rate of corrosion being inversely to the amount of carbon, as shown by the following table of the amount of carbon present in the three conditions of iron:

Generally speaking, those irons which had the highest specific gravity resisted oxidation most, though this must be restricted by the nature of iron. Thus it is true of cast irons that those whose specific gravity was high generally resisted corrosion better than those of lower gravity; which is, perhaps, but another mode of expressing the fact that the purer the carburet of iron the less likely is it to corrode; the sulphide and phosphide it contains the less corrodible. The presence of a silicum compound in the iron does not appear to act so decidedly in rusting the iron. If it be interspersed in the mass of iron a voltaic circuit is produced and corrosion occurs; but if, as is often the case, a gloss of silicate exists on the surface, the iron is preserved bright, rather than corroded by its presence.

The presence of sulphur and phosphorus compounds in cast iron promote oxidation by the formation of voltaic circuits, in which these compounds play the negative part to the more positive tetra-carburet of iron. Graphitic carbon also acts negatively and produces local circuits, and appears to act even more energetically, and in this respect, than sulphur and phosphorus compounds. The cast iron which is freest from this form of carbon is the least oxidizable, and its power of resistance increases as it approaches the type of the tetra-carbide—

F. ε<sub>4</sub>. c.

It is by the chemical action arising from local voltaic circuits that cast iron suffers corrosion in sea water, the extent of corrosion being in relation to the impurity of the iron, and the rusting being spread more equally over the whole superfices than occurs with bar irons. In these experiments it has been frequently observed of bar iron that over several inches of the length of the bar no rusting has taken place, while in patches the whole surface is rusted deeply; this occurring when the strength of the saline solution was the same, and the position of the bar horizontal, so that it can hardly be set down as produced by difference of chemical constitution, but, perhaps, from difference of structure or density, where the fibres were not brought so closely together as in the brighter parts. That chemical constitution is not the sole cause of corrosion of iron, especially of wrought iron, is shown by the fact that difference of position of the bar will produce different degrees of oxidation.

The corrosion of wrought iron proceeds irregularly if a portion of the bar or stancheon be placed under different conditions, as when one extremity is immersed in a clay or mud bottom and the remainder in fresh or salt water. When such clay or mud is charged with vegetable matter, the sulphates are decomposed into sulphide by the organic substances present, and a coating of sulphide of iron formed. Sometimes only crystals of pyrites are deposited here and there along its surface, and as it corrodes passes into the cavities thus formed; local voltaic action is then set up and corrosion proceeds more rapidly when the bar is of the same thickness throughout. Of course its weak point is immediately transferred to this extremity, and hence, in practice, the lower end of iron beams intended for subaqueous supports should be made of greater weight than the upper portions.\*

The homogeneity of a metal is one of its most essential conditions for its prevention from rusting; and as this homogeneity is less preserved in bar iron than in castings, the former are more easily corroded. When bars of different "make" are welded together there is not only, as in cast iron, a mixture of sulphide and phosphide mixed with the metal, but fibres of one make of iron are disseminated through the mass of another make of iron, and hence different polar arrangement of the fibres, the whole bar becomes a galvanic circuit, not merely on its surface, as in the case of cast irons, but also to its

more intimate structure, leading to a more rapid corrosion.

It is doubtful if the practice of mixing ores, which is adopted by the iron manufacturers for the sake of improving the quality of the metal, is one which results in the obtaining suitable metal castings for submarine structures, inasmuch as a greater variety, though, perhaps, not a greater amount, of foreign ingredients are introduced into such irons. And the same objection may be advanced with more force against the practice of uniting irons of different "make" to form an improved bar, since all of these irons so made preserve their electrical polarities in the united bar, and conduce to develop voltaic circuits resulting in oxidation.

The formation of voltaic circles is at present explained upon the

hypothesis of chemical polarity, whereby elementary atoms are supposed to array themselves into two classes, the basules and the halo-To the former belong hydrogen and the metals, to the latter chlorine and the other non-metallic bodies: these terms corresponding. also, to positive and negatively electrified bodies. A compound like water or chlorhyodic acid, formed of two elements, represents a small magnetic bar possessing opposite properties at each end, and by which proximity they are held together and preserved in force. Thus, in water the oxygen is called the halogenous or negative element and the hydrogen the basylus or negative, and these two atoms are held together by the mutual affinity of these opposite polarities just as, for the integrity of a magnet, it is necessary that two distinct polarities should be in close relation. In chlorhyodic acid the chlorine is the halogen and the hydrogen the banyl. If a bar of iron be plunged in this chlorhyodic acid, the iron dissolves and hydrogen is given off as a gas—case of simple decomposition, where one basyl (iron) replaces another basyl. (hydrogen.) But the manner in which this decomposition is effected is not rendered evident in simple circuits, where one metal and one executing fluid only is used. When two metals are partially immersed in the acid solution and their free ends brought into contact, the decomposition of the acid proceeds and the hydrogen is given off on the surface of the least positive of the basyles. if iron and copper were the two metals engaged, the chlorine of the acid would unite with the iron and the hydrogen would escape as a gas from the surface of the copper plate, even though the two metals be several inches apart; as many atoms of acid intervene between the electrodes or ends of the two metal plates, it cannot be the same atom of acid which has been broken up, unless it be supposed that the electric fluid circulated through the liquid and carried the atom of hydrogen across to the copper electrode. But such a view is not now sustained by the facts, and the belief that the decomposition is transferred through a chain of particles is more in accordance with the actual phenomena. This transfer extends from the zinc to the copper, and may be conceived by this diagram, in which each particle of chlorhydric acid is represented by the letters cl and h, initials of the com-The chlorine (cl.) of particle ponent atoms, chlorine and hydrogen.

The chlorine (cl.) of particle 1 in contact with the iron, combining with that metal; its hydrogen h combines, the moment it is set free, with the chlorine of particles 2, as indicated by connecting bracket below, and liberates the hydrogen of that particle,

which hydrogen forthwith combines with the chlorine of particle 3, and so on to 4, when the last liberated atom, not having any more chlorhyodic acid to act on, rises as gas, and is given off at the copper plate.

Now if, in the above diagram, common salt, chloride of sodium, be substituted for the chlorhyodic acid, the chlorine of the first particle of salt would attach itself to the iron, while the sodium would be set free and appear at the copper plate; but as its affinity for oxygen is very great, it decomposes a particle of water at the edge of the copper plate, forms soda, and remains in solution while the hydrogen of the water atom escapes. Chloride of iron is produced in either case, which, being soluble, is removed from the surface of the metal, leaving a clean place to be again attacked by another decomposition.

This illustrates the action of salt water on iron, and serves to explain why saline solutions act more energetically than fresh water, and why bar iron suffers more than cast. For, in the case of fresh water, the oxygen, either of the air dissolved in the water or of an atom of water itself, unites with the iron and forms an oxide which is insoluble, and remains as a coating upon the surface of the metal, and prevents or greatly retards further union of oxygen with iron:

hence the minor oxidation occurring in fresh water.

When cast iron is acted on by a saline solution, as common salt, a chloride of iron is also formed, as in the case of bar iron, but to a lesser extent; for at the same time the carbon of the casting separates out from combination with the fron, and, for a time, delays the action of the common salt upon the iron. It is only for a time, however, for the carbon on the surface, having a different chemical polarity from the metal, produces electrical actions of induction, whereby decomposition of the iron is produced. Similarly is it with the coating of oxide on bar iron; the iron and thin layer of oxide become polar, the iron acting as a basyl and the oxide as a halogen, the two elements of a pile are produced and galvanic phenomena accelerate the decomposition, the iron acquiring sufficient power to decompose water freely.

All of the elementary substances possess, in a greater or less degree, property of polarity, already explained, and they may be classified as ranged in the following list, abstracted from Sir R. Kane's

Elements of Chemistry:

Halogens. Negative. Mercury. Palladium. Potassium. Oxygen. Chronium. Silver. Sodium. Fluorine. Copper. Chlorine. Vanadium. Lithium. Bromine. Iridium. Lead. √Barium. Tin. Iodine. Rhodium. Stronlium. Bismuth. Sulphur. Uranium. Calcium. Osmium. Cobalt. Selenium. Magnesium. Platinum. Nickel. Glucinium. Tellurium. Yttrium. Nitrogen. Titanium. Iron. Gold. Manganese. Thorium. Phosphorus. Molybdenum. Cadmium. Aluminum. Arsenic. Fungsten. Zinconium. Antimony. Zinc. Columbium. Hydrogen. Lanthanium. Silicon. Carbon. Corium. Boron Positive. Basyls.

The most powerful halogenous bodies are placed first on the list in the first column, and those most basylous in the fourth. Any substance in the list is basylous with regard to any others toward which the arrow points, and halogenous in relation to any from which the arrow is directed.

Thus iron is negative or halogenous to all in the fourth column, and all below it in the third, carbon is positive or basylous to iron, while negative or halogenous to all in the fourth column. When both iron and carbon are so circumstanced that both may unite with oxygen, carbon exerts a protecting influence over uniting itself with the oxygen and thus preventing the union of iron with oxygen until the last portions of carbon have obtained oxygen; this is what occurs in the manufacture of metallic iron, the carbon thus at high temperatures acting as potasium or sodium would at low temperatures. But as carbon has no affinity for oxygen at low temperatures, it possesses no protecting influence beyond what is effected by its aggregation on the surface in a pulverulent form.

In operating on the samples in no case was the natural face of the iron as it came from the mould left on the metal; a clean bright metallic surface was obtained by the cold chisel; it was deemed that a greater uniformity in the samples as compared with each other was thus obtained; for as the nature of the surface influences very much the rate of corrosion, causes samples of the same chemical constitution to differ considerably, such a condition, if left its full force, would neutralize the results by introducing a new element of corrosion and pre-

vent any composition being approximately true.

The samples for examination were treated in exposing them to salt water in a great degree similar to that adopted in the testing in warm fresh water. Having the weight indicated and presenting a comparatively large surface, they readily showed incipient oxidation. The sea water was warmed (for the high temperature experiments) in pans placed in a drying chamber and regulated by a thermometer. The loss of water was supplied by the addition at intervals of an equivalent of distilled water.

For the sake of uniformity, the samples were as nearly as possible of the same size, (one inch square and one-sixth of an inch thick;) squares of this size were cut at the department for experiments at high temperatures in the air; this line of experiment was not carried out.

The exposure of the samples to the action of sea water occupied the same period as in the case of fresh water. At the close of the experiment the filtered salt water showed the presence of iron largely to reagents, and a thin layer of rust, (red oxide,) coated the bottom of the vessel.

In this, as in all other forms of experiment where immersion was concerned, samples of bar were exposed in one vessel, and of castings in another; and thus a source of error was avoided arising from possible production of galvanic circuits by proximity of irons of different constitutions.

The result of the immersion in sea water at 60° Fahrenheit goes to show a greatly augmented rate of corrosion above what takes place in fresh water.

While compared with fresh water at 110° Fahrenheit the corrosion, although increased, was not so well marked; a result interesting in itself so far as the actual and relative rate of corrosion in these cases is

concerned, but still of not much practical value, since, in point of fact, the conditions given in tables 1 and 2 are rarely ever in practice followed out; for iron is rarely ever kept exposed to a temperature of 110° Fahrenheit; and although some experiments in sea water were conducted at ordinary temperatures, yet they were performed in small basins or troughs were the water was constantly still. This does not hold good in the open sea, where currents, waves, and tides are continually changing the layers of liquid in contact with the iron, and thus producing a more rapid means of oxidation than can take place in experiments on a small scale.

Of the two conditions of iron bar iron was corroded much more than castings. In the case of bar, the rusting varied between .165 and .010 per square inch of surface, and that of cast iron .155 and .010

per square inch.

The averages in the latter case leaning to the minimum, while in

the former it verged in the maximum.

The test samples of bar least corroded were Nos. 1, 7, 19, 20, 90, 39, 11. All of these excepting 39 had their ore of magnetic oxide mostly in whole, but in two instances mixed with other ore.

Among the cast irons Nos. 7, 1, 11, 21, 68, 20, 22, 95, 69, 92, 24, 25, 28, 29, suffered least in the order given. In this case there are 4 specimens of a like number standing at the top of each list, viz: 1, 7, 11, and 21; these are irons having magnetic oxide as their ores. The analysis of No. 7 has been already given when describing the action of fresh water. That of No. 1 was as follows, in 100 parts:

	Bar.	Cast, white.
Iron	98	95
Combined carbon	1.37	4.66
Graphite	• • • • • •	traces.
Silicum		.02
Sulphur	• • • • • • •	'
Phesphorus		•••••
Manganese	traces.	• • • • • •
Copper		•••••
Arsenic	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •
	99.37	99.68
		=====

The proportion of carbon in this casting is not sufficient to form the whole mass into tetra-carburet, the least corrolible of the carbides; but the extreme purity of both casting and bar may be sufficient rea-

son why it stands so high on the list.

Castings Nos. 69, 92, 24, 25, 28, 29, have either brown hematite or a mixed hematite and carbonate from the (lower) coal measures; as in all of these ores sulphur and phosphorus exist in considerable amount, their little tendency to corrosion could not be attributed to their purity. They also contain, besides water, silica, lime, sesquioxide of manganese, and oxide of copper. Yet many irons made from the ore possess fair power of resisting corrosion. Of this No. 63 forms an

example. This bar specimen lost .120 per square inch, and had the following constitution:

Iron	96.77
Combined carbon	
Graphite	
Manganese	2.11
Silicum	.57
Phosphorus	.04
Zinc	
Arsenic	,,,,,,
Loss	.29
	100.00

The composition of the ore from which the carbon is made is given as followaby Professor Rogers, in the first Report of Geology of the State of Virginia, for 1836:

## Porous brown hematite.—Shenandoah.

Carbonate of iron	71
Carbonate of lime	4.80
Carbonate of magnesia	1.90
Silica	13.50
Alumina	6.25
Iron pyrites	1.58
Phosphoric acid	•••••
Loss	.97
	100.00

As neither phosphorus nor manganese found in the sample is recorded here, they may have been overlooked, and perhaps the former was introduced by the fuel.

The result of exposure to sea water at an elevated temperature has been in a general way to confirm the result previously arrived at by immersion in cool salt water, namely, the greater oxidizement of bar iron; the samples losing by two months' exposure at  $110^{\circ}$  F. from  $^{43}_{10}$  to  $1^{23}_{10}$  grains per square inch, while the samples of cast iron, similarly circumstanced, lost from  $^{23}_{100}$  to  $^{19}_{100}$ , or little more than one-half that of bar.

The samples which suffered least by oxidation were Nos. 21, 7, 11, 90, 19, and 107. Among bar irons and among castings were 21, 20, 19, 24, 11, 7, 18, and 52. Now, of the bars, all except the last number were made from magnetic oxide, although some are from brown hematite and ore (20) from Franklinite ore. First among both characters of irons stands No. 21. On looking back to tables 3 and 4 it will be found that this iron, under other circumstances, has proved its capability of resisting oxidation; it was deemed desirable to make a chemical analysis of this iron, but as the sample examined was but

one variety of many forwarded by the manufacturers, (the Trenton Iron Company,) the remarks made will be understood as referring only to iron of this constitution.

The assorted samples of iron forwarded to the department by this company was the most complete of any received, and would in themselves turnish material for assays which would no doubt yield valuable results, selected as they have been from samples purchased by the company in the ordinary course of their business, remelted and cooled at various intervals of time.

The test specimen examined was labelled "Andover lamellated,"\* both in pig and bar, and was constituted in 100 parts as follows:

## Andover lamellated iron.

	Pig, white.	Bar.
Iron	91.004	96.028
Graphite	traces.	•••••
Combined carbon	5.390	.214
Phosphorus	.051	.044
Sulphur	.005	.0020
Aluminum		•••••
Calcium	traces.	*******
Silicum	.700	.460
Manganese	<b>2.610</b>	3.140
Magnesia	•••••	*******
Fixed alkalies; loss	.240	.112
	100.000	100.000
Specific gravity	7.248	7.476

This iron presents the characters of high gravity, great chemical purity as regards freedom from carbon, sulphur, and phosphorus, and the presence of an unusual proportion of manganese. This metal is present in the ores of this locality to a large extent.

It is a constant associate of magnetic iron, and becoming reduced in the furnace intermixes with the iron; from its affinity for silica, and forming therewith a very fusible slag, it aids in removing the silica of the ore and places more iron at the disposition of the carbon to unite with it.

The composition of the Andover ore varies in the amount of foreign matter. An examination of it made by Professor Beck, and published in the Geological Survey of the State of New York, discloses but a minute proportion of manganese, the ore was of a light red color with crystals of magnetite imbedded, and was composed in 100 parts of—

This make, according to the statement of Messrs. Cooper & Hewit, is formed from Irondale ore ₹ and Andover ₹. Both ores are magnetic oxide chiefly. For analysis of these ores see letter of Mr. Joseph C. Kent to Major Anderson, U. S. A.

					Andover iron ore		
					No. 1.	No. 2.	
Peroxide of iron -	-	-	-	-	70.72	76.97	
Insoluble silicous matters	-	-	-	-	28.51	8.04	
Alumina	-	-	-		1.14	1.78	
Carbonate of lime -	-	-	-	-	0.57	8.14	
Manganese -	-	-	-	-	Traces.	Traces.	
Carbonate of magnesia	-	-	-	-		3.74	

Mr. Kent, in the letter already referred to, gives the analyses of several ores from the same locality, in five of which the proportion of

manganese present was much greater than shown above.

The letter of Mr. Mushet to the "Engineer," referred to in a previous portion of this report, did not come to hand in time to ascertain whether titanium was present in the Andover iron, or whether the acid existed in the ore. A new set of experiments are needed to determine this.

In connexion with Andover iron it was deemed necessary to examine a sample of bar iron forwarded by the Trenton Iron Company, N. J., having this label attached, "Crude billet puddle from a broken screwfile after one year's immersion in salt water without appearance of oxidation. Made from Andover ore with one reheating, by the Trenton Iron Company, N. J., and referred to in Major Anderson's letter of February 6, 1857."

By chemical analyses it yielded the following in 100 parts:

-		•	•		_	•	
Iron -	-	-	-	-	97.870		
Graphite	-	•	-	-			
Combined carl	on	-	-	-	.042		
Phosphorus	-	-	-	-			
Sulphur	-	-	-	-	.007		
Aluminum		-	-	_			
Calcium	-	-	-	-	.004		
Silicum	-	_	_	-	.007		
Slag -	-	-	-	-	.012		
Manganese	-	-	-	_	1.876	Spec. gravity,	7.54
Magnesia	-	-	-	-	Traces.		-
Potash and so	da	-	-	-		•	
Loss	-		-	_	.082		
				_			
					100.000		

Comparing this sample with the analysis of the Andover lamellated iron previously given, it differs in the much smaller quantity of manganese and the corresponding increased amount of iron. The specific gravity is higher, however, than this alteration would justify, and this alteration must be due to the treatment which the bar received, partly by reheating, which always increases the density of irons, and partly by the additional rolling, condensing the superficial layers. Where this sample had been broken and bent over on itself the fibres were of a silvery whiteness and of a silky fineness.

The high specific gravity and the fine fibre are the prominent physical characters of this iron.

#### SECTION IV.

## On the surface protection of iron.

#### CONTENTS.

Classification of causes of corrosion.
Porosity of iron.
Chemical composition.
Metallic coatings.
Varnishes.
Cements.
Hydrocarbon coating.

The amount of corrosion which the various irons undergo under diversified conditions has been already pointed out, and it has been indicated that the purity, density, homogenity, and smooth surface of the metal exert great influence in resisting rusting. But even the presence of iron under these conditions would ultimately oxidize, and although it may not be pertinent in this report of experiments (whose object was to determine what are the conditions and characters of iron which have the greatest resisting power) to enter at large on the subject of the prevention of oxidation generally, yet, as regards this metal in particular, a slight notice of the means at present recommended may not be deemed out of place.

It is obvious that in many cases the quality of iron most suitable for durability may not be conveniently had, and that inferior qualities must be adopted. To render this poorer iron more durable and unchangeable is 10 render the use of iron more universal, and the

employment of castings more general.

The oxidation of metallic iron, (whether bar or cast) as regards the substance itself, depends on two causes.

1. The porosity of the mass.

2. The impurity present in the sample.

It is unnecessary here to enter into all the proof of the porosity of iron; that even thick castings are porous is shown by the trial-tests to which the large street mains for water supply, by the depth to which the carbon penetrates into the inner surface of cast iron gas retorts, when the manufacture of gas has been carried on for some time, are subjected. M. Mauj, engineer, describes in the Annoles des Ponts et Chaussées, (1st ser., vol. 8,) the method of testing the mains in Paris in 1834, which consists in filling them with water and subjecting them to a pressure of ten atmospheres by a hydraulic press. Detailing the effect of this pressure, he states that frequently on applying the pressure a light oozing or sweating takes place through some of the pores of the metal. Whenever a jet occurs, no matter how weak it may be, the main is put aside; when it merely sweats the pipe is again submitted to a similar pressure after a few days interval, where it often happens that no further sweating occurs. This cessation the writer attributes to a light oxidation filling up the pores.

In preparing a smooth surface of either sheet metal or castings before being varnished, it is found admissible to cover the surface well with linseed oil and rub it in, and subsequently heat by baking or charring the oil, so that its superficial pores at least may be filled up.

The experiment on the Parisian mains teach us that oxidation may pass through several inches of iron, especially of castings, and that should such be placed in conditions where moist air or moisture can attack them they will inevitably oxidate, not merely superficially, but throughout the mass; it is obviously good practice to prevent this by coating the surface, not so much to prevent the metal from the approach of air and moisture to the mere surface, as to fill up the pores and prevent penetration to any considerable depth below the surface.

Mr. Mallet, in his 3d report to the British Association, divides the method of protecting the surface of iron into two classes: the first being the use of paints, varnishes, and thin sheets of metal, adherent to the surface; the second being the application of such means as develop electrical action and place the iron as the negative element. That talented physicist leaned toward the second class as affording the best protection, and indicated the nature of the alloy and the mode of application which he deemed most advisable. It was chiefly in the coating of ships' bottoms which he then recommended, a triple alloy of zinc, mercury, and potasium or sodium. I am not aware that practical success has attended its adoption, or if it has ever been extensively applied, but à priori reasoning would lead us to believe that the oxidation of an alkaline metal like sodium or potassium must take place rapidly in sea water, and must place the iron subsequently in a worse condition than before its application.

Where large samples of iron are not exposed—where it is merely bar, wire, or castings as pipes and rod, I am inclined to think that

the first class of protectives would prove most efficient.

Of this class the metallic coating, when it is perfectly and thickly laid on, would appear to be most efficient. The objection to its use is, that the thin film of coating scales off, and the iron underneath then rusts faster than without any coating. This occurs even with zinc, which is electro-positive as regards iron, and should therefore protect the iron from oxidation; but in practice the electrical protection of zinc has been found worthless when the iron is under water, and its mechanical protection is very slight from the usual thinness of the zinc coat and its brittleness, which prevents its durability.

The difference between conditions of oxidizement in air and in saline solutions is shown by the use of zinc as a coating for iron. When exposed to atmospheric influences merely, galvanized iron suffers but little oxidation; but when exposed to a saline solution, as by immersion in sea water, zinced iron corrodes somewhat less rapidly than uncoated iron does; but when organic matter is present, as in muddy waters, the corrosion is much greater than of unprotected iron.\*

Copper possesses much more elasticity than zinc, and is capable, therefore, of adapting itself to the uneven and unequally expanding surfaces of iron. When under water or beneath the soil it is open to

the objection that if the coating be detached at any point, there the corrosion of the iron goes on with rapidity, increased by the presence of the electro-negative copper; but when the coating is thick and not capable of detachment, this objection has no force. Several modes of laying on copper on iron have been described and patented, (in the United States.) The method of E. G. Pomeroy, which consists in cleansing the surface of the iron in the usual way, and then immersing it in a solution of alum previous to dipping it into a bath of melted copper, appears to furnish a close and pure coating of copper which may be of any thickness desired.

The coating of clean iron with paints appears to afford very little protection to the metal when exposed to sea water; the coating is soon removed by friction and oxidation, and the lead used in the paint acts injuriously by hastening oxidation. The list of varnishes comprise those of caoutchouc, copal, asphalt, mastic, turpentine, Stockholm gas tar, drying oil, wax and suet melted together, &c.; but not one of these remain any length of time (not even one year, says Mallet,) attached to the metal. The least efficacious are those which have oxide of lead as a base, which passed into a sulphuret.

The bituminous varnishes, as asphaltum, coal tar, &c, so much praised by Mr. Mallet, when laid on hot, have everything to recommend them. When required, paints are the means adapted for preservation.

In place of coal tar, which is a heterogeneous mixture of acids, bases, and neutral substances, either the native petroleum now so abundantly collected in Pennsylvania, or the artificial coal oils obtained by the distillation of coal, might be used. These substances have this advantage over vegetable oils, that they do not contain oxygen, nor have any tendency to oxidize, and on that account form one of the most eligible menstrua for a paint substance being applied. As they do not readily thicken or dry, it would be necessary to dissolve in the oil, by heat, a portion of asphaltum, sufficient being used so that when cool the whole will indurate. It should be applied quite hot, with a brush, and the surface of the metal should not be so reduced as to suddenly cool the varnish.

M. Minard supports the statement of Vicat about the value of mortar of quick lime, by the fact evinced on examining, in 1809, the foundations of the rope-yard of the port of Rochfort, built about the year 1680. The mortar in the interior of the masonry was as soft as if freshly prepared. It scarcely effervesced with acids, and had the caustic taste of quicklime. The iron work which it surrounded was perfectly free from oxidation, and had the grayish-blue tint of good sheet iron.

The practice of soaking the surface of cast iron and steel with linseed oil has, as stated, been found to be a good preventive against oxidation. In place of linseed oil, any of the coal oils, or even the residues after the distillation of coal oils, might be used as a substitute. These residues, which now command little price, are loaded with paraffine, and have so high a boiling point that when applied to metallic surfaces they adhere tenaciously to it when cold.

There is little doubt that the anti-oxidating influence of coal tar is due to the paraffine it contains. Paraffine itself is now a compara-

tively cheap article, and might be applied in various ways to the practice of iron surfaces. Small articles might be soaked in a bath of melted paraffine, which undergoes no change by exposure to air, no matter how prolonged. Larger articles might be coated with melted paraffine, and baked below 212° for a few days, to allow of the paraffine soaking into the pores of the metal. As paraffine has a low melting point, (about 110° Fahrenheit,) does not contain oxygen, and has no active affinity for oxygen or any other element, it deserves an extended use in this direction.

#### SECTION V.

## Remarks and suggestions upon the experiments.

Considering the circumstances producing and accompanying oxidation, one might, without reflection, be led to believe that iron comported itself like other metals; and judging from the electrical relations of matter influencing chemical combination, by which less corrosion results where only one metal is concerned, that a pure metal would suffer less than an alloy—would thereby be led to overlook the true conditions of the case of iron.

For cast iron, incorrectly called iron, is a carbon compound, so also is steel, and bar iron alone approaches that character of a pure metal which might be contrasted with other metals, as copper, zinc, &c., which can be more readily obtained pure.

The result of this difference of composition between bar and cast iron is that they undergo oxidation in very different degrees under similar conditions, the difference being as great as occurs between any

two metals of very different chemical characters.

Exposed to an imperfect conductor, as air and fresh water, the two varieties do not differ much; but when surrounded by a good conductor as a saline situation, the bar iron suffers most, because being really a metal, it becomes much more electrically positive than the salt in solution, the chemical action is carried on at its expense. Cast iron not being a metal, but a true salt, (a carbide) has different electrical relations, and when placed in saline solutions does not become to the same extent electrically positive with regard to the saline matter, and although it does finally undergo corrosion until it loses nearly all its iron, yet the rate of destruction is generally much slower than that of bar iron.

It should, therefore, be recollected that it is not always the strongest iron which will resist oxidation best; the iron well adapted for many structural purposes, on account of possessing the necessary strength or other quality, will often make a poor figure beside an iron inferior to it in that respect, because the latter could better resist the action of chemical forces tending to oxidate it. Iron intended for guns requires to possess one class of properties, for architectural purposes another, and for capability of endurance unaltered by chemical agents, yet a third class. It is fortunate that many of these qualities are found in the same metal, and hence the great and increasing value of iron.

"The properties of metals." says Major Wade, " "which are most material in the manufacture of cannon, are tensile strength, hardness, and specific gravity;" now the latter is the only property of the three which is material in regard to the capability of the metal to resist oxidation; the experiments detailed lead to the belief that the qualities which an iron should possess to resist its tendency to form new combinations are high specific gravity, homogeneity of surface, and chemical purity; by the latter term is understood an uniform constitution; thus a cast iron of chemical purity is that where composition is wholly a tetracarburet of iron, without admixture of sulphides, phosphides, &c, while that of bar iron refers to the greatest amount of uncombined metal with a minimum of carbide and slag.

Exposed to air alone, bar iron appears to undergo oxidation less rapidly than castings, the same holds good of exposure to fresh water at ordinary temperatures. It is difficult at present to decide how much of this superiority of bar iron is due to chemical constitution, and how much to closeness of surface since the preservative influence of the latter is well known This is the case with a few of the irons operated on, thus No. 104, (Elowah, Geo.,) bar and casting acted very differently with sea water and warm fresh water; the cast iron suffering considerable corrosion and ranking low, while the specimen of bar resisted oxidation better than many irons made from similar ores. the difference being doubtless due to the greater closeness of the surtace of the bar; an indifferent iron may be well rolled and made to assume a fine fibre, and thus mechanical treatment may be made to supply the place of chemical purity.

The frequent formation of tubercles in the water mains of cities led French chemists to recommend that the inside of the pipes should be coated; and the report by Messrs. Gueymard and Vicat, of experiments made at Grenoble in 1834-'35, and '36, in order to prevent the deposit of tubercles on the inside of the water mains of that city, show that, of all coatings examined which belonged to the class of earthy substances, hydraulic cement was the most effectual, as it had been the The coating, to be uniform, must be two and a Half most economical. millimetres thick. The mode of application consisted in closing one end of the pipe with the prepared mortar, and then pushing it along with a piston or rod, armed with a brush, until it reached the other end; the rod was then drawn back, when the brush swept the mortar back over the inside and placed it again as at the commencement. It was passed to and fro several times. A layer of finer mortar may be afterwards passed over the whole. It requires three or four days to harden.

Vicat asserts that so long as a mortar is in the pasty state, and until it becomes dry and hard, it possesses the property of preventing oxidation of iron. A mortar may remain naturally in this condition for more than one hundred years. Lime water has been found soft and in a quick state after five hundred years by Alberti, and after eighty years by Johnst.

<sup>\*</sup> Report of Experiments on Metals for Cannon. Published by authority of the Secretary of War, 1856.

<sup>†</sup> Annales des Ponts et Chaussées, 1st series, vol. 12.

<sup>‡</sup> Vicat in Annales des Ponts et Chaussées, 3d series, vol. 5.

There is no experimental result to support the opinion that the excellence of bar iron in its power of resisting oxidation depends on its fibrous structure, or, in other words, in its purity. Bar iron has been shown by these experiments (as, indeed, had been shown previously by Mallet,) to suffer more by corrosion in saline solutions than cast iron; but as bar iron is a much nearer approach to pure metallic iron than castings, it is evident that the purity of a metal is no safeguard against oxidation. It is the nature of the surface which appears to determine the greater or less amount of corrosion. Where it is close, dense, and uniform in structural character, and this is accompanied by a high specific gravity, then the corrosion will be at a minimum in bar iron.

Where conditions of surface are the same, or where they are of the kind most favorable to resist, then oxidation occurs most rapidly in those irons which possess metallic combinations capable of acting as halogens to the iron present; and reviewing the action of the various irons examined, the following conclusions were arrived at:

1. Ores containing manganese produce least oxidizable iron.

2. Ores containing magnetic oxide produce iron not easily oxidizable.

3. An iron containing S. and P. is liable to oxidize.

4. An iron containing free carbon very liable to oxidize.

5. The difference between not and cold blast iron not apparent.

6. The presence of siliceum not objectionable, the silicide of iron appearing to resist oxidation as well as the carbide; but when this element exists as silicic acid in the form of slag, the latter acts very injuriously, by loosening out and leaving cavities in which corrosion is set up.

From the comportment of iron referred to throughout this report, the following indications for the practical employment of this metal

have been deduced:

1. For submarine purposes castings are preferable, where a manga-

nesion iron of density is not attainable.

Where immersion is under fresh water, there appears no superiority arising from chemical composition; a homogeneous surface is the chief necessity.

2. In all irons immersed it appears desirable that the surfaces should be protected by coatings. Two varieties of iron, (as east and bar,) or even separate makes of iron, ought not to be placed in contact in

subaqueous structures.

3. Where rods or pillows of bar or castings are required to be sunk under ground or deep in wood-work, it will be advantageous to have a packing of mortar or lime paste immediately in contact with and surrounding the metal, and in no case should iron work be enclosed

in hollow chambers of masonry.

In many cases, while samples of cast and bar iron were forwarded by the manufacturer, yet the two samples were not produced from the same ore, and hence, although useful so far as an experiment on either bar or casting was concerned, yet it prevented any comparison being made as to the comparative rates of oxidation of different characters of iron made out of the same ores. Indeed, to enable this question (as also many others) to be truthfully decided there would require to be samples of cast or wrought irons made with special reference to the

object in view.

It is not thought that these experiments conclusively prove any one circumstance connected with the comportment of iron; safe conclusions cannot be drawn from one single series of experiments, especially in an inquiry where so many conditions have to be observed, one and not the least important of which is *time*. It is only upon repeated experiment, protracted over a number of years, that results truly reliable can be obtained.

It is to be regreted that Congress did not make a more liberal appropriation, whereby continuous attention could be devoted to the experiments, and by which means a more suitable collection of samples might be obtained for experiment. Indeed, this report, short and necessarily imperfect, demands that this subject be again examined, both upon the results obtained as herein shown, as well to verify as to determine how far electrical action aids or controls corrosion—whether that action arise from chemical impurity or from external sources.

The application of the microscope to ascertain the mechanical state of aggregation of the metal and the various forms in which free carbon presents itself in castings, has not been pursued to any great extent or with any decided success, as hitherto, yet it is believed that much information is to be derived from such an investigation, and facilities should be afforded as by a renewed appropriation for that purpose.

The electrical relations of bar and cast iron towards other metals in weak saline solutions, as fresh and salt water, has not been studied extensively; at the same time these are the conditions in which structural requirements place iron very frequently. This subject, also, would require a large series of experiments for elucidation.

#### SECTION VI.

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Table 4.—Tabular result of action of sea water, at 60° Fahrenheit, on bar iron.

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Table 6.—Tabular result of action of sea water, at 110° Fahrenheit, on bar iron.

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#### APPENDIX.

Extract of letters of Messrs. Detmold, Kent, Wade, and Cooper, Hewit & Co.

TABLE 1.

Action of river water, at 110° Fahrenheit, on bar iron.

Number of specimen.	Weight of	Weight after	Loss by corrosion.		
,	specimen, in grains.	experiment, in grains.	Total loss.	Loss per square inch.	
 1	119.	118. 974	026	. 013	
7	117.8	117. 7⊀6	. 014	. 007	
11	118.8	118.778	. 02 <b>2</b>	.011	
19	120.	119. 977	. 023	. 011	
19	121.	120. 985	. 015	. 007	
21	121.	120. 986	. 014	. 007	
<b>3</b> 3	118.6	118.463	. 037	.018	
<b>26</b>	115.6	115. 521	. 079	. 039	
31	116.7	116, 630	. 070	. 035	
32	114.8	114. 728	. 072	. 036	
35	114.	113, 960	. 040	. 020	
37	117. 8	117, 721	. 079	. 039	
39	119.	118, 941	. 059	. 029	
63	121.	120, 960	. 040	. 020	
90	115. 6	115.550	. 050	. 025	
104	118.	117. 950	. 050	. 025	
107	124. 5	124. 460	. 040	. 020	

TABLE 2.

Action of river water, at 110° Fahrenheit, on east iron.

No. of specimen.	Weight of	Weight after	Loss by	corrosion.
	specimen, in grains.	exposure, in grains.	Total loss.	Loss per sq. inch in grains
1	120.	119. 972	. 028	. 014
B	118.	117. 974	. 026	. 018
7	118.	117.960	.040	. 020
11	119.	118. 980	. 020	. 010
18	118.	117. 958	. 032	.016
l <b>9</b>	119.6	119. 571	. 029	. 014
80	216.	213,580	1.420	.010
11	120.5	120.460	. 040	. 020
2	119.	118. 969	. 031	. 016
14	118.6	118. 574	. 026	.01
15	117.5	117. 478	. 023	.01
86	117.4	117. 3×1	. 019	. 001
8	118.	117. 983	. 017	. 008
<u> </u>	118.	117. 980	. 020	. 010
31	119.4	119. 384	.016	. 008
35	120. 2	<b>120</b> . 170	. 030	. 01
37	118.6	118.560	. 040	. 020
39	118.5	118. 466	. 034	. 017
<b>12</b>	119.8	119.764	. 036	.016
32	118.4	118. 366	. 034	. 017
\$3. <u></u>	119.	118, 958	. 042	. 02

TABLE 2—Continued.

Number of specimen.	Weight of	Weight after	Loss by corrosion.		
	specimen, in graius.	exposure, in grains.	Total loss	Loss per sq.	
54	120.	119. 965	, 035	. 017	
55	118.	117. 975	. 025	. 012	
56	117.4	117. 365	. 035	. 017	
59	118.	117. 970	. 030	. 018	
88	118.2	118, 180	. 020	. 010	
9	118.	117. 977	. 023	. 01	
8	117.	116. 980	. 020	.010	
14	117.3	117. 265	. 035	.017	
16	118.	117. 972	. 028	.014	
6	116.8	116.776	. 024	. 015	
17	115.	114 980	. 020	.010	
/8	116.	115. 979	. 021	.010	
92	117.	116.971	. 029	.014	
06	121.	120. 981	.019	.009	
06	119.4	119.364	. 036	.018	
04	121.5	121.469	.031	.01	

TABLE 3.

Action of sea water, at 60° Fahrenheit, on bar iron.

Number of sample.	Weight of specimen, in grains.	Weight after exposure.	Total loss by corrosion.	Loss per square inch.
1	118.7	118. 670	. 030	. 015
7	118.	117. 980	. 020	.010
11	118.4	118. 280	. 120	. 060
13	119.	118. 840	.160	. 080
19	121.	120. 980	. 020	.010
<b>31</b>	120. 02	119. 990	. 030	. 016
23	118.	117.870	. 130	. 068
26	115.9	115, 720	. 1×0	. 09
31	116.	115. 850	. 150	. 07
32	114.6	114. 440	. 160	. 080
35	114.	113.790	. 210	. 10
37	117.6	117. 370	. 230	. 11
89	118. 18	118. 100	. 080	. 04
63	125. 5	125. 260	. 240	. 120
90	115.	114.830	. 170	. 08
104	117.	116, 770	. 230	. 114
107	128. 6	128, 370	. 230	. 16

TABLE 4.

Action of sea water, at 60° Fahrenheit, on cast iron.

Number of sample.	Weight of specimen, in grains	Weight after experiment.	Total loss by corrosion.	Loss per square inch.
L	119.	118, 970	. 030	. 015
	117.	116. 930	. 070	. 035
7	118.6	118. 580	. 020	. 010
11	119.4	119. 360	. (40	.020
l8	117.4	117. 340	. 060	. 030
19	120.	119, 930	.070	. 038
20	280.	279. 955	. 045	. 021
81	121.	120. 970	. 030	. 016
B2	119. 2	119, 160	. 040	. 020
84	118.5	118. 430	. 070	. 038
25	117. 6	117, 530	. 070	. 038
£6	117.8	117 700	. 100	. 050
<b>1</b> 8	118.			
<b>2</b> 9	118. 2	118. 130	. 070	. 03/
31	118.9	118.830	. 070	. 03/
35	120.	119.800	. 200	. 100
37	119.	118. 78 <b>0</b>	. 220	. 110
39	118.5	118. 320	. 180	. 096
12	121.	120. 720	. 280	. 140
52	120.4	120. 110	. 290	. 14
53	119.	118.740	. 260	. 13
54	119.3	119.050	. 250	. 12
55	119.2	118,970	. 230	. 16
56	118.9	11~. 680	. 220	. 110
<u> </u>	119.	118.840	. 160	. 080
8	117.7	117. 670	. 030	. 014
59	118.	117. 950	. 050	. 02
<u> </u>	116.	115.860	. 140	. 07
74	116.6	116. 470	. 130	. 06
15	117.2	117.080	. 120	. 060
<u> </u>	115.	114.890	.110	. 51
<u> </u>	113.	112.900	. 100	. 50
78	114.	113.910	. 090	. 041
2	118.	117. 940	. 060	. 030
95	121.	120. 960	. 040	. 920
96	118.6	118. 370	. 230	.118
104	120.	119. 743	. 257	. 128

TABLE 5.

Action of sea water, at 110° Fahrenheit, on bar iron.

Number of specimen.	Weight of specimen, in grains.	Weight after experiment, in grains.	Loss by corrosion, in grains.		
			Total.	Per square inch.	
1	118. 7 118.	118. 04 117. 51	. 66	. 330	
19	118. <b>4</b> 119. 121.	117. 89 118. 24 120. 45	.51 .76 .55	. 255 . 380 . 275	

TABLE 5-Continued.

Number of specimen.	Weight of	Weight after	Loss by corrosion, in grains.		
	specimen, in grains.	experiment, in grains.	Total.	Per square inch.	
21	120. 02	119, 61	.41	. 206	
3	118.	117. 21	. 79	. 395	
26	115. 9	115, 16	.74	. 370	
31	116.	115, 23	.77	. 385	
9	114.6	113. 81	. 79	. 395	
85	114.	113. 11	. 79	. 395	
37	117.6	116. 28	1. 38	. 690	
39	118. 18	116, 81	1. 37	. 685	
63	125. 5	124.77	. 73	. 365	
90	115.	114. 31	. 69	. 345	
104	117.	116. 49	. 51	. 225	
107	128. 6	128. 0	. 60	. 300	

TABLE 6.
Action of sea water, at 110° Fahrenheit, on cast iron.

	1		·	
1	119.	118.60	.40	. 200
6	117.	116.51	.49	. 245
7	118.6	118. 21	. 39	. 195
11	119.4	119.03	. 37	. 135
18	117.4	117.	.40	. 200
19	120.	119, 74	. 26	. 130
20	220.	219.77	.23	. 116
21	121.	120.77	.23	. 115
22	119. 2	118.58	.62	. 810
24		118. 18	. 32	. 160
25	117.6	117. 10	.50	. 250
26	117.8	117. 19	.61	. 305
28		117. 27	.73	. 365
29	118. 2	117.54	.66	. 330
31	118.9	118. 25	.75	. 375
35		119. 16	.84	. 420
37	119.	118.21	79	. 395
39	118.5	117. 91	.59	. 295
49	121.3	120 84	.46	. 230
52	120.4	120.04	.40	. 200
		118. 21	79	. 395
53	119.3	118.64	.66	. 330
54		118.66	1	. 300
55	118.9	119. 20	. 60	. 350
56	118. 9	118 25	.70	. 300 . 375
59		118 Z5 117.	.75	
68	117.7		.70	. 350
69	118.	117. 21	.79	. 395
73	116.	115. 19	. 81	. 405
74	116.6	115.87	. 78	. 365
75	117. 2	116. 50	.70	. 350
76	115.	114. 15	. 85	. 420
77	113.	112. 22	.78	. 390
78	114.	113, 18	. 86	. 430
92	118.	117.54	.46	. 230
95	121.	120. 31	. 69	. 345
96	118.6	117.81	.79	. 395
104	119.	118. 19	i .81 i	. 406

#### APPENDIX.

No. 1. Extract of letter from C. E. Detmold, esq.

No. 2. Extract of letter from Major W. Wade.

No. 3. Extract of letter from Joseph C. Kent, esq.

No. 4. Extract of letter from Messrs. Cooper, Hewitt & Co.

### No. 1.

Extract from letter of C. E. Detmold, esq., to Henry Atkins, esq., president of New Jersey Zinc Company.

The peculiar characteristics of the iron of the New Jersey Zinc Company are not only its remarkable structure and color, but its chemical constitution, which shows that it has absorbed the maximum amount of carbon, chemically combined, with which iron will combine; for, according to Karsten and other eminent metallurgists, "the combination of carbon with iron attains its maximum, or the point of saturation of iron with carbon, beyond which there is no further absorption, is reached when the iron has been combined with from 5.25 to 5.75 per centum of carbon. This is found only in the most perfect specular iron."—(Karsten Met. of Iron, 3d ed., vol. 1, p. 383, 158.)

Scheuer gives the contents of carbon in specular iron as varying from 5.10 to 5.80 per centum, and says that it is "that iron which has saturated itself entirely in the blast furnace process with carbon, without having at the same time taken up any notable quantities of other substances."—(Scheuer, Chemical Principles of Metallurgy, 1853, vol. 2,

p. 51.)

The analysis of the iron of the New Jersey Zinc Company shows it to contain 5.48 per centum of carbon, a mean, therefore, of the maximum determined by Karsten and Scheuer. Now, it is a perfectly ascertained fact that the tendency of iron to oxidize is precisely in inverse ratio to its contents of chemically combined carbon; in other words, the more carbon the iron contains, chemically combined, the less easily is it attacked by rust, "while iron with lamellar fraction (specular iron) is scarcely at all subject to rusting, and all other white iron is less subject to this alteration of its surface than either steel or gray iron."—(Karsten, vol. 1, p. 367, 149.)

"White iron rusts much less easily than gray, and this again much less than bar iron, provided the gray iron does not contain any notable quantity of sulphur. Specular iron resists oxidation extraordinarily long." Again: "The white pig iron is, or, in other words, the more chemically combined carbon it contains the less easily is it attacked by dilute acids. At the ordinary temperature specular iron is not acted upon by sufficiently dilute muriatic or sulphuric acids until after several weeks' immersion."—(Scheuer, vol. 1, p. 565.)

Valerins, in his Theoretical and Practical Treatise on the Manufacture of Pig Iron, says, (p. 33,) "while iron resists oxidation by moisture

remarkably well, the same with mottled iron, as is demonstrated by the perfect preservation of cast iron cannon constantly exposed to atmospheric changes; but gray irons rust the more readily in proportion to their porosity. The English guns, made of mottled iron, and left at St. Sebastian, in Spain, after the siege of 1813, remained there in battery on the sea-shore, without the least covering of paint. In 1824 they exhibited not the least sign of damage by rust. One piece, the trunnions of which had been knocked off, had been abandoned on the beach, where it was submerged at every tide; notwithstanding this circumstance, so powerfully calculated to favor oxidation, this gun had not been much more affected by it than the others. But it was very different with the Spanish guns, which were cast of gray iron. The rust had eaten deep into them, and was flaking off in thick scales."

All the above demonstrates that the two qualities in iron essential to enable it to resist oxidation, namely, maximum proportion of carbon chemically combined and density, are possessed in a most eminent degree by the iron manufactured by the New Jersey Zinc Company. But here it is proper to state that this iron, by itself, is not suitable for castings. It is chiefly employed for conversion into bar iron, and is largely employed by the Troy Iron and Nail Works, Troy, New York; the Pembroke Iron-works, Maine, and the Greenwich Iron-works, Connecticut, for mixing with other inferior irons; the quality of which is greatly improved by the admixture of \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{3}\) of the New Jersey Zinc Company's iron. It is used to a large extent for the manufacture of boiler rivets, wire, and the finest qualities of bar iron.

Experiments, however, have been made at the foundery of Mr. Alger, in Boston, for mixing the New Jersey Zinc Company's pig iron with other irons of inferior quality, for the purpose of castings; and the results have shown most conclusively that such a mixture produced castings of much greater strength and density; and, applied in the way as an admixture to other pig irons in castings, there cannot be a doubt that the specular iron of the New Jersey Zinc Company will communicate its valuable qualities of resisting oxidation and density to other irons of inferior grade, just in proportion to the quantity of admixture.

Respectfully submitted.

C. E. DETMOLD.

NEW YORK, December 22, 1857.

No. 2.

Extract from letter of Major W. Wade to Charles Knap, esq.

PITTSBURG, September 9, 1857.

DEAR SIB: I see in the Intelligencer of the 4th instant a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting iron masters to send to him samples of iron, with a view to their being tested, in order to ascer-

tain the susceptibility of different kinds of iron to corrosion, or their

capacity to resist the corrosion of oxygen.

This is a very important matter, and I am glad to see that the government is undertaking the investigation of it.

\* \*
With regard to the corrosibility of case iron, I suppose it may be influenced, not only by the character of the ores from which it is made, but in a higher degree by the processes of treating the ores in the smelting furnaces, and in a much higher degree by the treatment which the crude pig iron may afterwards receive in the foundery.

I have never made any experiments with a special view to this matter, but casual observations have led me to believe that all the varieties of corrosibility in cast iron, from an extreme susceptibility to a maximum resisting power, may be obtained from the same uniform parcel of pig iron by different methods of melting, casting, and cooling it in the foundery. The manner of cooling it will, of itself, ma-

terially affect its capacity to resist corrosion.

Again: much will depend upon the kind of surface which is exposed to corrosion, whether it be the original natural surface which is formed in the mould, or whether that be removed, and another inte-

rior surface be exposed.

There is a wide difference in the susceptibility of these kinds of surfaces. Wrought iron may be similarly affected by a different treatment in the processes of manufactue, but with this material I am less

acquainted.

Now, in order to accomplish the objects proposed by the Secretary, by obtaining results which shall be reliable and complete, all these particulars, with others, should be known and specified in the report of the experiments. All the plans for conducting the operations, including the collection of samples, should be arranged accordingly; and they should, I think, be made to include both cast and wrought iron.

It appears from the letter that the Secretary contemplates the collection of statistics concerning the history, position, and capacity of all the ore deposits and iron-works of the country, and of the quan-

tity, description, and prices of their products.

It would greatly facilitate the collection of the information desired, and also the arrangement of the results of the experiments in the final report of them, if all the particulars needed were named, classified, and explained, in printed blank forms, to be filled up by the contributors.

As the purposes contemplated by these experiments are of such high importance, all who are engaged in the production or manufacture of iron in the United States should contribute all in their power to promote the successful prosecution of them.

Time is a very important element in investigations of this kind, and it appears to me that the experiments should be continued for several years, with the same samples, in order to be completed.

Yours very truly,

W. WADE.

## No. 3.

Extract of a letter from Joseph C. Kent, esq., to Major Anderson, U. S. A.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., January 17, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: I find, on referring to our books, that we sent in 1854 to Van Cleve, McKean & Co. two kinds of iron—one made from pure Andover ore, and one from equal proportions of Andover and Roseville ores; it is supposed that the iron you allude to was cast from those lots of iron.

On receiving the small specimens from Mr. Hewitt, I decided at once, and unhesitatingly, that it was made from Andover ore; the peculiar characteristics of Andover iron were plainly visible, these are a striated appearance in the grain of the iron, the striae sometimes radiating from a centre, and overlapping each other in a lamellated form, exposing brilliant faces. In eight years' close observation of the grain, fracture, color. and general physical properties of cast iron, I have remarked the above properties in Andover iron only, and so familiar have they become that, on one occasion when our iron was mixed with that of another establishment, I was enabled to separate it by those tests alone. I will, however, observe that an examination under a magnifyer of the specimens strengthened the decision, and the chemical examination which I also made confirmed it by the detection of a notable quantity of manganese combined with the iron.

You will naturally inquire why the Andover ore should make iron differing in its properties from that made from other ores. Passing by the historical reputation of this ore for making steel in the period of our revolution. I shall dwell only on what our own experience has been.

We commenced using it in the year 1849, and found that the iron produced from it possessed unusual properties; the pig iron was highly lamellated, the crystals sometimes measuring several inches across their faces; the bar iron made from it possessed great strength. The pig iron has been puddled with anthracite coal, and then drawn down to No. 36 wire.

These facts early awakened my interest, and, desirous of discovering all the constituents of the ore, I made careful and extensive analyses of all the different varieties from the Andover mines. Among these I subjoin the following:

•		No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No 6.	No. 7.
Peroxide of iron	-	90	70	30	•••	61	70	40
Protoxide of iron	-	•••	•••	•••	1.5	•••	•••	***
Oxide manganese		3	10	•••	34	4	2	15
Carb. lime -	-	•••	12	35	•••	16	16	12
Silica		6	6	30	33	10	8	30
Alumina		•••	•••	3	1	2	2	3
Oxide zinc -	-	•••	ï	•••	•••	6	-	•••
Magnesia		•••		•••	•••	i	2	•••
Carbonic acid -	-	•••	•••	•••	18	-		••
Lime		•••	•••	•••	11	•••	•••	•••
			_	_				
		99	99	98	98.5	100	100	100
			_					

In addition to the above principal ores, a great number of minerals occur in the mines; and the mineral variously denominated "silicate of manganese," "carbo-silicate of manganese," "manganese spar," "photozite," and "rhodenite," and containing variable proportions of spaltic iron ore, abounds in Andover ores.

These minerals occur also in the celebrated Swedish, Siberian, and

Russian ore beds, which furnish the finest iron in Europe.

I have demonstrated, by a great number of experiments, that the large proportion of manganese in these ores determines the peculiar character of the iron.

That the Andover iron possesses the property of resisting oxidation to a remarkable degree, when placed in contact with salt water, I

proved by the following experiment:

In a strong solution of chloride of sodium I immersed two pieces of pig iron—one made from Andover, the other from an ordinary iron ore—and kept them immersed for thirty days. On withdrawing them, the Andover iron was free from rust and unattacked by the saline solution, but the ordinary iron was covered with a thick coating of oxide.

The iron made from Andover ores possesses great strength, not only in the pig, but also when worked into wrought iron, and in the latter state its other good qualities—extreme ductility, malleability, and tenacity—have long been a subject of comment.

The analyses above given show the large proportion of manganese in the Andover ores. I now propose to examine the influence of this

mineral on the iron.

Ordinary cast iron is contaminated by the presence of sulphur, phosphorus, and silicium.

The affinity of sulphur for iron is so great that it cannot be prevent-

ed from combining when it is present in the furnace.

Silicic acid and the phosphates are reduced only at a high temperature. It is evident, then, that, to produce good iron in the blast furnace, the ores and coal must be free from sulphur, and the ores reduced at a low temperature, to avoid the reduction of silicic acid and the phosphates, and thus prevent them from uniting with the iron.

The silicate of manganese is the most fusible material we have among our furnace fluxes. The great affinity of manganese for carbon, and the favorable conditions which it produces in the blast furnace for the reduction and carburition of the iron at a low tempera-

ture, render it of inestimable value in the metallurgy of iron.

The product of manganesian iron ores worked in blast furnaces is usually a peculiar iron known as lamellated iron, (fonte blanche lamel-

leuse,) which I have before described.

This iron always contains a large percentage of carbon, and in a great number of examinations I have never yet failed to find manganese combined with it. It may be regarded as pure carburet of iron, in which the carbon is combined with the iron in the highest proportion in which the former combines with the latter in metallurgic operations.

From the above observations we shall expect to find this iron free from the evil influence of phosphorus and silicium; and the following analyses, made by eminent European chemists, prove that the purest iron is that made from manganesian ores:

		Iron.	Carbon.	Sulphur.	Phosphorus.	Silicium.	Manganese
No.	1	89.718	5.14	0.002	0 08	. 0.56	4 50
			5.41				
No	3	89.63	3.82	0.05	0.05	. 0 17	6.95

The above analyses are of iron made from manganesian ores. In the analyses by the same chemists of iron made from other ores the contents—sulphur, phosphorus, and silicium—are almost invariably higher.

With the foregoing facts for a basis, I am convinced that the iron which has so well resisted oxidation on exposure to salt water is a

product of manganesian ores.

We are aware that specimens of iron exposed for a great number of years in the sea have been found completely decomposed, with the exception of a small portion of carburet of iron, which has resisted decomposition.

The iron I would make, therefore, to resist oxidation would be a true carburet of iron, comparatively free from all impurities, of great density, and of such fluidity as to enable at to run smoothly into any form without exhibiting points, depressions, air-bubbles, or roughness

of any kind.

I do not think that the actual presence of manganese in the iron itself is indispensable to this end. I regard its office as that of an efficient aid in the furnace to afford the requisite conditions for the production of this peculiar quality of iron; nor will it invariably produce these conditions without great care on the part of the iron-master, for, though it will enable him to smelt the ores at a low temperature, and consequently produce the iron free from some of the worst impurities, it will not prevent him from raising the temperature to a point incompatible with this end. The agent is effective only if properly managed.

It is inconceivable that iron contaminated with sulphur, phosphorus, and silicium, should withstand the action of salt water. The great affinity of these substances for oxygen must cause a rapid de-

composition of the iron which contains them.

Berthier gives the following analysis of an iron made in France:

Iron.	Carbon.	Sulphur.	Phosphorus.	Silicium.
91.90	1.40	. 0.30	2.30	. 4.10

Here we have an iron which, in accordance with my theory, should prove extremely oxidizable on exposure; and Berthier, without adducing any cause, remarks of it that it suffered oxidation with extreme

rapidity when exposed to a moist air.

I have recently made a great number of assays with different ores, and find that the iron made from manganesian ores contains variable proportions of manganese in combination with the iron. The specimens have a high specific gravity, which increases with the proportion of manganese combined; the lowest specific gravity was 7.40, and the highest 7.60.

You will draw the inference from the remarks I have made that the iron best adapted to resist oxidation is a carburet of iron, free as possible from all impurities, (and especially from sulphur, phosphorus, and silicium,) close-grained, smooth, and of high specific gravity; and that the ores for the production of this iron are the manganesian ores, free from sulphur, and worked with the necessary skill in the blast furnace. With these conditions all fulfilled, I have no doubt we shall arrive at the desired result; and I shall feel proud to have thrown any light upon the subject you are so worthily investigating.

Very respectfully, yours,

JOSEPH C. KENT.

Major Robert Anderson, U. S. Army.

## No. 4.

NEW YORK, December 9, 1857.

SIR: In answer to your circular of August last, we have forwarded, on behalf of the Trenton Iron Company, for whom we act as agents, samples of ore, pig iron and wrought iron, representing the materials used in our works in the manufacture of the varied articles which we produce. Our apology for the delay is to be found in the desire to furnish the department with reliable specimens, so that the results arrived at may be achieved with certainty and success. One box is forwarded from Trenton direct, and the other we send from New York.

We have to state that our experience goes to show that the presence either of zinc or manganese, or both, in the ores, has great influence in overcoming the liability of iron to rust, and we therefore recommend that especial attention be given to this point. The "ring" of iron in the New York box is made from the "Andover" ore, which contains both zinc and manganese, and it is recommended that a careful test be made with this specimen.

We now proceed to furnish other information demanded in the circular in some detail, premising that all the works and property of the company are in the State of New Jersey, and at points in direct communication by canal and railroad with New York and Philadel-

phia.

The Trenton Iron Company was organized in 1847 by virtue of a charter granted by the State of New Jersey. The design of the projectors was to erect a complete establishment for the manufacture of iron from the ore into pig, and the various forms of bar iron. To do this are necessary, 1st, ore; 2d, blast furnaces; 3d, puddling and rolling mills; and no establishment can be considered complete unless these three departments of the business are suitably adapted each to the other, and on a scale sufficiently large to insure economy of management and manufacture. The Trenton Iron Company are now the proprietors of such an establishment, adequate in all its parts for the manufacture of 20,000 tons of wrought iron per annum. Professor Wilson, the industrial commissioner of Great Britain to this country in connexion with the World's Fair, remarks, in his report to the British Parliament: "In New Jersey the largest works are at Trenton,

belonging to the Trenton Iron Company. This may be looked upon as the leading establishment of the United States, not only in regard to its production, but also in regard to its working arrangements. About 20,000 tons of iron are consumed annually in the production of rails, chairs, and wire. The latter forms an important portion of their trade."

It being unnecessary to add any general remarks as to the efficiency of the works to such testimony borne by the most competent authority after a thorough examination of the various establishments for the production of iron in this country, we proceed at once to describe the property in the natural order above indicated.

#### 1. ORE LANDS.

The main reliance heretofore of the company for ore has been the Andover mines, in the county of Sussex, seven miles from the Morris canal, with which they are connected by the Sussex railroad, now in full operation, transporting several hundreds of tons of ore per day. Thence by canal to the furnaces is 32 miles. The company own about one hundred acres of land in fee, and the mine rights are nearly one hundred acres more, covering the line of the vein for more than a mile. No ore of similar character has ever been found off the company's land. The mine was wrought long before the revolution, its products being chiefly exported to England; and during the war of independence the continental army was entirely supplied with iron and steel from the old Andover works. After the revolution they remained unwrought until reopened by this company, who have removed and smelted 150,000 tons of the ore with extraordinary success. posit was so extensive as to excite doubts as to the regularity of the vein, but the mining operations of the present year have shown the certainty of the vein as well as its abundant richness. The value of this ore consists in its superior quality, being the only iron ore in the country that, smelted with anthracite coal, will produce iron capable of being reduced to wire; in the economy with which it is mined, and the truly admirable manner in which it acts in the blast furnace, not only smelting with great facility, but acting as a rectifier of other ores. In this connexion, Professor Wilson remarks: "At the establishment of the Trenton Iron Company, at Easton, I found three large furnaces in operation, two of them having a diameter of 20 feet, and one recently erected with a diameter of 22 feet, giving an average production of from 500 to 600 tons per week. In looking over the working returns of the furnaces, all of which were most liberally exposed to me by the managing partner, I found some extraordinary runs, amounting to upwards of 240 tons per week from the 20 feet furnace, and continuing at that rate for several weeks together."

"The Andover (New Jersey) ores (magnetic oxide) which are largely used by this company, have been long celebrated for the superior quality of the iron they produce."

From the presence of zinc and manganese in these ores, it is believed that the iron made from them will be found less oxidizable than any other samples submitted by this company.

The cost to the company of the Andover mines—real estate, houses, shops, adits, shafts, and mine drafts—is \$9,629 93. The cost of the ore delivered at the furnaces is as follows:

Mining and transportation to canal	<b>\$</b> 2	00 32	per ton.
Freight on canal, average		28	"
Cost of blast furnace	2	60	"

About two and a quarter tons make one ton of iron.

#### ROSEVILLE MINES.

These mines are situated about three and a half miles from the Andover mines, and about five miles from the canal. A branch on a descending grade of four miles in length will connect them with the Sussex railroad. The company own the mines and about five hundred acres of land in fee. The mine rights extend over about three hundred acres more. The company have worked these mines for eight years to a moderate extent. The iron made from this ore is of very superior quality for remelting, a fact so well known in the market that it commands a higher price in consequence. These mines and the lands and houses cost \$23,375. The quantity of ore is exceedingly great, and the company are only limited in their mining operations by the quantity they can get carted to the canal. The average cost is as follows:

Mining and carting  Tolls and freight to furnaces	\$1	40 60	per ton.
Cost at furnaces	2	00	"

Three tons are required to make a ton of iron.

#### RINGWOOD ESTATE.

Long before the revolution a company was formed in England whose leading object was the manufacture of iron in the American colonies. This company, known as "The London Company," with unlimited resources, and after a careful preliminary examination in New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey, resolved to place its works at Ringwood, in the State of New Jersey. Here land was bought, roads made, mines opened, blast furnaces erected, stores, grist and saw mills started, and, in fact, a colony established. The products were forwarded to the owners in London, and the works throve until the revolution stopped their operations. After the close of that struggle the property passed into the hands of the late Martin J. Ryerson, esq., of Pompton, who realized from it the largest fortune that was ever made in the iron business in New Jersey. This company purchased it of his descendants, under the pressure of sheriff's sale, for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The estate consists of

about eleven thousand acres of land, thirty-five miles from the city of New York, and twenty-five miles from Piermont, on the Hudson river. The Eric railroad passes within three miles of the tract, and the navigable Pompton feeder of the Morris canal is distant about eight miles from the lower line of the estate, which covers in all about seventeen square miles of surface. It has mines almost without number, and the quantity of ore may be regarded as literally inexhaustible. ore is the black magnetic oxide, more uniformly pure and rich than any other ores in the State. There are two forges on the estate driven by water power, and sites for many more, or for other works. is a saw mill, and houses scattered over the property sufficient to provide for the workmen. It is traversed by roads made by the old London Company, who have also exposed many of the mines, from which it is estimated 500,000 tons of ore have been removed, scarcely doing more than fairly to expose the deposits to view. There are 2.000 acres of farm land of various grades of quality, and the balance of the tract is covered with a heavy growth of timber, by converting which into charcoal the company are enabled to turn out a very superior iron for wire, and to furnish to their wire mill a full supply of raw material. A large sample of this iron in the bloom is seut, so that the relative oxidizing properties of charcoal iron may be ascertained.

The "Ringwood" ore has been thoroughly tested at the company's furnaces. It works admirably, and produces iron of the best quality for the forge. With the railroad constructed, the cost of the ore at the furnaces will be as follows:

Mining Railroad to canal - Tolls on Morris canal Freight	- - -	- - -	•	\$1 00 25 45 60
Cost of furnaces	-	-	-	2 30

One ton and a half of this ore has been found to make a ton of iron. A comparison with the Andover and Roseville ores required to make a ton of pig iron at our furnaces shows the following results:

21 tons Andover, at \$2 60	-		- \$5 85
3 tons Roseville, at \$2	-	-	- 6 00
1½ tons Ringwood, at \$2 30	-	-	- 345
			3) 15 30
			5 10

Thus showing that Ringwood will be the cheapest source of supply for ore for the furnaces, and, we are confident, cheaper than that possessed by any other iron company on the seaboard. It will be observed that the average of the three ores combined would cost \$5 10 for sufficient to make one ton of iron, and if the branch road to Roseville is constructed, this average will be reduced to \$3 85 per ton;

making the Ringwood ores still the cheapest. It is safe to say that, with the railroad constructed, we can procure all the ore required by the company for many years to come, if not forever, from the present property of the company, at a cost not exceeding \$4 25 per ton of pig iron made at the works.

#### OTHER MINES.

The company own or control, in addition, the following mines, from most of which samples are furnished for experiment:

1. Scofield mine—a large vein capable of producing about 10,000

tons per annum.

2. A group of mines known as the "Muir," "Hibernia," and "Beach" mines—all yielding rich ores of analogous character, and making a superior quality of iron. The capacity of these mines is very great.

3. The "Dell" mine, from which 25,000 to 30,000 tons of ore can

easily be extracted per annum.

- 4. The "Irondale" mines, which yield about 20,000 tons per annum.
  - 5. The "Dickerson" mine, yielding about 10,000 tons per annum.6. The "King" mine, yielding a rich ore, but of small capacity.

All the above mines yield magnetic ores, and, from the nature of the veins, are in all probability inexhaustible. They are simply limited in their annual capacity by the number of men who can be economically employed. They are all on the line of the Morris canal, by which cheap and easy access is had to the furnaces.

In addition to the above, the company possess mines of hematite or secondary ores in Pennsylvania, on the line of the Lehigh canal, but do not work them extensively, as the ores are found to be more expensive and not to yield so good an iron as the magnetic ores.

#### 2. BLAST FURNACES.

The blast furnaces of the company are in the county of Warren, on the banks of the Delaware river, about one mile below the borough of Easton and the mouth of the Lehigh river and canal. The real estate comprises about forty acres of land, through the centre of which runs the Morris canal, connecting with the coal region of the Lehigh on the one side, and the ore regions of New Jersey on the other; making this site the cheapest point at which coal and ore can be delivered, with a view to making iron for the New York and Philadelphia markets. To the former the outlets are two in number—by the Morris canal and the Central railroad of New Jersey-which pass through the company's land, directly in front of the furnaces. Philadelphia is also reached by two channels—the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal, and the Belvidere Delaware railroad, which passes in the rear of the furnaces, and was located with express reference to the transportation of the pig iron thence to Trenton and Philadelphia. Besides the Lehigh canal, reaching to the coal regions, the Lehigh Valley railroad is completed, and the extension of the Central

railroad, by way of the Water Gap, to the Lackawana coal fields, is in actual operation. The company is thus enabled to receive daily supplies of fuel.

The cost of transporting by railroad the pig iron from the furnaces to the rolling mill at Trenton is \$1 per ton; to Philadelphia, \$1 50;

and to Elizabethport, \$1 74 per ton.

The turnaces are three in number: One, 19 feet in the boshes and 42 feet high; one, 20 feet in the boshes, and 55 feet high; one, 22

feet in the boshes and 55 feet high.

No expense has been spared in their construction. The engines were built at the Allaire Works, at a cost of \$40,000. The total cost of the whole property, including the real estate, is \$250,000. The capacity to make iron, with due allowance for contingencies, may be safely set down at over 20,000 tons per annum. The cost of the furnaces is therefore about \$12 per ton on the annual product.

The cost of making pig iron, when the Ringwood road is done, may

be safely estimated as follows:

Ore Two tons coal, at \$3 50 Limestone Labor and incidentals	- -	-	- -		00 00 25 00
<b>A</b>			•	16	25



## 3. ROLLING, PUDDLING, AND WIRE MILLS.

## Property at Trenton.

Following the Delaware river from the blast furnaces, by way of the Belvidere railroad—a distance of fifty miles—the mills of the company are reached, situated in the city of Trenton, the capital of the State. The investments of the company at this point are as follows:

Rolling mill,	cost	-	_	•	-	_	\$324,299	30
Real estate	-	-	-	-	•	_	32,348	05
Basins -	-	-	•	-	-	-	16,046	90
Capital stock	of Trenton	Water	Power	Compan	y	-	71,000	00
Wire mill	-	-	-	- •	-	-	95,973	10
Railroad -	-	-	•	-	-	-	25,441	17
Chair patent	-	•	•	-	•	~	10,721	38

Total cost of permanent investments at Trenton - 575,830 08

These will be described in their order.

## 1. BOLLING AND PUDDLING MILL.

This mill is among the largest, if not the largest, in the United States. It contains twenty-two double puddling furnaces and six double heating furnaces.

The machinery is complete for the manufacture of railroad iron of the various patterns in general use: of railroad axles and chairs: of bars and rods; of forging bars, and wrought iron beams. Its capacity to turn out iron may be moderately estimated at 15,000 tons per annum. It is now actually turning out iron at more than that rate. The mill is driven in part by water power, having three wheels, and in part by steam, having two large engines operated by the waste heat from the furnaces. No pains or expense has been spared to make the mill perfect in its arrangements. It has connected with it commodious blacksmith, pattern, and machine shops, for doing the repairs of the works, and is perfectly found in tools and patterns. Its largest produce during the last two years has been railroad iron; but the directors have aimed to confine its work to articles which command the highest price, inasmuch as the admitted superiority of the iron made by the company opens a better market than is furnished by rails, in which public sentiment improperly justifies the use of inferior iron. Hence a very large amount has been expended in perfecting the machinery for the manufacture of wrought iron beams. chinery is now in daily successful operation, and we have reason to believe that the demand for beams will ultimately absorb the entire product of the mill. They have been used with great economy and success in nearly all the buildings erected during the last three years by the United States, and in a large number of private buildings.

#### 2. REAL ESTATE AND BASINS.

This comprises, including the basins, about twenty acres of land in various parts of the city, with a considerable number of dwellings for the workmen and superintendents.

#### 3. THE WIRE MILL.

This mill is capable of turning out about ten tons of brazier and wire rods, and five tons of wire per day. It stands at the junction of the canal and railroad, on six and a quarter acres of valuable land, and occupies the most eligible manufacturing site in the city. It is in complete running order, making the various kinds of wire, from the smallest to the largest sizes. The gross sales from this mill, for the six months from January 1 to July 1, were about \$140,000.

### 4. THE RAILROAD.

This road has been constructed for the purpose of connecting the blast furnaces with the rolling mill, so that no transhipments of iron may be necessary. It also connects the wire mill with the rolling mill, and over it all the coal and other raw materials required by the company pass. It is a mile in length, and is constructed with a large number of branches at the basin and mill, so as to save all rehandling of stock.

#### 5. WATER POWER.

The water power in the city of Trenton is supplied by a canal debouching from the Delaware river, and extending a distance of seven miles into the heart of the city. It is a first class work, with solid stone river walls, and of sufficient capacity to earn, at the present rates of rental, about \$30,000 per annum. Its present annual revenue over and above the expenses of maintenance is about \$11,000 per annum, chiefly on perpetual leases, which are a lien on the mills, of which thirteen are suppled with power.

The entire cost of the permanent investments of the company is \$989,851 70. The amount of active capital used in operating the

works is about \$700,000.

The company have a paid-up capital and surplus of about \$1,100,000. The balance is suplied by a funded debt of \$350,000, and the ordinary

credits procured in carrying on the business.

The company has never suspended operations or payment. The existing derangement in business, however, has pressed upon their resources with great severity, and unless there is a decided revival in business at an early day, it will be impossible to continue the works in operation.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants, COOPER. HEWETT & CO.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

#### LIST OF SAMPLES FORWARDED.

#### 1. Ores.

Red Andover, Dell, Blue Andover, Scofield, Compact Ringwood, Hibernia, Specular Ringwood, Irondale, Roseville, Hematite.

# 2. Pig iron, made from ores as specified.

Scofield, pure; Dell, pure; Andover, pure; Andover, lamellated; Hibernia, pure; Irondale, pure; Irondale, \( \frac{1}{2}; \) Roseville, \( \frac{1}{2}; \) Hematite, \( \frac{1}{2}; \) Hematite, \( \frac{1}{2}; \) Irondale, \( \frac{1}{2}; \) Andover, \( \frac{1}{2}; \) Ringwood, \( \frac{1}{2}; \) Andover, \( \frac{1}{2}; \) Ringwood, \( \frac{1}{2}; \) Andover, \( \frac{1}{2}; \) Dell, \( \frac{1}{2}; \) Andover, \( \frac{1}{2}; \) Dell, \( \frac{1}{2}; \) Andover, \( \frac{1}{2}; \) Dell, \( \frac{1}{2}; \) Andover, \( \frac{1}{2}; \) Dell, \( \frac{1}{2}; \) Andover, \( \frac{1}{2}; \) Dell, \( \frac{1}{2}; \) Andover, \( \frac{1}{2}; \) Dell, \( \frac{1}{2}; \) Andover, \( \frac{1}{2}; \) Dell, \( \frac{1}{2}; \) Andover, \( \frac{1}{2}; \) Dell, \( \frac{1}{2}; \) Andover, \( \frac{1}{2}; \) Dell, \( \frac{1}{2}; \) Andover, \( \frac{1}{2}; \) Dell, \( \frac{1}{2}; \) Andover, \( \frac{1}{2}; \) Dell, \( \frac{1}{2}; \) Andover, \( \frac{1}{2}; \) Dell, \( \frac{1}{2}; \) Andover, \( \frac{1}{2}; \) Dell, \( \frac{1}{2}; \) Andover, \( \frac{1}{

Specimens of wrought iron made from each kind of pig iron are also sent. The ring sent from New York, is made from lamellated

"Andover" pig.

COOPER, HEWETT & CO.

It is obvious from the foregoing report and its accompanying table and appendix that the full result sought to be obtained by the department has not been reached; yet sufficient information has been elicited to show the importance of the inquiry to the vast interest represented by the specimens, as well as its significant utility to government in the many and varied purposes for which the different departments now make use of iron.

A course of experiments is therefore earnestly recommended to be regularly and systematically continued from year to year, and the results promulgated as often as any facts of value are ascertained.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. M. CLARK.

Acting Engineer in Charge of Treasury Department.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 11.—Statement of the expenditures and receipts of the marine hospital for the fiscal year

Districts.	Agents.	Seamen admitted.	Seamon discharged.	Mode of accommodation.	Rate per week.
MAIRE.					
Passamaquoddy	Robert Burns* A. F. Partin Thomas D. Jones John R. Redman* John H. Kennedy Thomas Gunningham	94 99 13 2 94	94 26 17 2 39	Private boarddo	\$3 00 \$ 50 to \$3 00 \$ 00, \$2 50, to \$3 \$ 50 \$ 00 to \$3 50
Portland and Palmouth	Joseph Berry	39 110 2 2	27 85 2	Private board Hospital Private board	3 00
Kennebunk	John Cousens* Luther Junkins Jonathan G. Dickerson D. F. Leavitt	4 31 89	31 89	do do	9 75 3 00 3 50 3 00
		495	410	1	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.				1 .	i
Portsmouth	Augustus Jenkins	33	39	Private board	9 25
VERMONT.					
Vermont	Isaac B. Bowdish		14	Private board	9 50
MASSACRUSETTS.					l i
Newburyport	Gorham Babeon	3	1 1	Private board	3 00
Plymouth Pail River	James S. Whitney Wait Wadsworth Phiness W. Leland		873	Hospital	
Barnstable	S. B. Phinney	253 31 68	947 29 61	Private board Oity of New Bedford Private board	3 50
		1,282	1,212	1	
RHODE ISLAND.				1	
Bristol and Warren Providence Newport	James A. Aborn	6 71 18	5 80 14	Private boarddodo	3 75
		95	99		
CONNECTICUT.					
Middletown New London New Haven Stonington Fairfield	.   Benian in F. States	45	19 94 54	Private board Hospital society Private board	3 50
		88	99	-	-
new tork.			-	-	1
Backett's Harbor	William Howland*	1	ı	Private board	3 00
GeneseeOswego Niagara	Pliny M. Bromley Orville Robinson*	89	93	St. Mary's Hospital Private board	3 50 to \$5
Buffalo Creek	George P. Eddy Warren Bryant Horace Moody* Jason M. Terbell	li .	967 1	Hospital of Sisters of Charity. Private board	1 .
Bag Harbor	.  Jason M. Terbell	٠	. 1	.1	

fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen in the ports of the United States ending June 30, 1860.

Board and nurdug.	, Medical services.	Medicines.	Travelling expenses.	Clothing.	Other charges.	Funeral expenses.	Deaths.	Total expenses.	Hospital money col- lected.
\$1,086 00 414 84 362 50 47 50 818 32 881 50 4,081 51 61 50 77 83 145 85 847 89 1,002 42	\$589 75 161 00 117 50 13 50 944 00 462 45 999 97 14 50 8 00 97 50 377 44 679 60	\$391 55 143 90 89 10 119 90 339 78 13 05 25 15 197 55			\$19 37 7 17 5 69 61 11 92 13 55 64 59 89 56 9 04 13 71 16 99	\$18 00 19 00 19 00 18 00 18 00	3 2 1 1 3 3	\$1,956 67 795 91 574 79 61 61 1,294 44 1,389 50 5,486 15 89 94 86 39 906 54 1,384 59 1,717 01	9664 33 472 75 668 86 556 21 118 85 227 99 1,580 52 129 55 32 70 365 20 486 41
9,767 66	3,695 21	1,179 98			157 39	79 00	13	14,864 54	6, 255 93
835 03	208 75	179 90		<u></u>	19 39	12 00	3	1,944 99	176 38
168 05	58 25	19 30		<u></u>	2 42			948 02	213 04
8 00 38 50 19,998 70 4,667 50 474 00 1,676 00	93 00 19 95 2,449 89 1,414 00 140 50 348 75	13 05 973 95 1,400 95 110 60 502 80	<b>\$1 00</b>	#34 74	9: 79 83: 941 61 75 04 7 37 95 79	19 00 49 00 94 00 11 00 18 00	45 5 5	30 79 83 69 92,937 08 7,581 49 7,581 49 9,606 09	150 31 435 37 879 90 99 19 14,460 43 87 35 639 85 1,993 83 802 48 323 43 94 86
26,090 70	4,387 39	3,001 35	1 00	34 74	353 49	115 00	58	33,983 53	19,909 10
146 50 1,989 68 404 00	33 50 500 50 84 50	90 10 557 10 121 90	1 00		9 05 30 61 11 78	6 00 12 00 12 00	1 2 2	908 15 3,090 89 633 48	103 96 890 64 291 93
2,540 18	618 50	698 40	1 00	<u></u>	44 44	30 00	5	3,932 59	1,916 53
361 61 296 50 954 50 50 57	100 95 163 75	96 70 119 85 4 00			5 15 5 89 9 51	6 00		590 41 591 99 969 01 67 94	795 97 774 46 893 80 157 40 601 34
1,681 18	276 70	150 55			31 23	19 00		9, 141 65	3,999 97
19 00 197 50 3,563 45 3,913 80	7 00			•••••	19 1 98 35 95	12 00	2 10	19 19 199 48 3,631 40 4,001 42	98 78 90 96 1,013 99 40 90 2,561 50
30 00	4 00	2 40			36			36 76	397 <b>63</b> 329 79

Districts.	Agents.	Seamen admitted.	Seemen discharged.	Mode of accommodation.	Rate per week.	
NEW YORK—Continued.  New York	Augustus Schell* Henry Smith Theop. Peugnet* Oscar P. Dickinson*	801 10 2 2 1,190	769 11 9 1	City Hospital Private boarddodo	\$4 603 003 50	
REW JERSET.  Bridgetown. Burlington. Perth Amboy. Great Egg Harbor. Little Egg Harbor. Newark Camden.	William S. Bowen*	3	4	Private board	ł	
Philadelphia Presque Isle Pittsburg	Joseph B. Baker Charles M. Tibbals James A. Gibson	497 19 119 558	449 19 113 567	City Hospital Private board Hospital	3 50 3 00	
DELAWARE.  Wilmington  MARYLAND.  Baltimore  Annapolis  Oxford  Vienna  Town Creek  Havre de Grace.	John Thomson Mason. John T. Hammond. Tench Tlighman. William S. Jackson. James R. Thompson. Wm. B. Morgan.		••••			
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.  Georgetown	Henry C. Matthews	15		Wash. Infirmary	3 90	
Richmond	William M. Hardson. Jesse J. Simkins George T. Wright. John S. Parker William F. Presson Timothy Rives Edward S. Hough Andrew J. Pannell Gordon Forbes	64 90 13	49 134 16 63 16 14	Hospital Private board	3 50	
NORTH CAROLINA.  Camden	Lucien D. Starke Edmund Wright Joseph Ramsey Henry F. Hancock William G. Singleton Oliver S. Dewey James E. Gibble James T. Miller	79 6 38 38 56 3 199	74 6 38 60 3 197	Hospitaldododo	3 50	

# MENT—Continued.

Board and aureing.	Medical services.	Medicines.	Travelling expenses.	Clothing.	Other charges.	Funeral expenses.	Deaths.	Total expenses.	Hospital money col- lected.
\$16,674 86 161 15 31 71 19 86	\$45 75 7 00 7 50	#18 20 10 80 4 50			\$169 48 2 25 49 31	6 00	<b>39</b>	@17,117 34 997 35 50 00 31 17	\$43,648 58 410 70 956 00 935 91
94,617 33 300 42 36 85	71 25 90 05 19 25	35 90 18 16 7 70			250 63 4 08 64	6 00	1	95,314 11 418 71 64 44	1,187 86 144 80 1,263 48 770 00 554 43 307 78 617 59
8,697 41 12H 96 6,088 74 14,914 41	14 00 63 90 633 33 910 53	28 20 12 10 215 56 255 86	9 00	<b>96</b> 81 25	95 56 9 03 86 15 183 74	135 00 57 00 192 90	1 92 6 98	9,651 49 905 59 7,289 78 17,146 79	5,911 40 170 49 1,663 35 7,745 17
59 50		17 85			57 10	65 00	13	78 12 5,968 66	1,046 79 4,776 67 389 03 467 30 963 17
5,146 56					57 10	65 00	13	5,968 66	99 68 153 71 6,849 56 432 60
918 17 9,693 65 935 00 999 00 959 00 631 00	1,065 00 60 00 110 15	919 12 97 90 66 45			9 18 40 00 3 21 3 97 9 59 9 37	95 00 	3	997 35 4,042 77 395 41 402 57 954 52 947 17	510 01 3, 130 96 169 79 496 46 :37 94 996 35 530 94 793 55 71 80
1,938 00 64 50 381 00	1,340 65 385 00 98 00	509 07 371 40 99 75			68 25 20 18 1 15	37 00	4	6,899 79	6,966 51
1,650 68 98 57 1,940 40	840 00 12 50 618 50	114 00 109 21 7 50 485 55			96 05 48 30 52	6 00	9	116 40 650 94 2,631 94 49 06 3,092 97	496 98 151 56 349 37 133 70 303 71 65 60 47 80 409 92
5,303 15	2,033 50	1,110 41		••••	84 82	48 00	16	8,579 88	1,950 94

# No. 11.—STATE

Districts.	Agents.	Beamen admitted.	Beamen diecharged.	Mode of accommodation	Rate per week.	
SOUTH CAROLINA.						
Charleston	William F. Ooleock John N. Merriman Benj. R. Bythewood	394 35 399	978 31 3u9	City Council Private board	<b>94</b> 90	
GEORGIA.						
Savannah	John J. Defour	975 47 393	353 47 400	Private hospital		
PLORIDA.			}			
Pensacola Key West Saint Mark's Saint John's Apalachicola Fernandina Baypor	John P. Baldwin Alonzo B. Noyes Thomas Ledwith Robert J. Floyd Pelix Livingston	154 106 9 96 48 343	149 93 6 95 46	Hospitaldodododododo	3 50	
ALABAMA.						
Mobile	Thaddens Sanford	690	667	Hospital	••••••	
MISSISSIPPI. Pearl River Natchez	John Hunter	81 949 393	73 298 301	Hospitaldo		
New Orleans	Francis H. Hatch	2,349	2,269	Hospital		
Teche	Robert N. McMillan*	3	3	Private hospital	*************	
TRXAS.		2,359	2,979			
Texas	Darwin M. Stapp	416 60 	400 57 457	Private hospital Private board	7 00 4 00	
Tennessee.						
Nashville	Jesse Thomas Henry T. Hulbert	31 369 393	89 349 381	Oity Hospital	9 50 3 00	
RENTUCKY.						
Louisville	Walter N. Haldeman William Nolen	374	360	Hospital		

# MENT—Continued.

Board and numing.	Medical services.	Medicines.	Travelling expenses.	Clothing.	Other charges.	Funeral expenses.	Deaths.	Total expenses.	Horpital money col- lected.
<b>\$4,969</b> 00 300 00 	\$i51 50 151 50	<b>\$90 90</b>			#43 78 5 64 49 42	\$108 00 94 00 132 00	18 4	84, 420 78 572 04 4, 992 82	\$2,167 76 50 16 4 80 2,222 72
6,649 50 186 00 6,837 50	1,457 00 94 00 1,551 00	1,330 10 56 40 1,386 50	<b>8</b> 150 00		97 06 3 37 100 43	121 00	20	9,804 66 341 77 10,146 43	1,440 56 62 00 30 75 1,533 31
5,590 74 9,574 08 1,693 66 996 00 891 50	1,000 00 1,000 00 767 15 111 00 282 00	868 87 148 84 86 20 267 45		•••••	74 61 38 01 95 70 5 09 14 51	79 00 78 00 6 00 19 00	19 13 1 2	7,536 99 3,838 93 2,596 51 506 99 1,467 46	371 40 1, 189 91 106 49 398 09 635 04 138 31 90 30
12,806 20	2,025 00	1,373 36			157 85	158 00	28	15,945 34	2,858 84
4,428 92 4,566 93 8,995 85	1,000 00 1,000 00 2,000 00	49 18 375 13 417 31			55 05 62 02 117 07	36 00 60 00 96 00	5 i0 15	5,569 15 6,064 08 11,626 23	335 50 131 60 467 10
37,969 51 37 50 37,307 01	3,679 80 8 75 3,688 55	3,356 89 3 90 3,360 72			400 00 50 400 50	592 00 592 90	78	45,998 13 50 65 45,978 78	16,965 64 331 98 17,997 69
9,395 (0 661 61 10,056 61	998 75 998 75	173 85			96 05 10 83  106 88	210 00 18 00 228 00	35	9,701 05 1,093 04 10,794 09	1,543 46 974 45 18 37 1,636 98
554 95 9,653 50 3,908 45					5 54 97 40 39 94	88 00 88 00	30	560 49 9,768 90 3,329 39	941 00 1,050 50 1,291 50
8,554 78 6,996 30 15,553 06	1,740 00 1,862 50 3,602 50	896 75 448 92 1,344 97			113 34 94 95 907 39	144 00 98 00 942 00	18 15 33	11,448 87 9,501 07 90,949 94	1,940 75 981 75 2,993 59

# No. 11.—STATE

Districts.	Agents.	Beamen admitted.	Seamen discharged.	Mode of accommodation.	Rate per week.
OHIO.		1			
Cincinnati	T. Jefferson Sherioek Emery D. Potter George S. Patterson Robert Parks	389 44 13 935	414 45 13 936	City Hospital Sisters of Charsty Private board Hospital	43 00 to \$5 00 4 50
		674	708		
MICHIGAN.				1	
Detroit	Robert W. Davis Jacob A. T. Wendeli	176	<b>909</b> 18	Hospital Private	3 09
		194	997		
INDIANA.  Evansville  New Albany	Charles Denby John B. Norman	303	303	Hospital	
		303	303		
ILLINOM.					
ChicagoAiton	Benjamin L. Dorsey	41	368	Hospital	3 00
	•	493	409		
Missouri.		i			
8t. Louis	Daniel H. Denavan	57%	455	Hospital	
arkansas.					
Napeleon	A. A. Edinton	232	904	Hospital	
Burlington Keokuk Dubuque	Philip Harvey		9	Mospital	******
		3	8		
Wisconsin.		1			
Milwaukie	George W. Clesen	104	107	Private board	3 00
oregon.					
OregonCape Perpetua	John Adair	••••••			
		••••			
California.				İ	
San Francisco	Benj. F. Washington. T. B. Storer. Andrew Lester Lewis Saunders, jr Henry Hancock	••••••	1,314	Hospital	
WASHINGTON TERRITORY			<del></del>	İ	
Puget's Sound	Morris H. Frost				

# MENT—Continued.

Board and nursing.	Medical services.	Medicines.	Travelling expenses.	Clothing.	Other charges.	Funeral expenses.	Deaths.	Total expenses.	Hospital money collected.
\$6,588 57 1,114 69 293 06 5,594 99	\$66 00 1,003 32	975 75 794 85			\$36 97 11 15 3 65 76 86	\$108 00 36 00	18	88,783 54 1,195 84 368 46 7,436 09	\$2,687 47 131 79 531 70 1,678 45
5,031 16 349 79	1,600 00 197 55	489 62 24 98			70 71 5 79	144 00 54 00	94 5	7,945 49 577 34	1,684 67 290 40
5, 380 95 4, 509 91	1,797 55 800 00	513 90 294 40			76 43 56 02	54 00	5	7,899 83 5,660 33	1,905 07 38 00 79 00
4,509 91 7,409 71	999 98	994 40 453 38			56 09 88 93	30 00	5	5,660 33 8,982 00	2,493 79
7,750 93	1,177 48	36 00 489 38			5 54 94 47	30 00	5	559 56 9,541 56	2,493 79 73 97 1,058 69 3,626 45
12,950 91 5,538 94	1,000 00	831 54 997 77			148 79	60 00	11	15,023 17 6,896 71	6,943 25
1,167 78	1,695 00	10 80			83 03 83 03			2,925 60 2,925 60	69 80 10 60 80 40
1,517 81	945 75	199 60			96 06	19 00	2	2,631 22	934 11
					******				217 77 71 30 10 64 299 71
<b>30</b> , 170 43	6,199 95	3,490 29	••••••		425 34	749 00	50	49,958 01	11,907 66 88 00 4 80 113 20
39,170 43	6, 199 95	3,490 29			425 34	742 00	50	49,958 01	12,113 75
	•••••			••••	•••••			•••••	570 90

Recapitulation by States of the expenditures and receipts on account of the marine hospital fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

	admitted.	Seamen direharged.	Board and nursing.	Medical ser. vices.	Medicines.	Travelling expenses.	Clothing.	Other charges.	Puneral ex- penditures.	Deaths.	Total amount.	Hospital mo- ney collected
944		917	80 787 68		90 021			0. 6141		2	3	96 068
on Hemmehire		8	38	3	170 00	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		2	2	90	200 770 [	
		3 =	3 2 2		2 5	:	:	9		•	ğ	35
Benefit	_	1 010	3 5		36.50	•	72 72	343 40		9	22 000 22	1000
hode I land	•	8	9		36	38		3		3 *	35	10.1
Daniel Comments of the Comment		8	30		150 55	3		8		•	10	200
New York	38	1.145	94,617.33	28	38			50.050	98	3	8,34	75.00.07
Terrer De	•	5	33.		8 8			2		}-	483 15	7
ennevivania		292	14.914 41		85.38	8	681 95	183 74		8	17.146 79	7,745
elaware		_	95		17 85			7			2	1,046
aryland		22	5.146 56					57 10		13	5,968 66	6.849
istrict of Columbia.		91	259					88		-	961 49	3
giula		25	4.951 83		502 07			88		7	6.899 79	98
orth Carolina		20	5,303 15	9,023 50	1, 110 41			32		18.	8,578 88	98
buth Carolina		300	560 00					49		8	4, 992 99	6 600
Porrie		9	A 757 50	3		150 00		100 43		8	10, 146 43	1,523
lorida		318	2	9				157.85		8	15 145 34	9.8
la hama		6.7	10 806 00	ž				160 65		8	16, 40, 40	1
Indication		38	200	8		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		35		:	11, 404 03	25
Antaina	ø	3	35		2 980			5		2	44 979 78	17 907
	ſ		10,000	3	3	:		2 2		2 #		
		Ž	200				:	32	88	38	200	3 8
		3 8	3 3 3	3		:	:	9		88		18
Cubecky		8 6	36		1, 100	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:	200		32		¥ .
		2 8	2 2	3		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:	200		× '	8 27 '	\$ 6 6
icuntan		ì	3				::::	5		0	2	3,5
			5000			:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	::::	3	•		5,660 33	2
inote spoul		\$	7,750 52			:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	Ç Z		2	9,541.56	, egg
isopari		\$ <del>\$</del>	19,950			:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		148 73	8	2	15,023 17	6,93
rkansas		ž	5,538 94			:	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::			=	6,896 7	
WB		æ	1,167 78	1,935 90	200	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	ප සූ		:	9,925 60	28
Wieconella		101	1,517 81			:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	_	12 00	GR.	2,631 23	<b>Z</b>
Oregon	•				:	•	:	•••••		:		Ş
California	1,365	1,314	32, 170 43	6, 199 95	3, 420 29	:	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	485 92	742 00	ន	49,958 01	12,113 75
Washington Territory				:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::			:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::			:		
		_		_								
	İ											
-	14,104	15,73		45, 132, 46		161	715 99	3,606 64		615	370,410 95	173,073 09
	14,104	13,731	293, 590 69	45, 132 46	23,340 47	161 00	715 99	3,606 64	3,863 00	5	1 9	<u> </u>

Treasury Department, Register's Office, November 24, 1880.

P. BIGGER, Register.

## A.

# TREASURY DEPARTMENT, First Auditor's Office, November 21, 1860.

Sin: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860:

. Accounts adjusted.	No. of accounts.	Amount of r ceipts.	· <b>6</b> -
Collectors of customs	1, 667 314	\$54, 156, 212 30, 993	16 52
the United States		. 589	42
Aggregate of receipts		54, 187, 795	10
Collectors and disbursing agents of the treasury	890	4,630,410	20
Official emoluments of collectors, naval officers, and surveyors. Additional compensation of collectors, naval officers, and sur-	1,004	790, 572	03
Accounts for refunding duties and claims for net proceeds of	20	5,931	
unclaimed merchandise	232 837	73,341	
The judiciary	20	952, 606 1, 390, 585	
Treasury notes presented for funding and received in payment of duties.	445	15, 391, 198	
Redemption of war bounty scrip	3	318	
Claims for property lost in the military service of the United	1	010	-
States	72	40,267	61
Inspectors of steam vessels for travelling expenses, &c	146	26, 106	
Accounts for redemption of United States stocks.	2	2, 146	
Salaries of officers of the civil list paid directly from the treasury Superintendents of life-saving stations on the coast of the	1,036	356, 652	
United States	28	27,074	
Superintendents of lights	730 810	750, 189 409, 662	
Agents of marine hospitals		13, 274	
Commissioner of Public Buildings	153	276, 489	
Support of Insane Asylum of Washington	3	31,274	
Contingent expenses of the Senate and House of Representa-		-	
tives and the departments of the government	309	712,635	
Coast survey	26	326, 916	
members of the Senate and the House of Representatives Treasurer of the United States, for general receipts and ex-		935, 865	
penditures	3 15	66, 199, 755 1, 047	
Construction and repairs of public buildings, light-houses,	13	1,011	13
beacons, &c	750	1,819,780	49
Territorial accounts	32	90,070	
Disbursing clerks for paying salaries	248	1,819,780	49
Mint accounts	49	21,850,695	15
Payments for patents withdrawn	5	24, 213	32
Disbursing agent California land claims	4	7,461	18
Texas  Accounts of public printers and of contractors for furnishing	16	6,511	
paper for public printing, and for binding and engraving, &c.	109	<b>304</b> , 588	
Miscellaneous accounts	331	6, 363, 225	88
Aggregate payments		125, 630, 648	78

Number of reports and certificates recorded	718
	12, 570

T. L. SMITH. Auditor.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

#### В.

Statement of the operations of the Second Auditor's office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, showing the number of money accounts settled, the expenditure embraced therein, the number of property accounts examined and adjusted, together with other duties pertaining to the business of the office; prepared in obedience to instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The number of accounts settled is 2,174, embracing an expenditure of \$9,972,757 31, under the following heads, viz:

Pay department	\$5,300,255 66
Indian affairs	2,874,417 86
Ordnance department	1,457,791 53
Medical department	65,287 12
Quartermaster's department	26,614 10
Expenses of recruiting	55,537 34
State and private claims	92,269 47
Relief of S. J. Hensley	96,375 00
Printing books of tactics	3,750 00
Contingent expenses of Adjutant General's department	459 23

9,972,757 31

Property accounts examined and adjusted	10,484
Private claims suspended or rejected	442
Requisitions registered, recorded, and posted	1,819
Army recruits registered	2,914
Dead and discharged soldiers registered	3,122
Letters, accounts, &c., received, briefed, and registered	5,042
Letters written, recorded, indexed, and mailed	8,003
Certificates of military service issued to Pension office	1,331

In addition, the following statements and reports were prepared and transmitted from this office, viz:

Annual statement of Indian disbursements, prepared for Congress in duplicate, for the year ending June 30, 1859, comprised in 950 sheets foolscap.

Annual statement of the "recruiting fund," prepared for the adjutant general of the army.

Annual statement of the contingencies of the army, prepared, in

duplicate, for the Secretary of War.

Annual statement of the contingent expenses of this office, transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Annual reports of balances, for one year and three years, to the

First Comptroller.

Quarterly reports of balances to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the Second Comptroller.

Annual report of the clerks and others employed in this office for

the year 1859, transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A report to the Secretary of the Treasury showing the amount expended in removing the New York Indians to Kansas.

A statement of expenditures and payments from 1831 to 1856 under

treaty with the Choctaws of 1830; and

A statement of payments made to Chippewa Indians, from 1838 to 1853, inclusive, under treaties of July 29, 1837, October 4, 1842, and

September 30, 1854.

The bookkeeper's register shows the settlement of 1,382 ledger accounts which have been regularly journalized and posted in the ledgers, which, as well as those for the appropriations, have been duly kept up.

T. J. D. FULLER, Auditor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Second Auditor's Office, October 20, 1860.

C.

# TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Third Auditor's Office, November 16, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you the operations of this branch of the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860. as follows, viz:

#### BOOKKEEPER'S DIVISION.

It appears from the bookkeeper's statement that the amount of drafts on the treasury, by requisitions, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, was...... \$11,687,492 54

Viz: Amount of drafts by requisitions charged to personal accounts...... \$11,485,271 32 Amount of drafts by requisition on account of military contributions charged to personal accounts...... Amount of claims paid and charged to the appropriations to which they pertain, including acts for the relief of individuals.....

1,093 76

201,127 46

11,687,492 54

#### REPAYMENTS.

Amount of counter-requisitions by transfers	\$1,040,714 74,037 967	48
	1,115,718	57
The total amount of settlements during the fiscal year, comprised in 2,300 reports, was	14,591,815	42
Viz: Accounts settled out of advances made and charged to disbursing officers and agents	14,591,815	42
		=

The operations of the various subdivisions of the office may be stated in detail as follows:

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DIVISION.

From the 1st of July, 1859, to the 30th of June, 1860, there were received and registered 769 quartermaster's accounts, involving an expenditure of \$7,872,681 25. During the same period 726 accounts were settled, involving an expenditure of \$6,893,875 07, leaving at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1860, 204 unsettled accounts, as follows, viz:

Remaining unsettled June 30, 1859	161 769
Total  Deduct the number settled as above stated	930 726
Total number unsettled	204

of which a large number are the accounts of officers who have rendered accounts exhibiting balances due them, but have failed satisfactorily to explain how the balances originated, and are consequently suspended for such explanation. Nearly all the above accounts are accompanied by property accounts, showing the purchase, application, and expenditure of the public property in the service, which are settled conjointly with the money accounts.

Five hundred and sixty-four property accounts, unaccompanied by money accounts, have been settled out of the number received within

the year, viz: 599.

#### SUBSISTRNCE DIVISION.

In this division there were audited and reported to the 2d Comptroller of the Treasury, during the year, 672 accounts of officers disbursing in the commissariat, involving an expenditure, on account of subsistence of the army, of \$1,829,017 82. The number of letters written, connected with their settlement and other business of the division, was 539.

#### ENGINEER AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER DIVISION.

The accounts transmitted under the regulations of officers of the army and agents of the Engineer and Topographical Engineer bureaus, the office of exploration and surveys of the War Department, and the accounts received from the War Department of officers and agents disbursing under direction of the Secretary of War, are assigned to this division for adjustment.

The number of accounts received from the several sources, on file, and unadjusted at the commencement of the fiscal year was. 62

The number received during the year was. 198

Making the whole number to be adjusted. 260

There were of this number adjusted. 221

Leaving unadjusted at the close of the year. 39

The 221 accounts adjusted within the year, including sundry additional special statements, involved the sum of \$3,437,405 72. The business of a miscellaneous character, transacted during the year, consisted of 152 letters written and 23 requisitions drawn.

#### PENSION DIVISION.

To this division are assigned the keeping and settlement of accounts of agents for paying pensions, the settlement of claims on account of arrearages of pensions and unclaimed pensions for a period exceeding fourteen months, made payable by law at the treasury, with other miscellaneous reports and extensive correspondence.

miscellaneous reports and extensive correspondence.	
During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, there were re	eceived
and registered, letters	1,570
Letters written during the same period	1,754
Calls for information received and answered	325
:	
Pension agents' accounts on hand, June 30, 1859 Pension agents' accounts received during the fiscal year, end-	37
ing June 30, 1860	189
	226
Of these there were settled during the year	206
Leaving on hand unsettled	20

Pension claims received during the year  Of which there were settled	457 355
Leaving suspended and disallowed	102
Amount of expenditures involved in the pension agents' accounts settled was	309 78 892 97

#### DIVISION ON CLAIMS.

In this division during the fiscal year 390 claims requiring investigation, statements, and reports under special laws, were received and registered, involving an aggregate amount of \$286,884 09, and of these and others previously filed 769 were reported on, involving the sum of \$285,327 96, of which \$244,840 15 was allowed. It is proper to remark that the large proportion of these claims were paid under special acts of Congress, or by direction of the proper head of department, in which cases the duties of this office are merely administrative and are comprised in the stating of the account and observance of other formalities, preparatory to obtaining a requisition on the Treasury for the amount allowed. In some of the cases, however, written reports were made and other investigations, involving much time and labor. Seven hundred and fifty letters were received, and five hundred and eighty-four letters were written. One thousand eight hundred and seventy-six other papers, connected with claims and other business of the division, were received, registered, and filed. Five hundred and nineteen pages copying on foolscap, and eight hundred and seventyfive pages of letter correspondence were filled, as well as one thousand three hundred and forty-three statements, reports, and awards made, the reports having been to the Secretaries of the Treasury and War Departments, and Second Comptroller, as well as on calls by Congress. A number of claims, under the act of March 3, 1849, providing for lost horses, &c., still remain unsettled, notwithstanding the active and constant employment of one clerk on their investigation, who has disposed of a considerable number during the year.

#### COLLECTION DIVISION.

The operations of this division from the 30th September, 1859, to the 30th September, 1860, were as follows:

and down between 1000, were as fortows.	
Total balance outstanding September 30, 1859, as stated in last report, exclusive of amount in suit and balances which accrued prior to the year 1820 From which deduct amount closed by settlements and payments into the treasury during the year, in-	<b>\$</b> 1,012,238 51
cluding amount paid on judgments	128,665.31
Balance due September 30, 1860	883,573 20

During the year there were 239 letters received and registered, with a brief of contents, and 127 letters written and recorded.

#### BOUNTY LAND AND SOLDIERS' CLAIMS DIVISION.

In this division 488 communications, relative to pay, pension, and bounty land claims, were investigated and disposed of, which included claims of widows and orphans under the acts of the 3d of March, 1802, 16th April, 1816, first section of the act of 3d February, 1853. Of the number of claims presented 21 were allowed—in all \$1,240 83. Six thousand seven hundred and nineteen bounty land claims, and 222 invalid and half-pay pensions cases were examined and certified to the Commissioner of Pensions, and 547 letters were written.

I would add that the clerical force of this office has been reduced from ninety to sixty-one clerks under the first section of the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government; approved 23d June, 1860, chap. 205, which permanently transfers the twenty-nine clerks, theretofore legally attached to this office, but detailed on duty, by order of the Secretary, in other offices of the Treasury Department to the several offices in which they have been doing duty, and thus reducing the future estimates of appropriation for the clerical force of this office in the sum of \$39,200. Considering that the sixty-one clerks actually employed in the office were sufficient for the discharge of the duties devolving upon it, the reduction has been made under my suggestion.

Notwithstanding the diminution of the clerical force and the increase of business, keeping pace with the growth and expansion of the country, I am gratified to say that the current demands upon the office have been discharged with promptitude. The only arrearages that now exist are the remnants of the accumulations of former years, some of them running back to a period cotemporary with the Mexican war. The claims for horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States, which, in the years 1849—'50—'51, had accumulated to the number of several thousands, and were constantly increasing for several years, have been largely diminished by adjudications, either favorable or adverse, and thus removed from the docket entirely. And the same may be said of the great mass of accounts and arrearages of other descriptions with which the office was clogged immediately following the Mexican war.

During the last year an unusual and very laborious duty was imposed by the House of Representatives in relation to the claims growing out of Indian hostilities in 1855-'65, in Oregon and Washington Territories. These claims, amounting in the aggregate to upwards of six millions of dollars, had been reported by a commission or board, which was in session about a year, with a corps of clerks, and the expenses incurred by it in examining and reporting upon the claims alone amounted to over twelve thousand dollars. The papers connected therewith coming to this office, and application being made to Congress for payment, as reported by the commission, at the instance of the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, an examination was made of said claims, and the

result thereof communicated in a letter or report dated January 10. 1859. On the 8th February following a resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives directing me to re-examine and report to the House at the next session of Congress the amounts due and properly allowable, agreeably to certain rules and regulations as to rates of pay, &c., prescribed in said resolution. No additional clerks were authorized to be employed, nor was any appropriation made to cover any expense that might necessarily be incurred in discharging the duty imposed. The business was promptly taken in hand, and from four to ten clerks were most of the time engaged in examining, transcribing, and analyzing the various accounts, vouchers, muster and pay rolls connected with the claims, making abstracts and statements, and also investigating the records of this office, involving an examination of the accounts of all the disbursing officers of the regular army stationed in these Territories during the period in question. Considerable correspondence was also had with officers of the military as well as the civil service, and information sought from every available source. Eleven large volumes of imperial paper, comprising from three to six hundred pages each, were filled with a complete record of said claims, classified and arranged so as to show the nature and description of each claim, the amount thereof as reported by the commissioners, and the amount allowed by me. My report was transmitted to the House on the 7th February last, just one year from the date of the passage of the resolution, and the conclusions arrived at were set forth therein at some length, from which it appeared that said claims would be reduced to two millions seven hundred and fourteen thousand eight hundred and eight dollars and fifty-five cents, being a reduction from the amount originally reported of three millions two hundred and ninety-six thousand six hundred and fortyeight dollars and eighty-one cents. During the session the Senate passed a bill appropriating the sum of three millions four hundred thousand dollars in payment of said claims, but no decisive action was had in the House of Representatives, the Committee on Military Affairs reporting a bill reducing the appropriation to the amount reported by me as above stated, but which did not come to a final vote in the House. Thus it would appear that the labors of the investigation have not been in vain, and that so far as action has been had by Congress the conclusions and recommendations contained in my report, resulting in a large reduction on the claims, have been substantially approved.

Whatever final disposition may be made of these claims, it is manifest that some specific legislation should be had with reference to such cases in the future. It is admitted to be the duty of the general government to protect the citizens of the States and Territories in their persons and property, alike from foreign invasion and the hostile incursions of marauding savages within their borders. For these purposes a regular force is maintained at vast expense, not indeed on a scale sufficiently large to meet emergencies that may arise on extraordinary occasions, but affording a nucleus around which the volunteer militia may be brought into the field. When such emergencies have occurred in the former history of the country, and it became necessary

to call out the volunteer militia, provision has been made for the payment of all the expenses necessarily incurred thereby, Congress, however, reserving the right to determine the principles upon which the claims should be adjusted and payment thereof made. But of late years a new method has been devised, by which all control over the matter will be practically taken from Congress or the Executive. Indian hostilities are prosecuted on the frontiers and in newly settled portions of the country by the local authorities calling out volunteers. without the authority or assent of the general government, and even in opposition to the wishes of its officers. These local authorities thus not only assume to be the judge of the necessity of such a proceeding. the mode and manner of prosecuting the hostilities, but the extent to which they shall be carried and the amount of expenditure to be incurred, and then look to Congress to provide out of the national treasury for the liquidation of all the claims they have contracted and may see proper to present. By recognizing such a right the general government will be placed in the position of an involuntary debtor to claimants with the origination of whose claims it had nothing to do, and who exercise the perogative of creating the indebtedness as well as fixing the amount thereof, and thus it will be left entirely defenceless and at their mercy. It is easy to see the opportunities that will thus be presented for spoliation of the national treasury. Trifling expeditions and forays on the border may be magnified into hostilities on a large scale, involving the expenditure of vast amounts of money, causes that are perhaps beyond control are constantly operating to make such collisions and hostilities inevitable, and they will doubtless continue, to a greater or less extent, until the Indian race within our borders shall become entirely extinct or reclaimed to civilization. But in the absence of salutary checks, the opportunities for personal aggrandisement and speculation will of themselves operate as incentives to produce such a state of affairs on every occasion and pretext. Especially will this be the case, if it be once understood that persons who render services or furnish property on such occasions will be permitted to set up claims against the general government, for such property and services, at prices above what they are actually worth in cash, and obtain payment thereof without full and thorough investigation into all the circumstances connected therewith. I therefore beg leave to repeat the suggestion submitted in a former report. of the "necessity of some general legislation by Congress, prescribing some rules and regulations for calling out volunteers on special exigencies and mustering them into service, requiring some sort of regularity and conformity to army regulations with respect to pay, allowances, &c.; and also providing for an early adjustment and payment of expenses necessarily incurred, according to fixed principles, enforcing strict accountability, and the usual scrutiny and investigation of the proper officers of the United States." If such provisions were made as suggested, and enforced in all such cases in the future. just and honest claims would be paid without material delay to the persons who rendered the service or furnished the supplies, and at a great saving, as I believe, to the treasury.

I deem it proper to add in this connexion that at the last session a

bill was introduced into the House of Representatives providing for the payment of expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in the State of California prior to the first day of January. eighteen hundred and sixty, in which an appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars was made, and it was provided that "upon presentation of the certificate of the treasurer of the State of California, countersigned by the governor and comptroller, showing the amount appropriated and actually paid out by the said State in accordance with an act of the California legislature approved April 16. 1859. \* \* \* it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to draw his warrant in favor of the authorized agent of said State. (taking his receipt therefor,) upon the Secretary of the Treesury, who is hereby directed to pay the same out of the appropriation hereinbefore made." And another section made provision for the redemption by the United States of certain bonds issued by the said State, and in like manner provided that "it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War (upon the presentation of any of said bonds) to draw his warrant in favor of the holder or holders thereof for the amount due upon the same upon the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby directed to pay the same," &c. Thus it will be perceived that no opportunity is given for an investigation into the character of the claims allowed, either as to rates paid for services, supplies, &c., or of the necessity of incurring the expenditure; the action of the local authorities, either in making payment or issuing bonds, being held to be conclusive and binding as against the United States. A precedent for this is found in the act approved August 18, 1856, which directed the assumption by the United States of bonds bearing seven and twelve per cent. interest, and amounting in the aggregate to over nine hundred thousand dollars, issued by the State of California in payment of expenses incurred by said State in the suppression of Indian hostilities prior to January 1, 1854. A subsequent examination of the papers connected with the claims, in this office, showed that the prices for services of volunteers and everything connected with the hostilities were of the most extraordinary character, the compensation of the private soldiers being at the rate of five to six dollars per day, besides subsistence and other allowances in proportion. It does not appear what rates of pay have been allowed by the State in the more recent hostilities, for payment of which claim is now made, but the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, after considering the matter, have reported the bill back, directing an audit of the accounts of the State for payments for the services of volunteers and for supplies, transportation, &c., by the Third Auditor of the Treasury, fixing the rates of pay for the volunteers "the same as were paid for services in the same grade and for the same time in the United States army serving in ('alifornia,'' and further providing that "the Third Auditor, as to all principles not expressly settled by this act, shall be governed in auditing and settling said claims by the principles adopted in his report upon the claims of the Territories of Washington and Oregon of the 7th of February, 1860," &c. At the present time a large volunteer force is understood to be in the field in New Mexico, called out by the local authorities, in prosecuting hostilities against certain tribes of Indians, and, in the course of time, the claims for expenditures made and liabilities incurred will be presented to Congress for payment. But until such provision is made by law the persons who thus render their services or furnish supplies must go unrecompensed, depending on the recognition of their claims at some future time by Congress, and in the meantime speculators and agents intervene by the purchase of the claims at heavy discounts, the rate depending on the prospects for speedy payment as well as the necessities of the holder. Were provision made by law for all such cases as they arise in future. it can hardly be doubted that great advantage would result to the persons engaged in such services, where the services were approved by the proper authority, and Congress would be in a great degree relieved from the pressure of such claims, for the thorough investigation of which in their details it is incapable by its organization and mode of action, as well as the multiplicity of business constantly pressing upon it during the period of its sessions. It would supersede, also, the necessity for such investigations as have been recently required, which consume much time and are necessarily conducted under great disadvantages, prolonging the time of settlement and producing dissatisfaction and embarrassments growing out of the delay of payment as well as transfer of claims that would not otherwise exist.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. J. ATKINSON.

Auditor.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

D.

# TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Fourth Auditor's Office, December 3, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of your letter of the 30th ultimo, I have the honor to report to you the operations of this office during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last.

This report would have been presented at an earlier day but for the fact that during the time occupied in the removal of the office to its present location and the re-arrangement of its files, there was, necessarily, a partial suspension of its business.

The total number of accounts audited is 666, consisting of 320 re-

ported and 346 certified accounts.

The amount of disbursements involved in those settlements is \$17.517.439 58.

This sum may be arranged under the following divisions: viz:							
Expenditures on account of the navy	\$16,618,068	70					
Expenditures on account of the marine corps	713,833	02					
Expenditures on account of pensioners	113,037	86					
Expenditures on account of steamship—foreign mail	•						
service	72,500	00					

Among these accounts are those of paymasters of the navy, the paymaster and quartermaster of the marine corps, and navy agents, embracing minor accounts to the number of 58,098.

The number of advance and pay requisitions registered is 780,

amounting to \$11,856,201 98.

The number of transfer and refunding requisitions issued and registered is 155, amounting to \$326,608.

The number of letters received and registered is 5.252.

The number of letters written and recorded, embracing reports to the heads of the Treasury and Navy Departments and Second Comptroller, is 5,673.

The number of allotment tickets granted by officers and others in the naval service is 1,867. An abstract of each of which, exhibiting the name of the grantor, his rank, the monthly sum allotted, number of months, date of first payment, and the place where payable, was

entered in the appropriate books.

At the close of each quarter of the year a report was made to the Second Comptroller, exhibiting the names of those disbursing agents of the Navy Department who had failed to render their accounts within the period prescribed by the act of 31st of January, 1823—showing, also, the nature and extent of the default in each case.

Quarter-annual reports were made to the Secretary of the Navy, showing the amounts which had been passed to the credit of the navy

hospital fund on the books of this office.

A report was made to the Secretary of the Navy showing in detail the items of expenditure charged to the appropriation for the contin-

gent expenses of the navy.

A statement was prepared and transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy of the amount received during the year by each officer of the navy and marine corps, on account of pay, rations, travelling expenses, servants, forage, quarters, &c.

All the cases of application for bounty land, which were referred to this office by the Commissioner of Pensions for evidence of service in the navy on the part of the applicants, received prompt attention.

Applications by seamen for admission into the naval asylum at Philadelphia were numerous. As a service of twenty years is required as a qualification to entitle an applicant to such privilege, and as the service is, in many instances, performed at intervals of time extending through a period of thirty-five or forty years, much time has been occupied in the examination of such cases.

The removal of the office into "Winder's building" having been completed, it affords me pleasure to be able to say, that the rooms assigned for its use are sufficient for the accommodation of the clerks

and the methodical arrangement of its files.

Its location in the fourth story of the building renders it rather difficult of access, and its separation from those offices with which it has such constant intercourse is attended with much inconvenience. But these drawbacks are fully compensated by the relief from the

serious embarrassments under which it labored for want of suitable accommodations while located in the navy building.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, T. HUNTER.

Fourth Auditor.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

E.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Fifth Auditor's Office, November 21, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the opera-

tions of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

There have been adjusted in this office and transmitted to the Comptroller of the Treasury for his revision, one thousand three hundred and forty-seven (1,347) accounts of the various classes of public expenditure by law referred to this office for statement, and during the period embraced in this report the number of letters written in relation to the examination and adjustment of accounts has amounted to two thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven (2,777).

The current work in all the divisions of this bureau has been performed punctually and well, but few accounts lie over, and in all such cases the reason of delay is to be found in the fact that they were either wholly unsupported by vouchers or the vouchers were so incomplete and unsatisfactory as to preclude an accurate statement.

I have appended to this report four statements, marked respectively A, B, C, and D, to which I would respectfully call your attention.

Statement A exhibits in detail the amount of salaries paid to and fees received from the consular officers of the United States, mentioned in schedules B and C of the act of August 18, 1856, "to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States' for the year ending December 31, 1859. From this statement it appears that the total of salaries paid to one hundred and thirty-three consular officers for the period last mentioned is two hundred and sixty-three thousand two hundred and six dollars and ninety-eight cents, (\$263,206 98,) and that they have returned fees for the same time amounting to the aggregate sum of one hundred and ten thousand eight hundred and and ninety-six dollars and seventy-eight cents, (\$110,896 78,) which has been applied towards the payment of salaries. The balance of its destitute seamen abroad for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, amounts to a total of two hundred and twenty thousand nine hundred and eighty-two dollars and sixty-nine cents, (\$220,982 69,) towards the payment of which the sum of forty-five thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars and thirty-five cents, (\$45,920 35,) received by the consals for extra wages upon the discharge of American seamen in foreign ports, has been applied, leaving the net

cost to the government, upon this account one hundred and seventy-five thousand sixty-two dollars and thirty-four cents, (\$175,062 34.)

By comparing this statement with the corresponding one for the year ending June 30, 1859, it will be observed that the cost of "relief and protection" of our destitute seamen for the period embraced in this report is less by the sum of forty seven thousand four hundred and six dollars and ninety-eight cents, (\$47,406 98,) than during the previous year. This result is caused in part by an increase in the amount of extra wages, and in part by the more economical administion of the fund appropriated by law.

The practical utility of a statement of this kind of salaries, amounting to one hundred and fifty-two thousand three hundred and ten dollars and twenty cents. (\$152,310 20.) was paid by the treasurer of the

United States.

A comparison of this statement with the corresponding one, appended to the last annual report from this office, will show that the amount of fees now shown to have been collected is greater by the sum of twelve thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars and thirty-seven cents, (\$12,513 37,) than was reported for the year ending December 31, 1858, thus justifying the remark in my last report that there is "a steady though gradual approximation of the revenues of the government from this source, towards the disbursements on account of the consular system."

Statement B exhibits in detail the amount of disbursements on account of destitute American seamen in foreign ports, and the amount of extra wages and moneys received by the United States consuls at the

ports specified.

By this statement it is shown that the cost to the government of the care and protection, which was first prepared to accompany my last report, has been so frequently manifested that I have prepared two additional statements with the view of showing, completely, the affairs

and operations of this office.

Statement C exhibits the number and cost of transportation of destitute seamen from foreign ports to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1860, from which it is shown that the number of seamen brought home was one thousand and forty-nine, (1,049,) at the aggregate cost to the government of twelve thousand and eight dollars and fifty cents, (\$12,008 50.)

Statement D shows the amount expended in arresting American seamen in foreign countries, charged with the commission of crime on American vessels, together with the expenses attending the examination of the same by the consul, and sending them home for trial, with the witnesses for prosecution, during the year ending June 30, 1860.

It thus appears that the number of criminal seamen sent home for trial was forty-eight, (48,) at the aggregate expense to the government of two thousand three hundred and thirty-two dollars and ninety-six cents, (\$2,332 96.)

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient,

B. FULLER, Auditor.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury. Statement of the amount of salaries paid to and fees received from the consular officers of the United States mentioned in schedules B and O of the act of August 18, 1856, "to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," for the year ending December 31, 1859.

#### CONSULATES, WHERE LOCATED.

			1	<b>1</b> .		-	
						Salaries.	Fees.
1 Amoor river	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,000 00	<b>\$</b> 34 50
2 Amsterdam (a)		-	-	-	-	942 94	360 21
3 Acapulco `´	-	-	-	-	-	2,000 00	854 95
4 Amoy -	-	-	-	-	-	3,000 00	271 <b>4</b> 0
5 Athens -	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00	6 25
6 Antwerp (b)	-	-	-	-	-	3,052 73	1,236 12
_ ^ ~ -	-	_	-	-	-	500 00	351 75
	-	-	-	-	-	3,500 00	66 14
9 Aspinwall	-	-	-	-	_	2,500 00	2,749 37
10 Apia (c)	-	-	-	-	-	902 17	70 42
11 Aix-la-Chapelle	Э	-	-	-	•	2,500 00	1,803 00
			I	3.			
12 Bordeaux	_	_	_	_	_	\$2,000 00	49 777 14
13 Belfast (b)	_	_	-	-	-	2,358 42	\$2,777 14 2,663 67
14 Basle -	_	_	_	-	-	2,000 00	1,039 00
15 Beirut -	_	_	_	_	_	2,000 00	64 13
16 Bremen -	-	_	_	-	-	2,000 00	518 00
17 Batavia -	_	-	_	-	-	1,000 00	298 23
18 Bahia -	_	_	_	-	-	1,000 00	486 99
19 Buenos Ayres	_	-	_	-	-	2,000 00	1,828 76
20 Bay of Islands		_	_	-	-	931 86	211 38
20 Day of Islands	(4)		_	_	_	331 60	211 00
			(	D.			
21 Cork (b) -	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,718 86	<b>\$</b> 757 <b>49</b>
22 Cape Town	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00	380 75
23 Cadiz -	-	-	-	-	-	1,500 00	582 <b>43</b>
24 Callao -	-	-	-	-	-	3,500 00	1,541 17
25 Candia -	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00	
26 Canton -	-	-	-	-	-	4,000 00	410 40
27 Cape Haytien	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00	174 23
28 Corbija -	-	-	-	-	-	500 00	48 09
29 Cyprus (e)	-	-	-	-	-	767 34	1 00
30 Carthagena	-	-	-	-	-	500 00	224 05
31 Constantinople	<b>(b)</b>	-	-	-	-	4,267 37	181 92
32 Calcutta -	-	-	-	-	-	5,000 <b>0</b> 0	2,741 90
			1	ο.			
33 Dundee -	_	_	_	_	_	\$2,000 00	\$1,998 00
34 Demarara	•	-	-	-	•	2,000 00	289 29

					E.		Salarica,	Focs.
35	Elsinore -	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,500 00	\$122 49
					F.			
36	Frankfort-on-	the-l	Main	-	•	-	<b>\$3,</b> 000 00	\$539 00
	Fayal -	-	•	-	-	-	750 00	455 73
	Foo Choo	-	-	-	-	-	3,500 00	194 17
	Falkland islan	nds	-	-	-	-	1,000 00	59 52
40	Funchal -	-	-	-	-	-	1,500 00	68 41
					G.			
41	Geneva (b)	-	-	-	•	-	1,569 29	190 00
42	Gaboon (f)	-	-	-	-	•	**************************************	HO HH
43	Guayaquil	-	-	-	-	-	750 00	77 87
	Glasgow Genoa (b)	-	-	-	_	-	3,000 00 1,860 00	2,865 12 587 08
30	Genos (0)	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00	001 00
					H.			
46	Havre (b)	-	-	_	_	_	6,494 50	3,647 86
	Honolulu	-	-	-	-	-	4,000 00	3,979 72
	Hamburg	-	•	-	-	-	2,000 00	1,198 71
<b>4</b> 9	Havana	-	-	-	-	-	6,000 00	7,641 33
	Halifax	-	-	-	-	•	2,000 00	1,452 09
51	Hong Kong	•	-	-	-	-	3,500 00	4,184 38
					J.			
<b>52</b>	Jerusalem	-	•	-	-	-	1,500 00	12 00
					K.			
<b>5</b> 3	Kingston (b)	-	-	-	-	-	2,233 98	690 63
					L.			
	La Guayra	-	-	-	-	•	1,500 00	237 14
	Leipsic -	-	-	-	-	-	1,500 00	1,196 65
	La Rochelle	-	-	-	-	-	1,500 00	705 06
07 50	Leeds - Lahaina -	-	-	-	•	-	2,000 00 3,000 00	1,644 00 789 05
	Lyons -	-	-	-	-	-	1,500 00	785 00
	Lanthala	•	-	_	-	-	1,000 00	32 <b>4</b> 6
	Leghorn -	-	-	_	-	_	1,500 00	522 <b>01</b>
62	London -	-	-	-	-	-	7,500 00	5,626 17
<b>63</b>	Liverpool (g)	-	-	-	-	-	**********	••••••

					M.			
							Salaries.	Fees.
64	Marseilles	-	-	-	-	-	<b>\$2,500 00</b>	\$1,420 02
65	Munich	-	-	_	-	-	1,000 00	102 00
66	Montreal	-	-	-	•	-	4,000 00	406 16
67	Messina -	-	•	-	-	-	1,500 00	292 17
<b>6</b> 8	Moscow -	•	-	-	-	-	2,000 00	**********
69	Malaga -	•	-	-	-	-	1,500 00	563 39
	Maranham	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00	110 98
	Mauritius	•	-	-	-	-	2,500 00	442 74
72	Manchester (b)	)	-	-	-	-	2,267 38	840 50
773	Matanzas (b)	•	-	-	-	•	2,815 93	1,357 22
74	Monrovia (h)	-	-	-	-	-	986 11	138 00
75	Melbourne	-	-	-	-	-	4,000 00	1,429 75
76	Matamoras	•	-	÷	-	-	1,000 00	1,859 75
77	Mexico (i)	-	-	-		-	<b>500 00</b>	391 59
78	Montevideo	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00	980 12
					37		•	
					N.			
79	Nassau -	-	-	-	•	-	2,000 00	992 34
80	Naples -	-	-	-	-	-	1,500 00	588 70
81	Ningpo -	-	-	-	-	-	4,000 00	50 25
					_		,	
					0.			•
82	Oporto -	•	-	_		_	1,500 00	264 50
	Omoa -	_	-	-	-	_	1,000 00	
	Odessa $(j)$	-	-	_	•	-	••••••	••••••
	(0)				_		***************************************	***************************************
					P.			
85	Prince Edward	l's L	sland	-	-	-	1,000 00	496 91
	Para -	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00	352 79
	Panama -	-	-	-	-	•	3,500 00	885 02
	Paris -	-	-	-	-	•	5,000 00	6,292 00
89	Ponce -	-	-	-	-	-	1,500 00	402 34
90	Port au Prince	•	-	-	-	-	2,000 00	404 85
91	Paso del Norte	•	-	-	-	-	<b>´500 00</b>	8 00
	Palermo -	-	-	-	-	-	1,500 00	640 51
	Pernambuco	-	-	-	-	-	2,000 00	1,750 58
94	Paita -	-	-	-	-	-	<b>500 00</b>	313 99
					B.			
					Db.			
95	Revel (k)	-	-	-	-	-	1,916 65	21 93
	Rotterdam	-	-	•	-	•	2,000 00	1,079 24
	Rio Janeiro	-	-	•	•	-	6,000 00	3,364 14
98	Rio Grande	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00	648 32
					8.		•	
99	St. Jago, Cape	e de	Verde	-	-	-	7,050 00	34 64
100	Sabanilla	-	-	_	-	-	500 00	373 83
	Shanghai	-	-	-	-	-	4,000 00	1,565 96
	_							,

				Salaries.	Fees.
102 Simoda (l)	-	_	_	\$263 88	\$27 37
103 San Juan del Norte (b)	_	-	-	2,249 99	235 37
104 St. Thomas (b) -	_	-	_	4,622 21	1,588 61
105 Spezzia	_	_	_	1,000 00	13 52
106 San Juan del Sur (b)	_	_	_	2,201 44	13 52 12 96
107 Stutgard	_	-	_	1,000 00	264 00
108 Stettin	-	-	_	1,000 00	9 00
109 San Juan, P. R. (m)	_	_	_	1,783 32	172 64
110 St. Petersburg -	_	-	_	2,000 00	177 00
111 St. Croix (n)	-	-	-	662 50	91 47
112 Smyrna	_	_	_	2,000 00	741 55
112 Smyrna 113 Southampton 114 St. Domingo	-	-	-	2,000 00	179 26
114 St. Domingo	_	_	_	1,500 00	99 42
115 Singapore	-		_	2,500 00	1,068 63
116 Santiago de Cuba -	_	_	_	2,500 00	418 41
117 St. Paul de Loando -	-	-	-	1,000 00	74 11
				1,000 00	(# 11
		T.			
118 Trieste (b)	-	-	-	2,163 04	435 89
119 Tunis (b)	-	-	_	3,950 17	
120 Trinidad de Cuba -	•	7	-	2,500 00	419 44
121 Tampico	-	-	_	1,000 00	677 07
122 Turk's Island	-	-	-	2,000 00	801 47
123 Tabasco	-	-	-	<b>500 00</b>	160 40
124 Tripoli	-	-	-	1,500 00	••••••
125 Talcahuano (b) -	-	-	-	1,474 64	788 81
126 Tumbez	-	-	-	500 00	399 04
127 Tahiti	•	•	-	1,000 00	170 81
128 Tangiers	-	•	-	3,000 00	*********
		v.		·	
129 Vera Cruz	-	-	_	2 500 00	<b>770 01</b>
130 Venice	_	-	_	3,500 00 750 00	770 91
131 Vienna	_	-	_	1,500 00	27 38
132 Valparaiso (o) -	_	•	_	2,250 00	
Total variation (b)	_			2,200 00	2,299 61
		Z.			
183 Zanzibar	•	-	-	1,000 00	203 62
Total amount of salary paid sular officers for the year en	l to	133 c	:0 <b>I</b> 1-		
ber 31, 1859		2 700		263,206 98	
Total amount of fees return	her	hv +1	am	200,200 70	************
during the same period	-	- U		•••••	110,896 78
Amount paid by the Treas	mre	rof	the	••••••	110,000 18
United States	-		ATT.		152,310 20
		•	_	••••••	
				263,206 98	263,206 98
				===,===	=======================================
TREASURY DEPARTMENT					

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Fifth Auditor's Office, November 19, 1860.

#### NOTES.

- (s) Consul absent twenty-one days without leave, for which period no salary was paid him.
- (b) The excess of salary paid over and above the salary per annum provided for this con-

(b) The excess of salary paid over and above the salary per annum provided for this consulate is for time occupied in receiving instructions and making the transit in accordance with the eighth section of the act of August 18, 1856.

(c) To 25th November, since which time no returns have been received.

(d) An interval of eight days—from 29th May, the day following George R. West's death to 5th June, the day on which James Busby entered upon his duties—also, eighteen days absence of the consul without leave, for which periods no salary has been paid.

(e) From 25th April, when J. Judson Barclay entered upon his duties, to December 31, and for thirty days to W. L. Ellsworth for receiving instructions.

(f) Vacant.
(g) No returns for the year 1859.
(h) An interval of five days between the day of John Z. Forney's death and the day on which John Seys entered upon his duties, for which period no salary was paid.
(i) No returns for the third and fourth quarters.

(j) Incumbent not a citizen of the United States, and by section twenty-one of the act of August 18, 1856, not entitled to salary.

(k) An interval of twelve days, from 1st to 12th January, inclusive, for which no salary was paid, Charles A. Leas, the present consul, having been paid from January 13.

(l) From 1st to 19th January, subsequent to which Townsend Harris has been paid as

- minister resident, &c.
- (m) C. De Ronceday was paid for twenty-three days receiving his instructions, forty-seven days for making the transit, and from April 20 to December 31 at his poet.

(a) From February 12 to December 31, the returns from January 1 to February 11 having been necessarily included in the annual report for 1858.

(e) Return of fees for the year complete, salary paid to September 30, 1859.



Statement showing the amount of money reported to have been disbursed for the relief of seamen, and extra wages and money received by American consuls during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

			Money received.
Alicante			\$224 00
Amoy	\$91		90 00
Antigua	1, 202		30 00
Antwerp, (three quarters)	153		
Aspinwall	1,044	<b>2</b> 5	15 00
Aux Cayes	1 <b>6</b> 8	13	
Bahia, (two quarters)			260 43
Bangkok	86	<b>5</b> 0	6 60
Barbadoes	891	40	326 65
Batavia, (three quarters)	332	52	295 90
Bathurst	24	00	54 00
Bay of Islands	1,959	58	936 00
Bermuda	270	42	
Bombay, (two quarters)	779	21	237 71
Bordeaux	351	96	48 00
Bremen	65	06	45 00
Bristol	1,046		516 72
Cadiz	1, 232		866 00
Calcutta, (three quarters)	94		425 71
Callao	24, 626		4,342 87
Campeachy	255		2,022 0.
Cape Town	238		200 25
Clenfuegos	21		200 20
Constantinople	811		
Cork, (three quarters)	920		958 07
Curaçoa	74		171 60
Dundee	115		111 00
	160		600 17
Elsinore	239		280 17
Falmouth.			84 75
Fayal, (two quarters)	4, 494		1,509 27
Foo-Choo Genoa	21		100 50
	114		460 50
Gibraltar	196		109 50
Glasgow	142		154 00
Gottenburg	90		
Grand Cayman	31		
Guayaquil	135		35 00
Halifax	450		66 93
Havana	1,518		2,084 83
Havre	1,562		1,207 50
Hamburg	188		108 00
Hilo	4,460		878 00
Hobart Town	141		
Hong Kong, (three quarters)	2,856	24	1,006 36
Honolulu	49,460	12	5,985 00
Kingston, Jamaica	146	37	87 00
Laguayra	99	00	
Laguna de Terminis	428	14	
Lahaina, (three quarters)	25, 678	78	720 00
La Rochelle	126	00	189 00
Leeds	85	71	
London, (two quarters)	589	83	
Lyons	96		
Malaga	193		142 00
			1 00
Manchester	32	83	

# REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

# STATEMENT—Continued.

Name of consulate.	Disburseme	nts.	Money receive	ed.
Marseilles	\$818	60	\$184	91
Matanzas	628		446	
Manritius	2,895		927	
Mazatlan, (one quarter)	166		221	v
Melbourne			537	75
Messina		00		•
Minatitlan	121	-		•
Montevideo			495	89
Montreal	253			
Vagasaki	24	00	36	00
Naples	154	88		
Nassau, N. P.	2, 147	69	3	01
Newcastle-on-Tyne	56	00	48	00
Ning-po	90	25		
)porto	1,052	22	66	00
Paita	14, 205	00	1,656	00
Palermo	519		227	35
Panama	2, 301		131	48
Paramaribo		00	36	00
Paris	-	72		
Pernambuco	2, 250		1,560	44
Plymouth		68		
Point de Galle	590		738	70
Port Stanley	537			
Prince Edward's Island.	203		48	00
Puerto Cabello		56		
Rio de Janeiro	591		495	
Rio Grande del Sur, (two quarters)			780	
Rotterdam	856		• 197	00
abanilla an Juan del Norte		20		
an Juan del Sur		50	16	U
San Juan, P. R.	2,214	00	E00	•
Santiago		25	502 90	
Bhaoghai	1,801		584	
idney, (three quarters)	3,321		946	-
lingapore			2,570	_
Smyrna			2,0.0	•
outhampton		41		•
St. Domingo, (two quarters)	607		227	Ô
st. Helena			1,235	
St. Jago de Cuba		00	54	
St. Petersburg		50	45	
t. Thomas	1,009		595	
abasco		00		
'ahiti	5,995		396	01
alcahuano	13, 309		1,685	
ampico		75	54	
'eneriffe	999	83		
Nierte	420	95	81	00
Finidad		30		
'umbez	10, 186	50	1,050	00
Turk's Island	212			- 1
alparaiso	10,080	51	1,088	71
Vera Crus	214		763	
ante	183	70		
anzibar	10	00		
	ļ			_
	220,670	30	45,920	31

## STATEMENT—Continued.

The following sums were paid for the relief of seamen, otherwise than by the consuls, viz:  To Isaac M. Brown, owner and master of the schooner			
"Mechanic," for blankets furnished destitute seamen by order of the consul at Lanthala To John Gibson, purser of the United States frigate "Merrimack," for provisions and clothing to destitute	\$122	00	
seamen	67	43	
seamen	52	40	
of destitute seamen	<b>7</b> 0	56	
Total disbursements	220, 982	69	
Less extra wages	45, 920		
Paid out of the treasury	175, 062	34	

Statement showing the amount expended in arresting American seamen in foreign countries charged with the commission of crime on American vessels, together with the expenses attending the examination of the same by the consul, and the expenses of sending them home for trial with the witnesses, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

Consulate where expense originated.	No. of seamen arrested.	Amount e pended.	_
Amsterdam Bathurst Bordeaux Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope Fayal Gibraltar Havana Liverpool Marseilles Monrovia Nantes Nuevitas Palermo Puerto Cabello St. John's, N. B. St. Helena. St. Thomas	13 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 1	\$263 78 160 118 125 105 105 238 192 20 60 92 146 116	96 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 7,5 60 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
Total	48	2, 332	

C.

Statement showing the number of "destitute American seamen" sent to the United States from their several consulates during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

No.	Consulates and names of the consuls.	No. of seamen.	Amount.
	<b>∆.</b>		
1 2 3 4 5 6	Alicante, W. L. Giro Amoor river, P. McD. Collins Antigua, R. S. Higginbotham Antwerp, A. D. Gall Aspinwall, C. J. Fox Aux Cayes, R. Loring	2 a 16 4 54	\$10.00 20.00 270.00 40.00 540.00 70.00
	В.		
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Bahia, J. S. Gillmer. Balize, taken from a wreck. Barbadoes, N. Towner. Barrington, N. S., J. Robertson. Bathurst, D. R. B. Upton. Bay of Islands, G. R. West. Batavia, H. Anthon, jr. Bermuda, H. B. Brown. Bremen, J. R. Diller. Bristol, England, S. Ward. Buenos Ayres, Wm. H. Hudson.	5 10 15 3 2 1 622 1	60 00 50 00 100 00 150 00 30 00 20 00 10 00 10 00 40 00
	с.		
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	Cadiz, T. T. Tunstall Callao, Wm. Miles Calcutta, C. Huffnagle Canton, O. H. Perry Cardenas, G. Harris Cape of Good Hope, G. S. Holmes Cienfuegos, C. D. Fowler Constantinople, James McDowell Curaçoa, M. Jesurun Cuidad Bolivar, John Wulff	2 1 1 31 10 7 2	10 00 20 00 10 00 10 00 310 00 70 00 20 00 40 00
	D.		
28	Demarara, A. V. Colvin	3	30 00
	R.		
29	Elsinore, J. P. M. Epping	1	10 00
	F.		
30 31 32	Falkland Islands, W. H. Smiley	1	50 00 10 00 1,510 00

# REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

# STATEMENT—Continued.

No.	Consulates and names of the consuls.	No. of seamen.	Amount.	
	G.			
33 34	Gibraltar, H. J. SpragueGlasgow, G. Vail		\$40 10	
	н.			
35 36	Halifax, A. Pillsbury	4 20	30	
37	Havana, C. J. Helm Havre, W. H. Vesey	d 15	200 ( 290 (	
38	Hong Kong, J. Keenan		130	
39	Honolulu, Abner Pratt	86	860	00
	I & J.			
40	Inagua, D. Sargent	18	180	00
41	Jacmel, Charles Moraria.	1	10	00
	к.			
42	Kingston, Jamaica, R. A. Harrison	9	90	00
	L.			
43	Laguayra, Andrew J. Smith	1	10	
44 45	Laguna, G. T. Ingraham, jr., consul and agent  Lahaina, Anson G. Chandler		140 70	
46	Liverpool, England, Beverley Tucker	1 - 1	350	
47	Liverpool, Nova Scotia, J. D. Davis.	3	18	
48 49	Loando, J. G. Willis London, R. B. Campbell		60 ( 90 (	
	M.			
50	Macao, G. Nye	1 1	10	00
51	Malta, W. Winthrop	e 1	15	00
52	Marseilles, Alexander Derbes	5	50	-
53 54	Malaga, J. S. Smith  Martinique, W. I., A. Campbell	1 1	10 10	
55	Matanzas, Hugh Martin, jr		140	
56	Mauritius, G. H. Fairfield	f 5	45	
57 58	Mazatlan, Edward Conner		40 30	
59	Messina, F. W. Behm Minatitlan, A. C. Allen	1 - 1	70	
60	Montevideo, Richard H. Gayle	1 1	130	
	N.			
61 62	Nassau, Bahamas, I. J. Merritt		2,211 10	
	P.			
63	Palermo, H. H. Barstow	. 10	100	00
64	Panama, A. B. Corwine	. 15	150	
65 66	Para, Eben P. Bailey	3	30 10	
67	Plaister Cove, N. S., J. G. McKean	:  i	10	
68	Pernambuco, W. W. Stapp	. 31	310	00
69	Philippine Islands, C. Griswold	. 1	10	
70	Prince of Wales Island, C. C. Currier	.  1	10	U

# REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

# STATEMENT—Continued.

No	Consulates and names of the consuls.	No. of seamen.	Amount.
	R.		
71 72	Rio de Janeiro, Robert G. Scott		\$20 00 10 00
!	s.		
73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87	Sabanilla, W. B. Storm  Sagua la Grande, J. W. Vanderkeift  San Juan, P. R., C. DeRonceray  Saint Christopher, J. R. Thurston  St. John's, N. B., C. Whitaker.  St. Helena, G. W. Kimball  St. Thomas, R. P. Waring.  St. Domingo, Jonathan Elliott  St. Jago de Cuba, S. Cochran  St. Jago, Cape Verd Islands, W. H. Morse.  Shanghai, W. L. G. Smith  Singapore, J. P. O'Sullivan  Smyrna, E. S. Offley  Southampton, William Thompson.  Sierra Leone	12 2 3 11 6 16 122 2 7 1 2 8 1 4	10 00 120 00 20 00 209 06 60 00 160 00 140 00 19 00 29 00 80 96 10 00 10 00
	т.		
88 89 90 91 92 93	Tabasco, E. P. Johnson	2 8 1 6	160 06 20 00 80 00 10 00 60 00 60 00
	₹.		
95 96 97	Valparaiso, William Trevitt  Vera Cruz, R. B. J. Twyman  Victoria, brought home by J. R. Lock, master of the bark Forward	2 11 5	20 00 110 00 50 00
_	Z.		
98	Zanzibar, D. H. Mansfield	3	30 00
99	Picked up at sea	m 14	120 75
00	Fortune Island, Bahamas	3	30 00
		1, 049	12,008 50

J. T. FARRINGTON, W. H. JOHNSON, Justices of the Peace.

#### REMARKS.

- a 7 at \$10 each, 5 at \$20 each, and 4 at \$25 each; brought in British versels.
- b 3 at \$10 each, 8 at \$13 each, and 11 at \$15 each; brought in British vessels.
- c 41 at \$10 each, 5 at \$24 each, and 28 at \$35 each; they being over and above the number required by law to be taken.
  - d 14 at \$10 each, and 1 insane man at \$150.
  - e An extra \$5 allowed, on account of putting the master to inconvenience.
- f 4 at \$10 each, and 1 at \$5, he having been left at the Cape of Good Hope on account of sickness.
- g 116 at \$10 each, 2 at \$13 each, 6 at \$10 50 each, 5 at \$11 20 each, 61 at \$12 each, and 11 at \$15 each, brought in British vessels; and \$9 75 paid for funeral expenses of one man.
- A 2 at \$10 each, and 9 at \$21 each; being over and above the number required by law to be taken.
- i 12 at \$10 each, and 10 at \$12 each; being over and above the number required by law to be taken.
  - k 7 at \$20 each: brought home in a British vessel.
- 2 at \$10 each, and 7 at \$20 each; being over and above the number required by law to be taken.
- m Being 9 men for 9 days, at 75 cents per day, and 5 men for 16 days, at 75 cents per day.

FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE. Treasury Department, November 12, 1860.

F.

# OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November 26, 1860.

SIR: In view of the fact that I have furnished the Postmaster General with an official report of the operations of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, presenting in elaborate detail everything connected with the financial status of the Post Office Department of general interest to the public, to whom it will be submitted by the Postmaster General in connexion with his annual report, I beg leave to present the following brief synopsis of the chief labors, so diligently and faithfully performed by the efficient corps of clerks employed in this office during the past fiscal year, and have the honor to direct your attention to the report referred to for details.

The general operations of the office have embraced within their ample field the examination, comparison, and re-statement of the postage stamp and stamped envelope accounts of 28,539 postmasters by the clerk's in charge of the receipt from the Post Office Department of the quarterly returns of postmasters, and preparation of these returns for the examiners, who have completed their examination, and made such corrections as were found to be necessary, and delivered the accounts to the registrars within the period fixed by the department regulations. The examiners discovered and corrected errors in 18,429 accounts, whereby the balance in each case in favor of the United States was increased more than fifty cents, and carefully prepared copies of these accounts as rendered by the postmasters, and as audited and corrected, were sent out by the clerks in charge of the "error accounts."

The registrars entered analytically, in their proper order, the postal results exhibited by the accounts previously examined, and delivered their books to the bookkeepers for entry of the balances found due from or to postmasters upon the ledgers of the office, without regard to any payments made by them to the United States during the quarter, as such payments are required by department regulation (section No. 271) to be carefully excluded therefrom; and the entries of payments made on account of said balances are therefore made primarily in books kept by the clerks in charge of the "miscellaneous business," by the "collecting division," and by the "pay clerks" in charge of contractors' accounts, and transferred from thence, in their proper order, to the ledgers.

The number of miscellaneous entries made in the ledgers during the year was:

Of balances due to or by postmasters Of balances due to mail contractors	109,925 34,892
Of balances due to special contractors and mail messengers	
Of balances due to special agents, route agents, and miscellaneous.	2,712

Of payments made by postmasters on "collection orders"	
issued to mail contractors	64,986
Of payments made on "special collection drafts" Of payments made by "draft offices"	3,854
Of payments made by "draft offices"	10,777
Of payments made upon warrants drawn upon the treasury	9,606

The "pay division" has audited and reported to the Postmaster General the balances arising upon 34,892 accounts of mail contractors, embracing the amounts due for their services, together with the interest allowed by an act of Congress, approved 15th February, 1860, upon the deferred payments for mail service during the quarters ending March 31, June 30, and September 30, 1859, the computation of which, and special reports to the Postmaster General of the amounts due to contractors, largely increased the labors of the clerks in this "division"

The labors of the clerks of the "collecting division," and the success met with in their efforts to collect the revenues of the department in the hands of late and delinquent postmasters, by correspondence upon disputed items of accounts, and by the institution of suits in all cases of failure to obtain an amicable adjustment within the period fixing the liability of the sureties upon their official bonds, are so fully set forth in my report, before referred to, as to render it unnecessary to report them in this.

The number of letters received during the year was 102,004, and

the number prepared, recorded, and mailed was 65,276.

Only three appeals have been taken to the First Comptroller of the Treasury from the decisions of the office during the year, in two of which the decisions of the office have been sustained, and the third is still pending.

The entire business of the office is in as satisfactory a condition as could be desired, the duties of each particular desk being fully up to

the requirements of the department regulations.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, THOS. M. TATE, Auditor.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

G.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Comptroller's Office, November 28, 1860.

SIR: Enclosed herewith please find a statement exhibiting an outline of the current business of this office during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1860.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MEDILL, Comptroller.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury. Statement exhibiting outline of current business, office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

The following-named warrants of the Secretary of the Treasury have been countersigned, entered in blotters, and posted, to wit:

472 stock warrants.

1,869 quarterly salary warrants.

1,895 treasury (proper) warrants.

3,023 treasury (interior) warrants.

2,509 customs warrants.

2,380 war pay warrants.

507 war repay warrants.

875 navy pay warrants.

261 navy repay warrants.

959 interior pay warrants. 86 interior repay warrants.

32 treasury appropriation warrants.

33 interior and customs appropriation warrants.

25 war and navy appropriation warrants.

17 Texas debt warrants.

2 treasury funding warrants.

117 land covering warrants.

891 customs covering warrants.

1,069 miscellaneous covering warrants.

# 17,022 aggregate number of warrants.

The accounts described as follows, reported to this office by the First and Fifth Auditors and Commissioner of the General Land Office, have been revised and certified to the Register of the Treasury, to wit:

Diplomatic and consular: Embracing accounts of foreign ministers, for salary and contingent expenses; of United States secretaries of legation, for salary; of consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents, for salary, and disbursements for relief of destitute American seamen; for passage from foreign ports to the United States of destitute and criminal American seamen and witnesses; of United States commissioners under reciprocity treaty, &c.

1,273

2,513

Salaries: Embracing accounts for salaries of United States supreme, district, and territorial judges; attorneys, marshals, local inspectors, the clerks and other employés in the several executive departments, &c	1,268
debt, &c	491
binding, and paper	112
and cent bullion; of ordinary expenses, repairs &c  Territorial: Embracing accounts of governors of Territories, for contingent expenses, erection of public buildings, and purchase of libraries; of secretaries of Terri-	53
tories; for legislative and contingent expenses, &c  Miscellaneous: Embracing accounts of the Coast Survey; of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, the Insane Asylum, Penitentiary, United States Boundary Commissions, of the United States Treasurer, for horses lost in the military service of the United States, Texas debt, suppression of the slave trade, Cayuse Indian war, Clerk	33
of the House, and Secretary of the Senate, &c., &c	1,035
Aggregate number of accounts	7,580

There have been, also, regularly entered and filed the half-yearly emolument returns made by United States marshals, attorneys, and clerks of courts, in pursuance of the 3d section of the act of February 26, 1853. Also, all requisitions made from time to time for advances to United States marshals, territorial officers, treasurers of the mint and branches, to disbursing agents for erection of court-houses and post offices, mint repairs, &c., &c., have been examined and reported upon.

Number of letters written on all subjects, 3,732. Besides, other duties have been performed which it is deemed unnecessary to particu-

larize

#### H.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Second Comptroller's Office, November 27, 1860.

Sir: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

During that year the number of accounts revised, passed, and re-

corded, were:

From the Second Auditor	1,390 2,299 324
Total	3,013
Many of these accounts embraced heavy expenditures, and remuch time and careful examination.  The total amount embraced in these settlements was \$42,121,0 Other than those above enumerated, the class of small accesshowing balances due soldiers, seamen, their heirs, administrator revised by this office, and paid by disbursing officers of the armavy, on certificates originating in the Second and Fourth Au offices, has, as heretofore, been subject to due investigation and nation. They were as follows:	oll 71. counts, es, &c., ny and ditors'
Of those reported by the Second Auditor	
Total	===

The number of requisitions upon the Secretary of the Treasury received, examined, countersigned, and recorded upon the books of this office, were:

Drawn by the Secretary of the Interior, viz: Pay or advance requisitions	955 99
Drawn by the Secretary of War, viz: Pay or advance requisitions	2,488 506
Drawn by the Secretary of the Navy, viz: Pay or advance requisitions	874 251
Total	5,173

During the past year 578 letters have been received, filed, answered, and indexed; the answers thereto covering 270 folio post of the letter-book

The number of cases prepared for suit and transmitted to the Solicitor of the Treasury was three.

All the annual statements required by the law of May 1, 1820, have been promptly transmitted in duplicate to the Secretaries of the Interior, of War, and of the Navy. These statements exhibited the balances of the several appropriations remaining upon the books on the 1st of July, 1858; the appropriations made for the service of the fiscal year 1858—'59; the repayments and transfers in that year; the amount applicable under each appropriation, and the amount drawn by requisitions during the same period; and, finally, the balances

remaining unexpended on the 30th of June, 1859, with such appro-

priations as were carried to the surplus fund.

The revision of accounts required of this office under the regulations of the Executive, for carrying into effect the provisions of the treaties of October 26, 1852, and of May 24, 1854, with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, has been duly made and the records kept up.

The usual prescribed duties of this office, embracing decisions of cases reported from the Second, Third, and Fourth Auditors, and from the different bureaus and offices of the War and Navy Depart-

ments, have promptly secured the attention of this office.

In conclusion, permit me, most respectfully, to repeat the conviction expressed in previous reports from this office, that its greater efficiency would be promoted, in case of vacancies here, by the appointment of clerks from the offices of the Second, Third, and Fourth Auditors, where they may have evinced the requisite qualifications.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. MÁDISON CUTTS, Comptroller.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

T.

# TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Commissioner of Customs, November 20, 1860.

SIR: In consequence of the indisposition and unavoidable absence of the Commissioner, the duty is devolved on me of furnishing a brief report of the operations of this office for the past year. In the performance of this duty, it is very gratifying to me to be enabled to state, as a result of the integrity, ability, and fidelity with which the gentlemen employed in the office have performed their respective duties, that the affairs of the office, in all that affects the public interest, were never, in my judgment, in a better condition than at present.

All accounts reported to this office by the First Auditor have been adjusted and transmitted to the Register in time to be included by him

in the annual statement of "public accounts."

There have been adjusted within the past year accounts of collectors of customs and surveyors, acting as designated collectors, including accounts of disbursing agents of the treasury, and the emolument and additional compensation accounts of collectors, naval officers, and surveyors, to the number of two thousand four hundred and fifteen.

Accounts relating to the superintendence and construction of light-houses, buoys, and beacons, marine hospital, and miscellaneous pur-

poses, amount to thirteen hundred and twenty-eight.

The number of requisitions issued upon estimates furnished by the proper officers for the expense of collecting the revenue from customs; for debentures and deposits; for unascertained duties; for the support of light-houses, and the maintenance and support of sick and disabled

seamen; for the construction and repairs of public buildings, and other miscellaneous purposes, amount to two thousand and fifty-one.

Fifty-six commissions to officers of the customs were transmitted during the year, and forty-nine official bonds executed by collectors, &c, in conformity to the forms and instructions furnished by this office, were received, approved, and acknowledged.

Three thousand six hundred and eighty-three letters were received and registered in the course of the year, and five thousand four hun-

dred and twenty-six were written and recorded.

With a view to facilitate the business transactions of the office, I beg leave to invite attention to the recommendations submitted for your consideration in the reports from this office of the 20th November, 1858, and the 23d of November last; and particularly those relating to the approval of the bonds of collectors, &c., and the increase of compensation to two of the clerks.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, T. FERAN.

Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Hon Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

J.

### TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, November 30, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following summary of the business of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

The amount covered into the treasury during the year, by 3,335

warrants, was—	
From customs, lands, and miscellaneous sources	\$77,050,867 94
From Interior Department	251,950 98
From War Department	1,539,073 82
From Navy Department	1,701,412 97
•	

Which includes repayments of previous advances and amounts transferred from one appropriation to another in adjusting the balances of settled accounts.

The payments during the same period on 12,924 warrants, and by 13,275 drafts, were—

For civil, diplomatic, public debt, and miscella-		
neous	<b>\$45,796,058</b>	95
For Interior Department	4,304,068	47
For War Department	17,948,810	92
For Navy Department	13,216,377	
	, ,	

80.543.305 71

Which also includes payments for transfer of balances in adjusting settled accounts.

The amount received at the several offices of the treasury for the use of the Post Office Department

\$11,340,805 04 10,360,824 05

And the amount of 6,600 post office warrants...... 10,360,824 05
Balance at the credit of said department, subject to draft at the close of the year. \$1,022,293 06.

The sum of \$15,895,400 has been removed from one depository to another during the year, for the purpose of being coined or for making

disbursements for the public service.

Nine hundred and eighty-four transfer drafts were issued to authorize the movement of this amount, part of which was effected by actual transportation, and the remainder by the common practice of exchange, whereby much expense was avoided and a premium obtained on a considerable portion.

The practice of holding moneys drawn from the treasury at the credit and subject to the orders of disbursing officers continues to work satisfactorily, and has been extended considerably even since the report

of last year.

The receipts in the money branch of this office on treasury account proper, from all sources during the year, amounted to \$7,884,737 98, of which \$5,026,000 was transferred to it without expense by means of 2,606 checks given in exchange for coin paid in advance.

Treasury drafts amounting to \$7,377,200 42 have been satisfied, either with coin or by being entered to the credit of disbursing officers.

Sixty-five accounts have been kept with disbursing officers, and at least 16,000 of their checks paid, amounting to \$7,191,000.

In addition to the ordinary business of the office, we issued during

the year 22,787 treasury notes, amounting to \$19,345,200.

My recent connexion with this office, and consequent want of personal knowledge of the operations set forth above, disqualify me for speaking of them decidedly; but I am satisfied, by what I have seen since my accession, that all the duties were performed before, as they have been since, with highly commendable despatch and accuracy.

Respectfully submitted.

W. C. PRICE, Treasurer United States.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

#### K.

#### Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, November 30, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, embraced

in five tabular statements, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

In these statements the suits brought are classified, as far as it could be conveniently done, so as to present as distinctly as possible all that has been done in each particular class of business in each of the judicial districts, and a general summary of the whole, as follows, viz:

No. 1. Statement of suits on treasury transcripts of the official settlements of the accounts of defaulting public officers, contractors, &c., adjusted by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department.

No. 2. Statement of suits brought during the year for the recovery of fines, penalties, and forfeitures for violations of the revenue laws.

No. 3. Statement of suits on warehouse transportation bonds for

duties on goods imported.

No. 4. Statement of miscellaneous suits, which includes all suits brought during the year which are not embraced in the three preceding tables.

No. 5 is a general summary showing the aggregates of the above tables.

From this general summary it appears that the whole number of suits of every description brought during the year was 760, of which 19 were of Class 1, for the recovery of \$146,337 68; 210 for the recovery of fines, penalties, and forfeitures for violations of the revenue laws, (Class No. 2,) the mass of which are *in rem*, but which includes specific fines and penalties amounting to \$272,016 56; 120 were on warehouse transportation bonds, amounting to \$296,712 42; and 411 miscellaneous suits for \$36,638 20.

Of these suits, 288 have been tried and disposed of during the year, as follows, to wit: 151 decided in favor of the United States, 59 decided against the United States, and 78 settled and discontinued without

trial, leaving 472 still pending undecided.

Of the old suits on the dockets of the office, which originated and were instituted previous to the commencement of the fiscal year, 189 have been tried and disposed of during the year, as follows, viz: 62 decided for the United States, 42 decided against the United States, and 85 settled and dismissed without trial.

The aggregate number of suits of all descriptions decided and otherwise disposed of during the year is 477. The gross amount of judgment obtained, exclusive of cases in rem, is \$232,033 01, and the amount collected from all sources is \$434,201 32.

All of which is repectfully submitted.

Very respectfully your most obedient servant, JUNIUS HILLYER, Solicitor.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury. No. 1. Statement of suits on treasury transcripts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

	U. States. inst U. States. sed. eed.	elmalb ating Dimm sijub og Nite sting	#1,055 65 1		1				00 008,
HIRE.		Date of Jud		-:		TTS.		RN DISTRICT.	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	Capacity.		its brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year	VERMONT	to the commencement of the present fiscal year	MASSACHUSETTS	to the commencement of the present fiscal year	NEW YORKNORTHERN DISTRICT	or to the commencement of the present flecal year
	.107 bs	ия зпиотА	mencement o	1	the present fis		the present fis	IN	the present A
	Against whom.	Baretles.	ught prior to the com		s commencement of t		commencement of 1		10 commencement of
	Agrins	Principal.	Decisions and collections in suits bro	,	Decisions in suits brought prior to th		Decisions in suits brought prior to the		alts brought prior to th
	'1	Уатрег. Соттерсе	Decisions and		Decisions in su	٠	Decisions in su		Collections in suits brought pri

### NEW YORK. -- SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

	- e	<u></u>		-:				:		: :
								- 8		===
		817,141 9		90 1555				\$58,592 9		<b>65</b> ,775 53 1
FRICT.		\$23.491 90	STRICT.	\$1,515 06	ISTRICT.			\$5,135 66 \$59,592 98 11.	•	<b>25</b>
KKN DE			TKRN DI		TERN D			***************************************	OLUMBIA	
NEW TORK.—BOUTHERN DISTRICT.	Default as late United States marabal,	brought prior to the commencement of the present flecal year	PENNSYLVANIA.—BASTERN DISTRICT.	Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year	Pennsylvania.—Western district.		MARYLAND.	Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	is brought prior to the commencement of the present decal year.
M		sencement of	PEN	nencement of	PEN	T exte II		aencement ol		nencement of
	A. T. Hillyer Jos. L. White and \$94,855 57	ught prior to the comm		ught prior to the coma		Wm.J. Madeira, Wm. Gerrint, jr., and S. O. Stanbaugh.		ught prior to the comm		ught prior to the com
	A. T. Hillyer	Decisions and collections in suits bro		ollections in suits bro		1859. Nov. term John C. O'Meill		offections in suits bro		Decisions and collections in suits bro
	1859. July 7	isions and co		isions and co				isions and co		isions and c
	'n	Dec		Dec.		- E		Dec		8

No. 1.—Statement of suits on treasury transcripts, &c.—Continued.

VIRGINIA. --EASTERN DISTRICT.

	inst U. States. sed. ed.	eimeib eziub 17 imes eziub   14 ilize eziub					Money in the hands of the marshal.		Money in the hands of the marshal,
	lected.	Amount col	<b>8</b> 146 89				\$2,596 74		₩ 92,978
rkict.	)ngEments	Amount of	\$5,945 15	rrict.	<b>\$25,000 co</b>	RICT.		TRICT.	
KN DIS	iments.	Date of Jud		SRN DIS		LE DIST	•	ern dis	
VIRGINIA. —EASTERN DISTRICT.	Capacity			FLORIDA.—NORTHERN DISTRICT.	nits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year	ALABAMA.—MIDDLE DISTRICT.	ior to the commencement of the present fiscal year	ALABAMA.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.	nits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year
	ed for.	ns tanomA	nencement o	FI	mencement o	7	the present f	IA	mencement o
	gainst whom.	Baredes.	ught prior to the com		ught prior to the com		he commencement of		ught prior to the com
	Against	Principal.	   Decisions and collections in suits bro	,	Decisions and collections in suits bro		Collections in suits brought prior to t		Decisions and collections in suits bro
		Соштепсе	isions and c		isions and c		ections in s		bus and c
		Number.	Dec		<b>2</b> /		8	ı	å

TEXAS. --- WESTERN DISTRICT.

brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year	ARKANSAS. — WESTERN DISTRICT.	Debt on marshal's offi.  cial bond.  Debt on bond as super- intendent Indian al- fairs.	8	KENTUCKY.	Debt on bond as late Mayterm. \$2,380 80	OHIO.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.	Breach of contract to Mar. 3	Debt on bond as late	
dencement of	AR	5,678 90	6,858 57		<b>83,154</b> 76			<b>\$</b> 1,700 27	1,700 %7
tht prior to the com		Wm. R. Hunter, John P. Black, James Houston, Davil Hammer, Jno. H. Imboden, Atex. Robinson.			Leslie Combs, R. H. Critenden.			John A. Corwine, Wm. N. Corry, & John L. Vattler.	
Decisions and collections in suits brou		Samuel M. Ruther ford, sucty of G. W. Scott. Thomas S. Drew			Alex. J. Mitchell Leslie Combs, R. H. Crittenden.		Rich'd M. Oorwine,	Thos. K. Smith	
isions and co		1860. Jan. 31 Mar. 31			1859. July 14		1859. Aug. 15	Sept. 24	
Dec		1 1	cr		-		-	-	GR .

No. 1.—Statement of suits on treasury transcripts, &c.—Continued.

INDIANA.

				1		<b>i</b> 1	l
	Genoral remarks.						
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١	be	Buite remitt			:	]	:
١	inet U. States.	ingia the struct	<u></u>				<del></del> :-
١		Decided for			<del>:</del>		<del></del>
		Amount col	44,900 00 1				
	•sinemishu)	Amount of	44,917 97	rrict.		rrict.	
	menn.	Date of Judg	1859. Nov. T.	IRN DIS		BN DIS	•••••
	Capacity	•	Debt on bond as late pension agent.	ILLINOISNORTHERN DISTRICT.	Debt on bond as late marshal.	ILLINOIS.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.	\$4,040 94 Debt on bond as late
	d for.	Amount sue	\$6,418 30	H	<b>46, 797</b> 81	П	44,040 94
	pinst whom.	Suretics.	on John P. Punn, Wm. H. Talbott.		A. Patternon, Rob't Holloway, Renry M. Boggess, John C. Bond, C. W. Lucess, F. H. Da- vidson, Jn. Elega, P. Phele, David- cross, E. David- son, A. S. Gilbert.		Josh. Grundy, Levin T. Palmer.
	Against	Principal.	Alex. F. Morri		Jas. W. Davidson		1960. 9 Daniel Clapp Josh. Grundy, Le-
	1	Commenced	1859. Oct. 5		1859. Dec. 6		1860. Feb. 9
				ı			

WISCONSIN.

| many and promote that the latest of the contract of the cont

Ber Jas. B. Gross, Wm. all, 855 60 Debt on bond as late collector.  Best., jr., Wm. B. Lindnum, Philip Best.  Best. Sect. Sect. Best. Sect. Best. Sect. Best. Sect. Best. Sect. Best. Sect. Best. Sect. Best. Sect. Best. Sect. Best. Sect. Best. Sect. Best. Sect. Best. Sect. Best. Sect. Best. Be	IOWA.	John Acers, Daniel #34,690 \$5 Debt on bond as late W. Shohle, John W. Chark, Thos. Deniel #34,690 \$5 Debt on bond as late Treceiver of public Trec	n suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year \$979 70 \$719 43 1 2	MINNESOTA.	1890, 186 00 Defiuit as superintend- June T. 43, 446 00 9 9	in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present facal year \$5,499 99 1
Finkler, Jacob, Wm. Finkler, Jacob, Boer, Jr., Wm. H. Lindnum, Philip Bost.		John Acerr, Daniel B. Noble, John W. Clark, Thos. C. Helm, John Penn, Chas. Har- ding, Freder'k B. Doolittie, Thos.	brought prior to the			s brought prior to the
Morits Schoeffe in suitsprought		1660. May term Ariel K. Eston	Decisions and collections in suiv		Wm. H. Nobles	Decisions and collections in suit
1 Aug. 96		1 May term	Deciations a		1856. 9 June 3	Decisions a

No. 1.—Statement of suits on treasury transcripts, &c.—Continued.

CALIFORNIA. -- NORTHERN DISTRICT.

General remarks.		Steamer sold and money exhausted in psyment of claims having priority over that of United States.		
	d llite attud	-	-	<u>:</u>
	dimaib erius   Dimar erius	::	<u>:</u>   :	
inst U. State».	Decided aga	<u>::</u>	:	
	Amount col	: :		851,133 33
aruem <b>s</b> .	Nmount of	<b>6</b> €, 920 00	4,920 00	
Ements.	Date of Jud		:	
Onpacity.		Default as marshal	9,287 73	Collections in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year
o for.	Amount suc	4, 367 73 4, 920 00	9,287 73	nt of the pres
gainst whom.	Bareties.	elch,		r to the commenceme
Ageinst	Principal.	1859. July 2 Jas. Y. McDuffe Sept. 2 George E. Welch, communder of merchant steam- er Washington.	_	s in suits brought prio
q.	Соттепсе	1859. July 2 Sept. 2	_	ollection

KANSAS TERRITORY.

	Credited by amount allowed in trea- sury rettlement since suit was or- dered.	
	:	
	<b>62</b> , 162 58	
	J. W. Whitfield, \$15,500 00 Debt on bond as late \$2,162 58	
	\$15,500 00	
	l	
	Ellas T. Dennis	
	1860.	
- 1		

No. 2.

Statement of suits for fines, penalties, and forfeitures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

#### DISTRICT OF MAINE.

		Total suits.		:	
		Pending.	:	:	
		Urscont nue Remitted,	<del>├</del>	<u> </u>	<u>  :</u> -
891H16			<del>  :</del>	:	·
	U. Minte	Decided for	-	-:	-
Collections.	JO 101	Met proceed to collect depositati	\$143 44		143 44
Collec	.ebs	esorg saorĐ	<b>\$216 03</b>		216 03
Judgments.		Amount			
Jadg		Date.	. Dec. T.	:	
	Under what act.		r; 12 bbis. molasses Dec. T.	in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year	
	.101 be	ons tunomy		scal year	
		In personam.		rious to the present fi	
	Against whom or what.	lo rem.	1839. 1 Now, 4 10 bbis. sugar; 12 bbis. molasses	Decisions and collections in suits commenced prev	
	·pepceq•	мрев сови	1859. Nov. 4	Decisions at	
	.sine	Number of	-		

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1 July 13 The abip Atlantic Wm. Davis, master of achooner ter of achooner Amulet.  Seept. 29 The schooner Amulet Amulet.  Sept. 29 The schooner Wanderer and cargo.  June Certain merchandise, consisting of all the same of achooner was commenced previous to the present fiscal year.  Decisions and collections in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year.		1	1		:   :   :   :   :   :   :   :   :   :
Mm. Davis, master of achooner section state frade.  ter of achooner Sec. 30, act March 2, 1799  Amulet. Secs. 6, 8, 21, and 23, act of Feb. 19, 1793.  African alaye trade					
Wm. Davis, mastre of schooner Amules.	African elave frade	Secs. 6, 8, 21, and 23, act of	African slave trade.	Sec. 2, act March 2, 1799	-
		•	:	:	-:
·	1 July 15 The ablp Atlantic	3 Sept. 29 The schooner Amulet	The schooner Wanderer and cargo	Certain merchandise, consisting of sulk dresses, embroidery, shawis, &c.	nd collections in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year

No. 2.—Statement of suits for fines, penalties, and forfeitures, &c.—Continued.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

		•				Judg	Judgments.	Collections.	tions.	.8.1816 518168.			
		Against whom or what.	at.	.101 be	Under what act.			eds.	his paid to 101	usig.U i U i-aa			
		In rem.	In personam.	us JunomA		Date.	Amount	ecom proces	Net proceed os collections depositary	Tot babined for the system	Discontinue	Remitted. Pending.	Total.
1859. July 28		"Poil Pozo," viz:			Зато аст	1859. Oct. T.		\$244 50	\$122 18	<del>  -</del>	i :	:	
28	<u> </u>	24 cases F. T., 4 cases M T, and 5. cases H B, containing call kins; 1 case G A T, containing blecking; 45 cases F. T, containing clare; 10 bbis. F. T, containing			Secs. 66 and 68, same act; sec. 4, act May 28, 1830.	July T.		11,628 15	11,385 43		-:	<del></del>	
64	ä	. & Co., No. 4,			Same acts						_:	_	<u>:</u>
	9			*\$4,002 75	do	Aug. T.	84,002 75	4,002 75	3,876 81	-:-	:	:	
61 6		3 cases, marked E & N, Nos. 11 to 13, containing calf skins.			do					:	:	:	<u>:</u>
		thire wine; 43 hhds.  I hlds. red wine; 16 andy port.  C 4, containing china;			Secs. 46 and 68, act March	Aug. T.	410 00 410 00 338 40 1	410 00	338 40		: :	· :	
61		I case, marked L.3, containing av- tificial flowers and other articles. box, marked 10s. McCravry, con-		+300 50	2, 1799. Same act	Aug. T.	200 20	05 008	134 10	:	:	- :	:
25		Middig 1 managary spercocopy, 25 photographs, and other attects. 6 cases, marked 8t H. 708, &c., &c., containing conest. &c.			Same act, and sec. 4, act		08 006	900	891 40	<u> </u>	_:		:
8		l case embroideries, marked [C] 38.				Nov. T.		761 35	689 19   1	=	Ξ	<del>-</del> :	<u>:</u>

## NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

-	1859. July (	. E	The propeller tug Rapid, her en-	•	:	Act of Dec. 31, 1799, and				:	===	:
Ø		Aug. 11	gines, &c. 15 cases brandy									:
Ä	istons	Pa a	Decisions and collections in suits commenced previous	s to the present fiscal	year	commenced previous to the present facal year			<b>6</b> 635 53	<b>8581 56</b> 2	-   -   08	<b> </b> ~
				SOUTHERN		DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.						
-	186 July	8.	The steamboat Water Witch, her			Act of July 7, 1838, and act						_ :
æ	Jel	-	1 case, marked L M 135, contain-			of Aug. 30, 1859. Sec. 38, act of Aug. 30, 1842.			39 SE	1	-:	:
m	J.		ing photograph 6 cases, marked to 6, 39,000 1-			Sec. 66, act of Mar. 2, 1799, and sec. 4, act of May 28,				:	=	
4	Jay	80	200 bundles, marked W, containing Iron wire.			1830.				:	<u>:</u>	:
49	Jely	<b>60</b>	3 cases, marked T B S, containing cigars.		:	ф			:		<del>-</del>	:
•	July	•	4		:	ффо	1859. July T.	\$5,804.06	5,804 96	<b>\$5,804.06</b> 1	<u>:</u>	:
7	July	13	1 case, marked A B & C, No. 119, containing mounted bracelets and			ор				:	- :	:
•	July	2	other articles.	•			•				_ <u>:</u>	:
0	July	2	taining cigure and other articles.			do	July T.		10,000 03	10,000 03	<u>:</u>	:
2	July	8	The barque John Benson, her tackle,			Sec. 50, act of Mar. 2, 1799.				:	: 1:	:
11	Jey	8	1 parcel, without any mark, containing watch movements.			1860	Jab. T.		148 50	50 26 1:	-	:
2	į	8	l case, marked G A II, containing watch materials.		:	Secs. 66 and 68, act Mar. 2, 1799; sec. 4, act May 28,	July T.		60 00	573 265	:	:
13	July	S	l case, marked 1346—L B, containing veils, collars, and stereoscopic			, act Aug. 30, 1842; far. 2, 1857.				:	<u>:</u>	:
7	Jaly	8	bexes cigars, viz: 7,000 Es-			Sec. 50, act March 2, 1799 Oct. T	Oct. 7.		8 99	88 38	<u>:</u> ::	:
			•		* Did	* Did not pay costs.						

No. 2.—Statement of suits for fines, penalties, and forfeitures, &c.—Continued.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK-Continued.

						Jade	Judgments.	Collec	Collections.				
'1104	repceq.	Against whom or what.	at.	.101 be	Under what act.			-spa					
Number of	Арев соши	In rem.	In personam.	ы запошА		Date.	ливошу	Gross proce	Net proceed to collection depositary	Decided for Decided aga	Discontinue	Remitted. Pending.	Total,
9	1859. Nov. 5	rked O R S -1, contain-			Same acts	1859.	•			:	:	-	
- <u>z</u>	Nov.	ing cigars.  2 l package, marked "Denneade," containing ribbons, trimmings, &c.		\$113 50	фо	Nov. T.	113 50	\$113 50	20 98 03	-	:	$\div$	<u>:</u>
35	Nov.	1 carpet bag containing needlework			20.00	Jan. 1.		<b>56 75</b>	28 .	<del>-::</del>	::	:-	<u>::</u>
- <u>z</u>	Mov.	calf skins. 5 2 cases, marked G & N 986 and 987,		:	Sec. 28, act Aug. 30, 1942;					<del>-:</del>	:	<del>-</del>	_ <u>:</u> _
2	Nov.	5 I percel, marked Simon, containing jewelry.						9, 880 99	9,586 41	-	:	÷	$\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$
2	Nov.			•4,514 00	Secs. 46 and 68, act Mar. 9,	1859. Nov. T.	4,514 00	4,514 00	4,514 00	-:		÷	- :
2 3	Nov. 14	30 parcels, marked F. B. & Co., con-		-4, 1923 67	a same act; sec. 4, ay 28, 1830.	Nov. T.	4, 1923 67	4, 193 67	3,996 81	:	:	÷	-
- <u>z</u>	Nov. 98	l parcel, containing jewelry and		*889 50		1860. Feb. T.	:	705 46	574 73		:	:	<u>:</u>
	Nov. 15 Dec. 3	The bark Emily; her tackle, &c I case, marked H No. 102, containing galloons.			Sec. 1, act March 9, 1794 Sec. 66, act Mar. 2, 1799; sec. 4, act May 36, 1830.	Feb. T.		00 028	788 50	::-	::-	<del>-</del> :	<u>::</u>
3 8	Dec.	5 1 case, marked B S, No. 253, containing silk and other articles. 5 30 casks porter and 3 casks whiskey.			Same acts					: :	: :	<del></del>	<u>: :</u>
<u></u>	Ja ja	taining meerschaum pipes and			Same act						:		<u>:</u>

::			<u>.</u>				<u>:</u>				:			_::_	:		
<u> </u>			÷	_:	:	÷	<u> </u>		$\dot{=}$		÷		=		:	-::	$\dot{\mp}$
::			_:	- <u>-</u> :-	<u>-</u> :	<u> </u>	÷		_:	_		<u>::</u>	三	. :	<u> </u>		
		128 60		3,003 80	196 22	25 153 24 26		4,865 15	•	725 60	6,634 23		210 94			16,097 70	4,389 28
		00 SOS		3,003 80	274 00	337 19		5,003 19	:	800 00	6,800 23		319 54			16, 407 00	4,713 06
		905 00	•	3,003 80	274 00	337 19		5,003 19	•	800 00	6,800 93		377 00			16, 407 00	Dec. T.
		Oct. T.		Sept. T.	0ct T.	Oct. T.	•	Oct. T.		Oct. T.	Oct. T.		Nov. T.		Nov. 15	Nov. T.	
Sec. 66, act March 2, 1799 Same act	Same set, and sec. 4, act	May 28, 1830. Secs. 46 and 68, act March 2, 1799.	Sec. 66, same act, and sec.	4, act May 28, 1830. Secs. 66 and 68, act Mar. 2, 1799; sec. 4, act May 28,	Same acte	do	Same acts, and sec. 28, act Aug. 30, 1842; ch. 63, act	Becs. 66 and 68, act Mar. 2, 1799; sec. 4, act May 28, 1830.		Secs. 46 and 68, act Mar 2,	Same acts, and sec. 4, act	Same actsdodo.		Secs. 46 and 68, act Mar. 2, 1799.	cts	Sec. 1, act March 2, 1794 Secs. 46 and 68, act Mar. 2,	Same act
Sec. 6	Same	May 28, Secs. 46 a 2, 1799.	Sec. 6	4, ac Becr. 6 1799	Same a	Ď	Same a	Secs. 6 1799 1830.		Secs. 4	Same a	Same B	do.	Веся. 4	Same acts	Sec. 1,	Same a
3,093 37   Sec. 64 5,662 54   Same	807 80 Same	*205 00 Secs. 4	Sec. 6	*3,003 80 Secr. 6	*274 00 Same	Ď	*1,045 13 Same s	*5,003 19 Secs. 6 1799 1830,	500 00	Secs. 4	-6,500 23 Same a	Same Bame B	377 00dc	125,000 00 Secs. 4	Same n	-16,407 00 Secs. 4	
3,093 37	8	8	39s	8	<del></del>	<b>p</b>	2	<u>e</u>	200 00		ន		<u> </u>			:8	
3,083 37 5,682 54	50 cases. A J containing absorbte	I package countning 5 dozen cigar- horders, 98 meerscraum jipes, and	other articles.	and 10th, containing call fixins.  175 great hork bottles; 38 palent	l cose, marked MP, No. 110, con- taining 35 dozen Paris embroid-red		4 cenes, marked 4 by containing 5 Laymond maps and other articles.	4 cases, marked O L. 39773 to 39780,	The steamboat Josephine, her tackle, 500 00	I parcel jeweiry, (seized from one	30 cases, marked S. B. and other	[8 L,]	I package, marked N R No. 7, con-	taning curvouerres.  John K. Herrick. 125,000 00  I case, I package, and I trunk selzed from a passenger per whener Ful- ton. containing watches, lewelry.	ond shuff box; 1 dis-	gold and dimond bracelet.  The brief. J. Hooper, her tackle. &c. 441 bulles, marked P. H. A. C. &c., 442 bulles, marked P. H. A. C. &c.,	1 parci, marked Ganthi, containing jeweiry and precious stones.
P. Eppleshelmer 8,083 37 P. Eppleshelmer, 5,689 54	numa congani. 807 80	9 I package continuing 3 dozen cigar - 205 00 horders are sum pipes, and	G J \$ 106, 107, 108,	dining calf ekins.  bottles; 38 patent	case, marked MP, No. 110, con- taining 36 dozen Paris embroid-red	E, A. Moller & Co.,	renes, instead J B, containing 5 Instrumental instead of the articles.	containing ultramarine; 10 casts. marked C L. 39775 to 39780, containing ultramarine; 10 casts. marked G A 8, 3386 to 3385, containing chains and other cases and	Josephine, her tackle,		enger on the Future.)		ked N R No. 7, con-	taning Embrougeries.  John K. Herrick. 125,000 00 case, I package, and I trunk selzed from a passenger per wheaner Full- from containing watches, lewelry.	lace, &c. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.	iond bracelet.  donper, her tackle, &c  et al. H—A C, &c.,	mr word and and and and and and and and and an

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\* Appraised value of goods.

No. 2.—Statement of swits for fines, penalties, and forfeitures, &c.—Continued.

# SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK-Continued.

Judgments. Collections.		Amount. Gross proceed to collect		\$113 50 \$113 50 \$38 03	86 75		9,880 99 9,586 41	4,514 00 4,514 00 4,514 00	4, 193 67 4, 193 67 3, 998 81	705 46 574 73	930 00 188 20		
Jud		Dete.	1859.	Nov. T.	1860. Jan. T.		Jan. T.	Nov. T.	Nov. T.	Peb. T.	Feb. T.		:
	Under what act.		Same acts	do.	Sec. 50, same act	Sec. 38, act Aug. 30, 1842;	Bec: 1, Bc: Mai: 2, 100/.	Bees. 46 and 68, act Mar. 9,	Bec. 66, same act; sec. 4, act May 28, 1830.	Secs. 46 and 68, Mar. 2, 1799.		Seame acts	Bame act
	.101 be	Amount sue		113 50		:		*4,514 00	*4, 1923 67	*999 50			
	1 2	In personam.					•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••						
	Against whom or what.	la rem.	rked 0 lk S -1, contain-	ing cigars.  I package, marked "Denneade," containing ribbons, trimmings, &c.	containing needlework	G & N 986 and 987,	containing protograpus, e.c. I parcel, marked Simon, containing jeweiry.	_	taining gold watches, jeweity, &c. 30 parcels, marked F. B. & Co., containing tools, &c.	1 percel, containing jewelry and	; ber tackle, &c H No. 102, contain-	d B S, No. 953, con- and other articles. r and 3 casks whiskey.	l case, marked T C E No. 80, con-
	epced.	мрев сови	1859. Nov. 9	Nov. 2	Nov. 4	Nov. 5	Nov. 5	Nov. 9	Nov. 14	Nov. 28	ige.	Dec. 5	•
		Number of	<b>.</b>	9	85	8	3	2	3	8		2 2	5

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8				919 60	1	:	:	1,709 97	:			9, 389 49	:	13,679 33	:	:	8	101 38	:	135 68	
27 28 25		98		8		5		1,803 89			\$	9, 503 46	8	13,745 50	:	98 99	137 00	165 00	:	90 005	
Mar. T	:	-	<u> </u>			:	:	1,803 89		•				13,745 50		•				00 006	
Mar. T.		Mar. T.		Mar		Mar. I.		Jan. T.		:	May T.	Jan. T.	May T.	Feb. T.	:	Mar. T.	Mar. T.	Feb. T.	:	Feb.	
Secs. 46 and 68, act Mar 2, 1799.	Bec. 66, same act; sec. 4,	Sec 28, act August 30, 1842;	sec. ze, act March z, 1857. Same acts	ę		фо	Secs. 66 and 68, act March 9, 1779.	Secs. 66 and 68, same act; sec. 4, act May 28, 1830.	Same act	Sec. 98, act August 30, 1849, amended March 2, 1857.	Sec. 50, act March 9, 1799	Secs. 66 and 68, act March 2, 1799; sec. 4, act Aug.	30, 1842. Sec. 68, act March 2, 1799	Secs. 66 and 68, same act;	Sec. 4, act March 2, 1799	Secs. 24 and 68, same act	Same act		Sec. 98, act August 30, 1849; amended March 2, 1857.	Secs. 94 and 68, act 1799	Sec. 66, act March 2, 1789; sec. 4, act May 29, 1830. Same acts
	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		*567 00	-397 69	8	200	•	*1,803 89	:			*2, 503 46	•171 50	*13,745 50	:		-305 00			00 006.	.5, 191 88
"Wallman," con-																					
		I case, marked W W. No. 1781, con-	Jensey, marked [R R C] Nos. 236, 929, 940 containing painting, hans.	ings, &c.	ing spectacles, 8	taining ontical instruments	1 parcel, marked "Lizards," con-	16 cases, marked C L, 166, 174, 44, B. B, 177, &c., containing flowers	I leather bag, marked Gorogia, con-	3 cases, containing mathematical instruments and photographic	L. M. & Co., con-	17 casks, marked R, S, &c., containing prunes; also, other cases.	-	48 casks oil, &c., &c., S F, 91 to 136.	10 cases, containing calf-skins,	cigara.	I tin box and I package, containing	4 gold and 2 silver watches	I case, marked S. B. & Co., 6,919, containing snuff boxes, pencils,	and other articles. I box, marked E. Bandelin, contain-	10 cases, narked B. F, and numbered. 10 cases, narked B. F, and numbered. 11 to 10, constining abbunine. 54 lades, marked C.—K. S., and numbered from 54 to 63, and from 1 to 44, includes, containing 23,075 pounds unwashed wool.
	Jan. 7	Jan. 10	Jan. 10	91		Jan. 10	Jan. 13	Jan. 19	Jan. 19	Jan. 19	Jan. 19	Feb. 4	Feb. 10	Feb. 10	Feb. 10	Feb. 10	Feb. 10	Feb. T.	Teb. 88	Mar. 2	K K

& E

of goods.

† Did not pay costs.

Appraised value of goods.

No. 2.—Statement of suits for fines, penalties, and forfeitures, &c.—Continued.

# SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK-Continued.

		esius latoT		<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	•		:_	:	:	:	<u>:</u>	Bec. 103, act Mural 9, 1789.  Becs. 103, act Mural 9, 1789.  Becs. 46 and 66, same act Oct. T
		Pending		<del>-</del>	-:	<del>-</del>	:	<del>-</del> -		:			-:
	d.	enonnossið b -min-8	<del>- :</del> -		- <u>:</u> -	÷	$\div$		÷	÷	- :	$\div$	<del>::</del>
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Collections.					9		8			<u>:</u>		<u>:</u> :	: :0
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	eds.	Gross proce		•	2	×	ä		i	:		:	=
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	Ì				\$475 00	8						i	
ŝ	1	Janoan <b>A</b>	:	:	47	33	:	:	:	:	:	:	
men				:						:	<u>:</u>	•	
Judgments.			. :	:	F.	H	July T.				i	i	F
		Date.	1860.	:	Mar. T.	April T.	uly	:	:	:	•	i	<u>ن</u>
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			85.53 95.53		arct	842	arct	l sec	i		85.00 0.00	1842	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
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	Under what act.		ec. 66, act March 2, 1799 sec. 4, act May 28, 1830.	•	Ĕ.	Į.	ğğ,	2, 165, 2c. 66, same act; an 4, act May 28, 1830.	2	ade.	act act	5	, a c
	5	1	8.2	ę.	еся. 46 я 2, 1799.	28,	amende ecs 46 a	8,5	ă	5	8.	8	33
			Sec. 66, act March 2, 1799; sec. 4, act May 28, 1830.	орор.	Secs. 46 and 68, act March 2, 1799.	Sec. 28, net Auguet 30, 1842;	Amended March 2, 1857. Secs 46 and 68, act March	2 cc. 66, same act; and sec. 4, act May 28, 1830.	Same acts	Slave trade	Sec. 66, act March 2, 1799; sec. 4, act May 26, 1830.	Brc.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
							8	<u>.</u>	8		-		
	.101 B	Amount sue	8	*3,378 16	*475 00	152 20	*169	221	391	:	Š	:	
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		ä	!		•	i	i	:	:		:	÷	
	rhat.												
	Against whom or what.		30 cases, marked C, and numbered, respectively, 17 to 26, and 34 to 53, inclusive. containing unwashed	wool.  bales, marked R T, and numbered lo 10; W A, and humbered 1 to 6, and 10 to 22; X I, and numbered 1 to 8, and 7 and 8, contain-	ing 14,985 pounds unwashed wool. package, marked John Arthur, containing 2 gold and diamond	f other articles.	parcel, marked S. & L. Praeg, con-	bered, respectively, 390 to 413,	ate gusa. ens, marked H, and enectively, 2 and 3.	Ē	oblies, marked CJM, CJM-L, OJM-CH, containing unwashed	[8]—8, 553 and 554,	anther chiefs, &c.
			3.5 y	n da da	Pari	ies.	<b>36</b>	<b>7.</b> 2	H,	Ä	J M	and	muked G. Jose
	¥		9 9 9	d 1.	4 E 5	Ę,	Z	58	red 7.2	i Si	ວຸສ	3	
	ins	یا	26, a		¥Ç a	T and T 2, cont	Ė	a ~ _	ate ginsa. :ns, mark enectively	3	Z	<b>10</b>	: ·
	Ags	n reiß.	ပ် ဒေါ်	2×27	ds t	č,	ed.			Ę	D in	Ē.	Ke.
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			mar vely	. E 5 0	2 .	es,	i i	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	20.5	34		ark.	žå.
			ecti	ે. કુંક્કું કુંકું કુંકું કું	2,8	tlac	5 -	6 6	2 4	a d	. E. A.	E	10 barrels ale.
			cases, marke respectively,	wool. 38 bales, mark bered 1 to 10; 1 to 8, and 10 bered 1 to 5, a	ing 14,985 po package, m containing 5	necklaces, ar	parcel, marked	24 cases, mark bered, respec	Containing progress woole numbered, re-	The barque C	150 bales, mark OJ M-CH,	2 cases, marked	10 barrels ale
			8 -		_	H C		2		Ē.	3	8	
			.8	8	ឌ	9	- 1	18	61	2	88	œ	40
	renced.	When comm	1860. Mar. 23	Mar.	Mar.	April	April	April	April	April	April	May	May
	*1100	Number of	25	<b></b>		₹	28	2	8	5	8	8	28
	4140	~ d W											

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Decisions and collections in suits commenced previous to the present facal year

DISTRICT OF MARTLAND.

ł	No suit con Decisions a	No suit commenced during the flecal year Decisions and collections in suits commenced pre	vaious to the present fa	cal year	fiscal year. Solutions to the present facal year.		₩304 68	<b>6</b> 392 46	並		-:-	
10			EAST	EBN DIST	eastern district of Virginia.							į ,
~	1859. Oct. –	1859. 1 barrel of Scotch ale			ale Bec. 108, act Mar. 9, 1799			<b>490</b> 13 1	=	=	<del></del>	   •
æ	7eb.	10 t-casks and 10 t-casks Rochelle			1-casks Rochelle	:				Ξ	<u>:</u>	
73	8 lind	The brig Virginian					:	- <u>:</u>	÷	≕	<u>:</u>	•
•	April 10	4 April 10 The schooner Alice Rogers, her tackle, &c., and cargo.			Milce Bogers, her Act Mar. 2, 1807 April 19	1866. April 19	\$1,909 76	08 823	<u>:</u>		<del>-</del> :-	:

DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

the present facal vest	in suits commenced previous to the present bacal year

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Appraised value of goods.

No 2.—Statement of suits for fines, penalties, and forfeitures, &c.—Continued.

DISTRICT OF GEORGIA.

	•	Total suits.		:	or :
		Pending	:		<u>i-:</u>
		Remitted.	_	:	<b>!</b> :
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Collections.			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1 ::
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in the			<u> </u>	:	
Judgments.			:	<u>:</u>	::
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			9500 00 Sec. 54, act Mar. 9, 1799	200 00	1,000 00 al year
	. d for.	ers Janoma	\$	بة. 	Deca 1,0
		ė	John Richardson, master of British	ship Pilgrim. W. F. Black, master of brig Gem.	n suits commenced previous to the present fleeal year.
		In personam.	36	E S	Z.
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	Against whom or what.	· · · · · · · · · ·			P.
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	.besneed.	Mon ded W	1860. April 10	May	 Decisions and collections

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA.

24	suit con	No suit commenced during the faceal year Decisions and collections in suits commenced pre	evicus to the present f	beal year HEBN DI	the fixed year.  SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA.			\$151 000 151#	::- : ::-	::	
ZE	1869. ov. 94 lay 54	1889. W The brig Oygest.			1890. Jan. T 89c. 4, act May 10, 1800 Jan. T 63,069 61 61,679 884 1 64,645 as 3,043 88 1 64,645 as 3,043 88 1	1860. Jan. T. June T.	63,669 61 6,454 38	91,670 884 8,043 88			!!

DISTRICT OF MARYLAND.

1	No suit con Decisions a	No suit commenced during the facal year Decisions and collections in suits commenced pre	evious to the present fa	scal year	facel year			<b>\$</b> 304 <b>6</b> 8	97 7020	≕			. ,
10			EAST	FERN DIST	eastern district of Virginia.								
-	1859. Oct. –	1859. 1 barrel of Scotch ale		•	ale 8ec. 103, act Mar. 2, 1799				<b>820</b> 13 1	≕	=		
æ	1 cb.	10 t-casks and 10 t-casks Rochelle			1-casks Bochelle Bec. 6, act Mar. 26, 1864	:			:	፧	Ė	:	
m	April 9	The brig Virginian			h					<u>:</u>	=	<u>:</u>	
*	April 10	4 April 10 The schooner Alice Rogers, her tackle, &c., and cargo.			blica Bogers, her Act Mar. 2, 1907 April 19	1860. April 19		\$1,909 76	95 523 53	:	<u> </u>	_ <u>:</u> _	
	 Decisions a	Decisions and collections in suits commenced pre	 evious to the present fi	lacal year	its commenced previous to the present facal year.		1, 209 76	1,909 76	253 853 253 853	<u> </u>	οi :		

DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

1860. Fr. \$20	1880. Inn. 38 400 eigarn.			Sec. 66, act Mar. 2, 1799		:	00 751	<b>966</b> 97		<del>i</del>	:	:
ë. T	The brig Delicia, (a slaver)		:	Slave trade acts	:			•	:	÷	Ė	:
	far. 20 The steamant Land		:	Sec. 30, act mar. 2, 1/39	:			:	Ė	:	<u>:</u>	:
Mar. 88	dar. 20	ter of the Imbel.		Dec. 24, same act	:	:	:	:	Ξ	÷	Ė	:
far. 20	figs. 20 25,000 eigen, seized on the Isabel.			Sec. 50, same act	:		:		<u>:</u>	<del>:</del>	_	:
lane 6		Geo. T. Keynolds	\$1,600 00	Act Mar. 3, 1863	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::					÷	÷	:
cisions	telesions and collections in suits commenced previous to the present facell year	rious to the present fis	1,600 00	1,600 00			00 251	197 00 66 27 1 1 1 3 6	-:	::	<u>ю :</u>	•:

Appraised value of goods.

No 2.—Statement of suits for fines, penalties, and forfeitures, &c.—Continued.

#### DISTRICT OF GEORGIA.

		Remitted. Pending Total suits.	:	<u>:</u>	G :
tales.		Decided aga Discontinue	<del>! :</del>	÷	<del>  ; ;</del>
-8	U. State inet U. S	Decided for	<del>                                     </del>	÷	<del>     </del>
Collections.		Met proceed colloc of catinogeb			
Collec	.aba	ecord secre			
Judgments.		JanomA			
Jud		Date.			
	Under what act.	,	\$500 00 Sec. 54, act Mar. 9, 1796	500 00 Same act	1,000 00
	d 101.	ons lanomy	8	8	8 3
			*	- A	facel y
		Ів ревовать.	John Richardson, master of British	abip Pilgrim. W. F. Black, master of brig Gem.	vious to the present facal y
	Agalast whom or what.		John Richardson, master of British	ship Pigrim. W. F. Black, master of brig Gem.	suits commenced previous to the present flac
	Agalast whom or what.	тета. Іл реглопата.	John Richardson, master of British	ship Pilgrim. W. F. Black, master of brig Gem.	Decisions and collections in suits commenced previous to the present facel y

#### NORTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA.

No suit co Decisions	to suit commenced during the facal year Decisions and collections in suits commenced pre	evious to the present fi	scal year	the facel year sections to the present facel year section with the present facel year sections for the			\$151 00 12	
		вот	HEBN DIS	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA.				
1869. Nov. 34 May 5	1869. Mov. 94 The brig Oymet			1890. Jan. T	1860. Jan. T. June T.	63,669 61	91,679 884 3,043 88	

2	May	2	3 May 15 The bark William   8.00 acts, and ecca. 4 and   June T.     8,055 56   879 124   1			Same acts, and sees. 4 and	June T.	 9,093 50	879 124	=	$\dot{\Xi}$	÷	<u>:</u>	
+	May	8	May 96 The bark Bogota			Sec. 4, act May 10, 1800	June T.	4,571 96	9, 171, 884	-	主	<u>:</u>	:	
	Decinic	2	  ecisions and collections in suits commenced prev	ious to the present fi	acal year	ts commenced previous to the present faceal year.		16,719 47 4,989 89	3, 228 75			:::	<b>▼</b>	
								91,002 36 10,997 524 5	10,997 524	5 tag	Ħ	1:	:	

### SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA.

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ser Annie Bheppard	John Chambertain Same act Same act	-	On the state commerced by the state of the state o
100ner Annie	igars		•
schooner Annie	00 cigars	1	•
fhe schooner Annie	23,500 cigars		•
The schooner Annie	7 23,500 cigars		•
59. . 18 The schooner Annie	17 23,500 cigars		•
1859. Vov. 18 The schooner Annie	an. 17 23,500 cigars		•
1 Nov. 18 The achooner Annie	Jan. 17 23,500 cigars	and and loss from the state of	•

\* Spent in repairs of boat.

### EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

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•			<b>\$373 50</b>			:	88.
•						•	
1860.	<b>Y</b> eb. 18		Jan. 25		Jan. 13	Feb. 18	
Sec. 66, act March 9, 1799; sec. 4, May 26, 1830.	\$550 00 Same acts	Sec. 5, act April 20, 1000 Sec. 29, act July 7, 1800;	lec. 50, act March 2, 1799		ecs. 14 and 37, act Decem-	Same acts 7eb. 18	hec. 50, act March 9, 1799 hec. 2, act July 7, 1836; act August 30, 1853.
		- 44	ш	:	902	702	<b>6</b> 21 <b>6</b> 22
	00 095		:	:			7,500 00
	00 0929	The Memphis and					3,500 000
marked [B] 105, con-	1 case R F, No. 1, containing 13,300	The stockhall of the st	Stranks laces	S casts whiskey, marked H 174 and	The bark Eglantine, her tackle, ap-		2 cases, containing 26 pieces linen.  The steamboat, Yazoo Belle, her tacks, and furnitures (15 August 30, 1853.
15 1 case cigars, marked [B] 105, containing 14,300 cigars.	digers.	5 The Membris and	19 Stranks laces	4 S casks whiskey, marked H 174 and	25 The bark Eglantine, her tackle, ap-		2 cases, cont The steamb tackle, app
1 July 15 1 case cigars, marked [B] 105, con- taining 14,500 cigars.	July 16 1 case R F, No. 1, containing 13,300	4 Dec. 5 Live recommend from The Memphis and Sec. 29, act April 30, 1800;	Dec. 12 2 tranks laces	6 Jag. 4 Senske whiskey, marked H 174 and	Jan. 25 The bark Eglantine, her tackle, ap-	r tackle, ap-	9 Feb. 14 2 consequent management of Feb. 25 The steamboatt Yazoo Belle, her tackle, apparel, and furniture; (15 forfeitures claimed.)

No. 2.—Statement of swits for fines, pendlices, and forfeitures, &c.—Continued.

BASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA—Continued.

		Total suits.		:	:	:	: :	:	:	::	8 :
		Pending.		$\div$	÷	<del>-</del>	<del>: -</del>	<del>-</del>	$\div$		8 :
		Remitted.		_:_	:	:	- :	:	:	~-	15:
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	U. States	Decided for			:	<del>:</del>		_ <u>:</u>			T :
Collections.	1	besond self besides of contractions of the contraction of the contract		\$16 55		:			103 60		1,700 80
Collec	-spe	ecom proce	1860,	\$75 60					167 00		863 50
Judgments.		Атопп									*810,119 BG
Jag		Date.		April 18		:			May T.		
	Under what act.		Sec. 103, act March 2, 1799.				Sec. 50, act March ¥, 1799.		Sec. 68, act March 2, 1799	Sec. 9, act July 7, 1838 Secs. 9 and 11, act February	Such a suits commenced previous to the present flacal year
	d for.	ons lanous A			:		9 99			200 90	9,350 00 cal year
	<b>184.</b>	In personam.					master of ship Elvira Ow. n. M. Olivo, master of	Spanish brig Er- rigue. J. A. Loekwood, master of schoon.		Charles Marvin and Charles E. Mar- sball, master and	B. L. Hyde.
	Against whom or what.	In rom.	r tackle, ap-	pare), and furniture.  1 case merchandise, marked 1	General Miramon,	The steamship Marquis de Bavana, her tackle, apparel, and furniture.			97 pieces silver and	plated ward. The steamboat T. H. Judson	Decisions and collections in suits commenced previ
											9
			80	2	Þ	2	<b>2</b> 60	•	_	= :	-
	nenced.	мурев совв	1859. Mar. 8	Mar. 13			Maf. 27 May 3	May 9	May 11	May 21	ecialons

\* Execution in hands of marshal.

#### WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS.

		No estiti con No	I box jewelry  I box jewelry  I box jewelry  The steamboat E The steamboat E The steamboat P The steamboat P The steamboat P The steamboat P The steamboat P The steamboat P The steamboat P The steamboat P The steamboat E The steamboat E The steamboat P The s	wits commonced previous to the present finds year.  WEST  wits commenced previous to the present finds and the services belie and the services belie and the services belie and the services belie and the services belie and the services belie and the services belie and the services belie and the services belie and the services believes	### Pen DIST ####################################		Aug. 1880.	1860, Aug. 10 '\$1,975 00 Mar. 18 500 00 Mar. 18 500 00 Mar. 18 500 00 Mar. 19 500 00 Mar. 19 500 00 Mar. 15 500	\$5.06 7.5 100 000		: 🚊	
	_			_	5,500 00	5,500 00		3,500 00		1,119 91 5.	. 1 7 2	13
1	Deck	si on	Decisions and collections in suits commenced prev	rious to the present fi	ecal year	uits commenced previous to the present fiscal year				1,063 83 6 8 8,775 04 3 7115	. 6 E	: :/

No. 2.—Statement of suits for fines, penalties, and forfeitures, &c.—Continued.

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE.

		Total suits.	<b> </b> :	:	۹	<u>:</u>	1 :
		Pending.			1:	$\div$	Ι÷
		Remitted.			1-	01	133
		Discontinue	! :	<u>:</u>	:	<u>:</u>	<u>انا</u>
	8.U Jeni	Decided for Decided aga	     	:	냗	: : :	:
	or or or or or or or or or or or or or o	Net proceed to collect transcription Transcription To collect		64 63	8 40	104 80	107 90
Collections.	•apa	esorg seorb	00 005	:		:	1,000 00
Judgments.		JanomA	9500 00	200 00	1,000 00		1,000 00
Por T		Date.	1859. Dec. 29	Feb. 14	:		
	Under what act.		#1,000 00 Bec. 2, act July 7, 1838; sec.	1,000 00	9,000 00	suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year	
	d för.	ens innomA	<b>8</b> 1,000 00	1,000 00	9,000 00	eal year	
	i	In personam.			<b>'_</b>	dous to the present fi	
	Against whom or what.	fo reco.	The steamboat Winnifred	The steamboat	_	Decisions and collections in suits commenced prev	
	pesceq.	Мувев сош	1659. Dec. 1	Dec. 30		ecisions an	

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO.

~ OR	1850. Sept. 94 Sept. 94	1869. Sept. 24 Jno. K. Bullivan Sept. 24 Jeff. Uickerson	Jno. K. Bullivan Jeff. Dickerson		\$100 00 Act August 30, 1832.			\$100 00	- : :   - : :   - : :   - : :	- ::	::
	_			900 006		:		100 001	-:	1	æ
	Decisions	Decisions and collections in suits commenced prev	rious to the present fis	cal year	suits commenced previous to the present facal year		 	~	-	<u>:</u>	:
			NORTI	HERN DIS	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.						
-	1886. Jab. 14	1 Jan. 14 8 barrels Whiskey			ley				:		<u>:</u>

DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN.

	1859.  July 29 July 29 July 29 July 29 July 29 July 29 July 29 July 29 July 29 July 30 July 30 July 30 July 30 July 30 July 30 July 30 July 1 July 1 July 1 July 1 July 1 July 1 July 1 July 1 Oct. 19	The schooser Queen of the West  E. P. Hopkins N. Gebhard A. Bitgs A. Bitgs A. Bitgs A. Bitgs A. Bitgs A. Bitgs A. Bitgs B. E. Collins B. E. E. Collins B. E. Collins B. E. E. Collins B. E. E. E. E. E. E. E. E. E. E. E. E. E.	E. P. Hop N. Gebhar M. Gebhar M. Gebhar Miles Sinns W. H. Bou W. H. Bou	#\$00 00 #100 0	OF WISCONSIN.  Sec. 16 and 17, act February 18, 1793.  Sec. 17, act Feb. 18, 1783.  Sec. 17, act Feb. 18, 1783.  Sec. 103, act March 9, 1799.  Sec. 103, act March 9, 1799.  Sec. 103, act March 9, 1799.	Jan. 14 Jan. 14 Jan. 14 Jan. 14 Jan. 14 Jan. 14	8 8 9 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		26 00 100 00 100 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0		:     : :::: :: **     : : :  **
1	_	-	DISTRICT OF		WASHINGTON TERRITORY.	<b>1</b>					1
-	1859. Nov. 29	The schooner			Black Diamonds.	1860. Feb. T.		174	-		1 :
	į			PiQ.	• Did not pay costs.						ı

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anine bending.

Collection

Amount.

Date.

Amount.

When due.

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Principals.

Number of sults.

88

a 1859. Mar.

88

W. H. Wood .....

Elisha Moseley

Haywood P. Cushing

1859. Nov. 16 1860. May 29

15,339 00 15,000 00

Bonds withdrawn.

Buits decided against U. B. Suits decided for U. B.

No. 3.

Statement of warehouse transportation bonds reported for suit by the collectors of the following districts during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Bond.

Names of parties.

YORK.
NEW
Q.
DISTRICT
NORTHERN

1 Dec. 3 Potesdam and Watertown Railroad Edwin Dodge and Hiram Holcomb Aug. 5 Company.	and Hiram Rolcomb.	1859.	47,548 50		#7,548 90	
Company.	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.	OF NEW Y	OBK.			

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848 888

Thomas J. Bayard Thomas

7	July		7   Charles King & Co	Charles E. Eck		June 28	208			06 806	=	=	:
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•	Aug.	2	Clinch & Dike	H. Nicholi	136	May 1	132 00	:		:	÷	=	:
7	Aug.	2	John S. Holden	Robert Stewart	873	Dec.	983				÷	-	:
60	Aug.	9	8. Zimmerman	. Charles S. Tappan	310	Jan. 19	64 00	:			÷	-	:
a	Aus.		Leacing & Co.	Lafaverte Smith	9		1.290 00				_		:
2	Aug	:::	E. Cazet.	J. Bluxula	1176		\$ \$					<u> </u>	:
=:	Aug	2	do.	фо	1178		8:			8:	÷	=:	:
2	A U.	2		H. Bancroft	1 0		157 46	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::			:	-	:
3 =		2	Abraham Rolomon	Henry S. Henry	958		8 <del>2</del>			48 48		:-	:
2	V	8		M. B. May	187	Se vinc	888			2		=	: :
2	Sep.	-	Gustavus Schwab	Samuel Sweetzer	1330	Aug. 10	1,955 90			1,955 90	:	=	:
2	Sept	<b>60</b> (		Mat. Clarkson, jr.	_	:	8			:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	÷	=	:
99		0 2	_	Sumuel Chapman			8 6	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		:	÷	•	:
3		0 00		9	3	30	347.45					-	:
ã	Bent	60	P Spring	H. Carnerder			550 00					=	
8	Bept.	60	_	ор			585				-	=	:
8	Bept	8	_	Jonna Phillips			2	:	:	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	<u>:</u>	-	:
\$ 8	200	8 8	Charles T. White	B. B. Arnold			1,019	:	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		<u>÷</u>	-	:
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8 5	٤	38	_	Ismee Lee			3				<u>:</u> :	-	:
8	į	8	Ildolpho Wolfe	Joel Wolfe			3					-	
8	8	æ	_	Robert Renfrew	33		3 36 %					-	
			_			×	•						
8	٠ ا	2	C. L. Lazanis	W. H. Francisco	2	Jan. 14			:	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	$\frac{\dot{\cdot}}{\dot{\cdot}}$	=	:
38	į	8 8	Townsend of al.	Henry Nicoli	35		88	:		:	÷		:
3 27	į	_	Wood in	T. H. Rieler	32	Sent.						-	:
*	8		J. Clinch	Henry Nicoll	1310	Sept. 11					-	=	:
8	50	æ	Op	op	1795	Feb. 2	88		:			-	•
8	ۼ	ð	Toka Wallett	200		1856.	048 OU					_	
3	į	3	Com Autom Com Comments		•	1857.					<u>:</u>	:	:
b	96	æ	H. D. Hull	J. E. Bulkley	8	April 97	4,930 00				÷	-	:
8	Oct	a	James Louter	N. Nelson	4	May 7	1,916 00	:	:		<u>:</u>	-	į
٤	į		1		3000	ż	9				_	-	
		<b>3</b> (3)	Alex'r Kursnear, amgnes, etc	C. L. Lagards	288	-	4.5						: :
<b>4</b> &	 	90	José Pesant	Daniel W. Teller	1923	Aug. 90 Nov. 9	37 668 94 14						<b>: :</b>
	20 1	٠,		Debat (Western	Ž.		8			•	_	-	
3 ¥	ġġ	, <b>©</b>	E. J. Clanson & Bon	G. L. Lazarus	1481	Sept. 4	34				$\stackrel{\leftarrow}{=}$	==	<b>: :</b>

No. 3.—Statement of warehouse transportation bonds reported for suit by the collectors, &c.—Continued.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK-Continued.

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drawn.		:::: <b>:</b>	:	:		:	-:
ed for U. S. ed against U. S				$\div$	::	<del></del> ÷	
.8 .U 101 ba	Collections.		1,086 00 1,286 00 1,386 00 5,680 00				168 00
Judgment.	Amount.						158 00
	Date.						
	Amount	80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 8	334 00 100 00 1,066 00 1,366 00 5,660 00 153 00	100 00	1,436 00	2, 792 00	158 80 340 90
넕	é	az-848	99783	2	22	9	222
Bond.	When due.	1659. Nov. Nov. Dec. May Dec.	Peb. 1860.	1859. May 1	1860. Jan. Jan.	1859. July 16	March March
	Š.	3063 3063 8111 80 878	252 1606 1606 1686 1686 1686	8	1736	758	<b>\$</b>
parties,	Bareties.	J. Bluzem	C. L. Lazarus J. H. Schlausbrick W. R. Lothrop Go. W. Stewart W. R. Lothrop H. P. Sturgts	J. H. Strarbuck	Emil Magnus	Morits Meyer	John Hoppin.
Names of parties.	Principals.	Mortisar & O'Pergelin Leopold Weisher Evenhard Focks P. O. Riloy B. Paulin Uberles Stirling	John M. Meyer George C. Barckay R. J. Lawfor do. do. E. B. Blocker	G. H. Barclay	Phil. Bessinger	Bolomon Brother	Naylor & Co. D. Torrance
		ြဲစစစစစ	222228	7	<b>⇔</b> ⊠	<b>a</b>	288
		1860	E E E E E E E E	April	April	May	NW.

900 00 14,703 88 114 39 66 892, 684 00 116 39 39 37, 197 88 30 38		1		#1,296 00	•61 44 •85 90 •50 64	<b>9,</b> 078 00 1	:::	9,612 78 2 13 4 19 +5,396 00 4	15, 008 78 2 17 4
n suit		<b>6</b> 141 74		1836. Dec. 28 648 68				920 68	15,006 78 8
70 00 41,519 16	VANIA.	99 - 141 74	INA.	9878 00 D. 9988 00 D.	282 282	94 84 80 85 9	9, 574 80 57 80 57 70 80 50 70 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	802 00 11,744 92	ling a bond for \$9,0
667   April 19 887   May 16 by the withdraws	OF PENNSYLVANIA.	150   8ept. 29	OF LOUISIANA.	993 May 93 9231 May 98 927 June 9 95 Nov. 17	540 541 568	864 Dec. 15 231 Jan. 29 55 Dec. 9	114 Jan. 90 107 Jan. 90 107 Jan. 90 285 Feb. 19 344 March 11 356 March 11 350 March 11	286 June 1 by the withdraws	† Includ
A. H. Cadango	EASTERN DISTRICT O	889. pt. 30 P. S. Doe Santos. Sometiment & Nevman George 1869. Collected on old judgment w. Olement & Nevman	EASTERN DISTRICT	Jno. E. Hyde L. Scharer J. E. Hyde	B. frieh.	T. B. Bienchard of al. 8. Gardeer G. A. Banders of al.		eed of in suits commenced previous to the present facal year by the withdrawal of 16 bonds from suit.	ibdrws.
Robert E. Kelty & Co		F. S. Dos Bantos Gement & Ne		Goddard & Burgess Barre & West Jro. B. Plecher J. B. Guldwell & Co.	B. falor.	A. Bedsult. P. A. Gernad. Bouthern Raliroed Company, Miss	B. A. Dyer & Co. A. Gennild. Lunechine Brother & Co. José Domingo. E. Linner & Co. E. Linner & Co.	d IIdo	* Collections reported by collector on bonds withdrawn.
<b>1</b> 5				1869. 8 8 9 4. 3 8 8 9 4. 3 1 9 9 6. 19	Jan. 13 Jan. 13 Jan. 13	144 144 177	Preb. Preb.	April 11	* Collect
88		-		-4004	400	802	19275975	22	ŀ

\* Collections reported by collector on bonds withdrawn.

No. 3.—Statement of warehouse transportation bonds reported for suits by the collectors, &c.—Continued.

DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN.

	Total.		8
	nibasq stiug	;	18
drawn.		<b></b>	-
B.U seainge b			
ed for U. B.	Collections. Suits decide	#13,007 49	
Judgment.	Amount.	Beroit and Milwaukie R. E. Oo, pald at different times	
	Date.	Detroit and the Br. Go., put these	
	Amount.	6. 88 6. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	178,304 70
Bond.	When due.	1886.  1889.  1899.	
	Z.	88 1116 1118 1118 1118 1118 1118 1118 1	
f parties.	Baredes.	A Toledo B. R. Co. R. R. B. Litchfield  do do do do do do do do do do do do do d	
Names of parties.	Principals.	Detroit, Mearce, & Toledo B. B. Co.  do.  do.  do.  do.  do.  do.  do.	
nenced.	When com	Beept   1839.  Beept   1839.  Beept   1839.  Beept   1839.  Beept   1839.  Beept   1839.  Beept   1839.  Beept   1839.  Beept   1839.  Beept   1839.	

DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN.

83,170 00 83,170 00 83,170 00 83,170 00 83,170 00 83,170 00 83,170 00 84,170 00 84,170 00 84,170 00 84,170 00 84,170 00 84,170 84,170 00		THE STATE OF THE S	1859. 3 Nov. 12 CALIFOI	G Ci	1896. Wm. Leighton Hugh F. Reed 11896. 189	1896. Wm. Leightondo
54			1859. Bept. 3 Nov. 12		Hugh T. Reed D. W. Killborn.	Wn. Leighton.
			OWA.	r 0F 1	DISTRICT OF IOWA.	
Ct ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		90, 778 00				
778 00	•		1859. Nov. 98	:	Dec D. Dousman B. M. Dousman Nov.	D. Dousman
#30, 000 00				i	sconsin Bailroad Co B. M. Norton et al	1 July 21 Racine and Wisconsin Railroad Co

No. 4.

Statement of miscellaneous suits under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, commencing July 1, 1859, and ending June 30, 1860.

MAINE

Bete o fladement.		00 et
Amount sued for.	88	88
Amount sued for.	Dec. T.	
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	se John Doghet V	for to the present facal year.
nst whom.		
When commenced.	Poority alias John Dogherty	Oollections in sait broaght prior to the present faceal year
В Wben сопписось.	2 4 4	ions

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Jaly 2	<u>.8</u>	1 July 29 John C. Buswell		II				İ	<u>:</u>	$\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$	
July Nov.	84	nniel Parrington	# 1500 98 90 99	July 29 Daniel Farrington	July T.	\$100 00		-	<del>::</del>		:
Decision	_ Š	-   Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to present fis	3,600 00 ical year	aults brought prior to present facal year			9,500 00 69,500 00 1 s		lii	; ;	::

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

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		00 008	9,075 90 9,075 90 9,075 90 9,075 90		8,700 00 commencer
al. w.A. W. Aurtin, collector.	Bo	the same	T. Tufts, principal; George Tufts, surety.  do.  Tuckerman, Townsend & Co. w. A. W. Austin.  do.	ignon of al. vs. A.W. Austin, col?.  & Co., se. J. S. Whitney, collector.  W. Presson, deputy collector.  et al. vs. O. II. Peasibe, collector.  man et al. vs. the same  t al. vs. the same  st. the same  st. the same  st. the same  St. vs. the same  st. the same  St. vs. the same  St. vs. the same  St. vs. the same	uits brought prior to the
J. S. Coolidge of		B. Scoffeld w. the san P. S. Shelton et al. w. John Tolbitt E. Rowe, principal; J.	T. Tuffs, princil do.  Tuckerman, To	Isaac D. Gates. W. T. Worthin  do Jasie, Goddard I  The same st. J. I.  C. A. Whitnore  G. L. Cunningh E. Akins st. Uh  Parket Powie st.  Parket Powie st.  Und Nortross of  U. Spring st.  U. Spring st.  J. R. Lamb & E.	 and collections made in 1
*	J. S. Muspratt	Bept. — B. Scoffield we the san Oct. — P. S. Shelton et al. ve. Nov. — John Tolbiti	Nov. 8 T. Tufts, principal; G Nov. 8		  sions and collections made in a

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1859. June T. June T. 1869.	s Violation 3d section act 1885 June T	in ruits brought prior to commencement of the present fiscal year
		ement of the
1859. June T. J. 8. Billings	8. C. Holmes	ecisions and collections in ruits brought prior to commence
1859. June T.	June T.	ecisions

No. 4.—Statement of miscellaneous suits under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, &c.—Continued.

## NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

Pending.	-	:	-	:
Remitted.	:		1	
Dismiswed.		<u>:</u>	:	:
Decreed against U. Biates.	:	•	[:	•
Decreed for U. Biates.	<u>:</u>		-	
Amount of collections.			1	<b>8</b> 76 38
Amount of Judgment.		41,900 00	1,941 60	
Date of Judgement.		1800. Aug. —	:	
Nature of suit.	To recover value of gig seized and sold for alleged violation of the revenue laws.	\$1,900 00 Forfeited recognizance	1,900 00	suits brought prior to commencement of the present facul year
Amount sued for.		<b>\$</b> 1,900 00	1,900 00	ement of the
Against whom.	1859.  Aug. 13 Gabriel Burnais se. H. Mondy, collector, and G. King, watchman.	2 Oct. 5 J. S. Pairchild, principal, C. Burbanks and H. R. Bansen, suretics.	_	Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to commence
When commenced.	1859. ug. 13	5		isions a
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No. 4.—Statement of miscellaneous suits under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, &c.—Continued.

# SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK-Continued.

Pending.	
Remitted.	
Dismissed.	
Decreed against U. States.	
Decreed for U. States.	
Amount of collections.	
Amount of Judgment.	April 53
Date of Judgment.	April 89
Nature of snit.	Section   To recover excess of detics   To recover excess of detics   To recover excess of detics   To recover excess of detics   To recover excess of detics   To recover excess of detacks   To recover excess of detacks   To recover excess   To
Amount sued for,	
Against whom.	J. W. Beheitlen et el. Golemig es, the sa Geolemig es, the sa Geolemig es, the sa Geolemig es, the sa Geolemig es, the sa Geolemig es, the sa Geolemig es, the sa Geolemic es, the sa Geolemic es, es, es, es, es, es, es, es, es, es,
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No. 4.—Statement of miscellaneous suits under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, &c.—Continued.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK-Continued.

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No. 4.—Statement of miscellaneous suits under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, &c.—Continued.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK-Continued.

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	at we A. Schell of, we the same the same the same the same et at we the same.	- H. Lawrence, jr , and William Paulks	- D. B. Lockwood \$500 00	sy, principal, J. A. Braddock,	200 00	do 500 00	er of barque "Weather Gage" 300 00	1,800 00	Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to commencement of present fiscal year

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Steam Propeller Company \$188 50 To recover value of one box of goods	-	Stowns, collector	186 50	Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to commencement of the present fiscal year	
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1839. July – Sept. –	Bept.	Bept		ecisions a	

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No. 4.—Statement of miscellaneous suits under charge of the Solicitor of the Ireasury, &c.—Continued.

### NORTH CAROLINA.

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Decreed for U. States.		_
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Amount of Judgment.	41 73 23 21 19 25 11 10 28 28 11 19 25 11	99 99 99
Date of Judgment.	1859. Dec. — 1860. July — 1839. Nov. —	
Nature of suit.	1859.   1859.   1859.   1859.   1859.   1859.   1850.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1850.   1850.   1850.   1850.   1850.   1850.   1850.   1850.   1850.   1850.   1850.   1850.   1850.   1850.   1850.   1850.   1850.   1850.   1950	present fiscal year
Amount sued for.		ement of the
Against whom.	1839. June T. June T. June T. June T. June T. V. B. Young  Fall T. Nelson B. Howell  Nov. T. J. M. Smith  Nov. T. G. Demuibg.	Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to commencement of the present factal year
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1839. Aug. T. 1860. June T.		1860.		May T.		1859. Dec. T
1859.   1850	FLORIDANORTHERN DISTRICT.	Indictment for depredating on the public lands. Jan. T.  Indictment for forgery.  Sol. fs to revive judgment Sol. factor revive judgment Indictment.—Embezzing, taking, &c., letter from post office.	FLORIDA.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.	Indictment for stealing from a wreck on high May T	MISSISSIPPI.—NORTHERN DISTRICT.	nits brought prior to commencement of the present facal year
44.4.4.0000000000000000000000000000000	FLOR		FLOR		MISSISS	ment of the
J. D. Keaton, prilisaac Holcombe. B. R. Kansom C. W. Styles J. M. Middleton. J. M. Middleton. Wm. Hone		George W. Martin A. J. Lanier J. B. Fince L. R. Byan P. H. Swaine E. A. Hemmenway		Henry Robinson .		Decisions and collections in sairs brought prior to commence
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #		1860 Jan Jan Jan Jan Jan Jan Jan Jan Jan Jan		1859. May T		done

No. 4.—Statement of miscellaneous suits under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, &c.—Continued.

TEXAS. --- WESTERN DISTRICT.

1	Pending.		l	<b>-</b> :		:::: : <u>:</u>	
	Remitted.						-
	Dismissed.						_
	Decreed against U. States.						_
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	Amount of collections.			\$1,000 00		\$5 \$8	_
	Amount of Judgment.	\$100 00 100 00 100 00		1839. <b>16,</b> 090 00 <b>11,000</b> 00		#500 00 178 43 145 20 75 00 898 62	
	Date of judgment.	1860. Spring T do		1839. Dec. —		1860. May 11 May 2 April 24 Oct. 2	
LEARS. — WESTERN DISTRICT.	Nature of suit.	Set fado	Tennessee.—Eastern district.	Bill in chancery to subject about \$800 in the hands of these creditors to payment of debt due United States from J. W. White.	TENNESSEE MIDDLE DISTRICT.	1860,   1860	
727	Amount sued for.	\$100 00 100 00 300 00	TENN	esent fiscal y	TENI	\$500 00 500 00 500 00	
	Against whom.	John L. More. Simeon English William Clary.		April 6 J. W. White, J. Mitchell, J. F. White, T. R. hander, E. hands of these er-diors to payment of debt. Howard.  Decisions in suits brought previous to commencement of present facal year.		John Refl, princ Jon. M. Smith Peter A. Brown John Hinson	
	Мреп совитепсед.	1859. Nov. – Nov. – Nov. –		April Operisions			
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## MISSOURI. -EASTERN DISTRICT.

1859. 1 June – 3 June –	1659. June — The far symmen. June — State symmen. June — Gundry junera.  ### 250 #73 50 1 1 1	f se. on forfeited recognizance.		678 SG	678 50		11		
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Decisions	Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to commencement of present flecal year	facal year	:			•	-;	<u>:</u>	<del>:</del>

# ARKANSAS. -- WESTERN DISTRICT.

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1859. Nov. T	do	ę	do	do	July -	May T.	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:		May T	:		
Indictment for murder	Indicate for murder do		liquors to Indians in In-	A	spiritnous liquors in In-	Indictment for largeny		Contempt of court.					
Indictment for mura		do.	Indictment for giving	dian country. Indictment for larcen	Indictment for selling	Indictment for larcer				do	фо		present fiscal year .
Indictment for mun		The second secon	Indictment for giving	dian country. Indictment for larcen	Indictment for selling	Indictment for larcer			1,500 00  do	800 00dodododo	do	3,100 00	sment of the present fiscal year .
John Raper		Char Lyons	George Aingleton Indictment for giving liquors to Indians in In- do		- David Bays Indictment for selling spirituous liquors in In- July -	- Copyro	- L. D. Vator	900		J. J. Walton, sureties. F. McKenney, principal, James P. Spring and	S.F. Clark, surgices.	3,100 00	s and collections in suits brought prior to commencement of the present facal year
1 1859. John Raper	Nov. — A. P. Burst	A NOV Charles I wond	Nov.	7 Nov James Kyle Indictment for larces	8 Dec David Bays Indictment for selling	Henry Whittington		T	principal, George D. Kenney and 1,500 00	. Walton, sureties.  Kenney, principal, James P. Spring and	Walker	3,100 00	Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to commencement of the present facal year.

### MICHIGAN.

No. 4.—Statement of miscellaneous suits under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, &c.—Continued.

# TENNESSEE. -- WESTERN DISTRICT.

Pending.	:	ı: :	1	<b>i :</b> 1	1	:
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Decreed against U. States						:
Decreed for U. States.	:	: :   a		: GR		-
Description of the second		<u> </u>				~
Amount of collections.		150 00		<b>\$300</b> 88		<b>4</b> 1,627 82
Amount of judgment.	. 00 0SE	172 288		\$8 60C <b>\$</b>		@1,827 89
Date of Judgment.	1860. Oct. —			1859. Oct. —		1860. July 10
Nature of suit.	Indictment—false, fraudulent, and forged applications for bounty land warrants, 8 cases.	in suits brought prior to commencement of present fiscal year	KENTUCKY.	in saits brought prior to commencement of present fiscal year	OHIONORTHERN DISTRICT.	b, principal, U. J. Findley, surety Forfated recognizance July 10
Amount sued for.		ement of pr		ement of pr	H0	
Against whom.	Willis N. Arnold	Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to commene		Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to commenc		Robert Jordan, principal, U. J. Findley, surety.
When commenced.	1860. April —	Decisions a		Decisions a	•	1860. April 1
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### OHIO. -- SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

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No. 4.—Statement of miscellaneous suits under charge of the Bolicitor of the Treasury, &c.—Continued.

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DISTRICT—C
S.—NOBTHERN
ILLINOIS

Pending.			9 :		::	1 :
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Decreed for U. States.			11		<b>-</b> :	1-
Amount of collections.						
Jasagsal jo tanomA.		\$\pi\$ \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi \pi	196 85		41,000 00 28 62	1,096 69
Date of Judgment.		EXERE EXECT EXECT THE			1860. May —	:
Nature of strit.	Bjectment—possession of land on Bock island.  do do do do do do do do do do do do do d	Bill in chancery to shate nuisance arising from bridge between Rock island and Moline. Attachment Attachment do do do do do do do do do do do do do	in suits brought prior to commencement of the present fiscal year	wisconsin.	Repievin	
.101 baus annomA.			cement of th		<b>6</b> 1,000 00	1,000 00
Agriust waom.	T. H. Watermen. D. W. Berward. D. F. Caulkins. T. Lindsley. C. T. Church.	The Moline Water-power Manufacturing Company, Henry Greenbaum J. M. Kennedy J. Baldy J. M. Adsitt C. V. Clark W. A. Clark	Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to commen		Benry Rattenberg w. J. Mwell, J. D. Reymert, and D. Everts.	
When commenced.	000 to 55 to 50 to	Appril	a do		1859. July —	

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Action of right to recover the ground at Burlington on which the hospital is located.		Electment  Electment  Monor do  Mono		gaso 00 Replevin
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	OBN	<u> </u>		<u>#</u>
	CALIFORNIANORTHERN DISTRICT.			3
	<b>V</b> S			*
		W. W. Meyer  J. W. Bellivan  J. W. Bellivan  Man. C. Lallivan  Man. Water  M. Water  J. Daves  L. Obes  M. Wilson  R. Olpharte  L. Obern  L. Cobes  R. Liddate & Co.  L. Liddate & Co.  M. Man. Wilson  R. Liddate & Co.  C. Wetsbrant  W. F. Caubam  W. F. Caubam  W. F. Caubam  W. F. Caubam  W. F. Caubam  W. F. Caubam  W. F. Caubam  W. F. Caubam  W. F. Caubam  W. F. Caubam  W. F. Caubam  W. F. Caubam  W. F. Caubam  M. Wener  M. Morgen  M. Morgen  M. W. Caubam  M. W		A Mormon, name unknown
Enoch Wade, deceased, vs. , resident physician at United , Burlington, Iowa.				
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Enoch Wade, dec resident physician Burlington, Iowa.				
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Heirs at law of Dr. J. B. Edeli. States bospital		W. W. Meyer  M. W. Bullian  M. W. Bullian  M. W. Bullian  Wm. Weake  Wm. Weake  J. Drake  J. Drake  J. Drake  J. Drake  M. Millon  R. Old  R. Old  M. Welbrate  R. Liddale & Co  J. Oban  J. L. Oban  A. Welbrate  A. Meyer  A. Morgan  J. Straiman  W. F. Caubam		W V
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1859. Oct. T.		REFERENCE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF		K 28
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No. 5.

Statistical summary of business under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

				100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	ts brou	Buits brought during the facal year ending June 30, 1860.	cal yea	r ending June 30,	1960.		
Jadicial districts.	Treas	Tressury transcripts.	Fines	Fines, penalties, and forfeitures.	Ware	Warehouse transpor- tation bonds.	Ä	Miscellaneous.	ount (re-	onnt (re- palate bestiaU so	-or) 1muo .hstesilio
	No.	Am't sued for.	No.	Am't sued for.	No.	Am't sued for.	No.	Am't sued for.	ms laioT s(berroq	Total am ported) Rests ments States.	Total ams of (berrod
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Missouri, eastern district.	:	2	5,500 90		5,500 00	n			3,572 50	3,579.50 1,184.71
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No. 5.— Batistical summary of business under charge of the Solicitor of the Ireasury, &c.—Continued.

	Se dia	brought during ing June	ht during the fiscal year ing June 30, 1860.	the B	Keal year	r end-	Suits brought prior to the present fiscal year	aght pr	or to t	pe brea	ent fla	cal year.	n favor	n fayor	lia sre laceli
Judicial districta.	Decided for United States.	Decided against United States.	Settled and dismissed.	Semitted.	Jupus.	Total number of suits brought.	Amount of judgments in old suits during the present facel year.	Decided for United States.	Decided against United States.	Settled and dismissed.	Total number disposed of.	Amount collected in old suits during the present facel year.	Whole number of judgments it of the United States during the sent facel year.	Whole amount of judgments it of the United States during the	Whole amount coffected fro sources during the present year, ending June 30, 1850.
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 27, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the last fiscal year the business of this office has been, in the main, conducted with the usual despatch and punctuality in all its branches.

The accounts revised by the First Comptroller and Commissioner of Customs, received at this office, have been regularly entered and

registered in the proper books, and filed as required by law.

The papers required by law to be kept on file in this office are so methodically and systematically arranged in the new file room that any paper, voucher, or settlement, can be found with facility and without trouble or delay, and I may say, without exaggeration, that since the foundation of the government the papers on file in the room set apart for such purpose have not been so conveniently and systematically arranged as now. The facility thus afforded to accounting officers, and others requiring reference to the vouchers and papers on file, is a matter of great importance to the operations of all the departments of the government, and more especially the treasury.

In consequence of delay at a few of the ports in sending on the abstracts of commerce, and one or two other unavoidable circumstances, the statistics for the annual report on commerce and navigation will not be completed till the last of this week. The public accounts, receipts and expenditures will be completed at an early day, and ready to be laid before Congress during the first or second week of the

session.

The tables, statements, and reports to accompany your annual report prepared in this office will be completed in a day or two, and would have been ready by this time, but the excessive labor required by the head of the division and some of the clerks to complete these tables has almost prostrated them, and no others can, at once, be successfully substituted in their places.

In conclusion, it affords me pleasure to state that the clerks, have, as a general thing, faithfully and promptly discharged their respective duties, and thus am I enabled to report that the business of the office, specially, and generally, is in good condition.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. BIGGER.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement showing the amount of moneys expended at each custom-house in the United States during the fixed year ending June 30, 1860, per act of March 3, 1849.

Districts,	Present collectors.	Amount.	
Passamaquoddy, Me	Robert Burns	\$26,891	86
Machias, Me	A. F. Parlin	2,710	09
Frenchman's Bay, Me	Thomas D. Jones	4,784	81
Penobscot, Me	J. R Redman	3,981	81
Waldoboro', Me	John H.Kennedy	7,315	19
Wiscasset, Me	Thomas Cunningham	6, 597	96
Bath, Me	J. H. Nichols	7,610	
Portland and Falmouth, Me	Moses Macdonald	36, 421	54
Saco, Me	Thomas K. Lane	1,477	99
Kennebunk, Me	John Cousens	739	
York, Me	G G. Bowden	638	91
Belfast, Me	Jonathan G Dickinson	6,046	41
Bangor, Me	D. F. Leavitt	5,797	
Portsmouth, N. H		6, 174	
Vermont, Vt		14,839	
Newburyport, Mass	James Blood	3,469	
Gloucester, Mass	Gorham Babson	6, 675	
Salem and Beverly, Mass	William B. Pike.	12,738	
Marblehead, Mass.	William Bartoll	2,216	
Boston and Charlestown, Mass	J. S. Whitney	375, 483	
Plymouth, Mass	Wait Wadsworth	2,248	
Fall River, Mass.	Phineas W. Leland	2,749	
Barnstable, Mass	S. B Phiney	11, 101	
New Bedford, Mass.	C. B H. Fessenden	7,569	
Edgartown, Mass.	Ira Darrow	2,179	
Nantucket, Mass	Eben W. Allen	2,304	
Providence, R I	James A. Aborn	12,453	
Bristol and Warren, R. I	George H Reynolds	3,024	
Newport, R. I.	Gilbert Chase	5,699	
Middletown, Conn	Patrick Fagan	2,404	
New London, Conn	John P. C. Mather	12, 249	
New Haven, Conn	Minott A. Osborn	14,804	
Fairfield, Conn	William S. Pomeroy	1,959	
Stonington, Conn.	E. Williams, jr	1,303	
Sackett's Harbor, N. Y	William Howland	2,710	
Genesee, N. Y.	Pliny M Bromley	5,660	
Oswego, N. Y.	J. B Higgins	19,412	
Niagara, N. Y.	George P Eddy	12,698	
Buffalo Creek, N. Y.	Warren Bryant	14,443	
Oswegatchie, N Y	Horace Moody	6,398	
Sag Harbor, N. Y.	Jason M. Terbell	790	
New York, N. Y.	Augustus Schell	1,235,768	
Champlain, N Y	Henry B. Smith	11,537	
Cape Vincent, N. Y	Theop. Peugnet	6, 105	
Dunkirk, N. Y.		1, 167	
Bridgetown, N. J.	William S. Bowen	353	
Burlington, N. J.	Henry J. Ashmore	154	
Perth Amboy, N J	Amos Robins	3,810	
Great Egg Harbor, N. J	Thomas D. Winner	679	
Little Egg Harbor, N. J	J. S. Jennings	490	
Newark, N. J.	Edward T. Hillyer	1,734	
Camden, N. J.	T. B. Atkinson	304	
Philadelphia, Pa	Joseph P. Baker	211,558	
Presque Isle, Pa		5, 134	
Pitteburg, Pa.		2,984	
Delaware, Del	Jesse Sharp	15, 136	19

Districts.	Present collectors.	Amount.
Baltimore, Md.	John Thomson Mason	\$148,039 9
Annapolis, Md	John T. Hammond	920 19
Oxford, Md	Tench Tilghman	271 9
Vienna, Md.	William S. Jackson	932 34
Town Creek, Md	James R. Thompson	152 3
Havre de Grace, Md	William B. Morgan	159 6
Georgetown, District of Columbia	Henry C. Mathews	2, 313 3
Richmond, Va.	W. M. Morrison	6, 293 9
Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va	J. J. Simkins	24,790 50
Tappahannock, Va.	George T. Wright	1,605 80
	John S. Parker	468 27
Cherrystone, Va		431 30
Yorktown, Va	W. F. Presson	
Petersburg, Va	Timothy Rives	4,833 24
Alexandria, Va	Edward S. Hough	4,442 13
Wheeling, Va	Andrew J. Pannell	417 18
Yeocomico, Va	Gordon Forbes	152 09
Camden, N. C.	Lucien D. Starke	631 00
Edenton, N. C	Edward Wright	452 93
Plymouth, N. C	Joseph Ramsey	567 40
Washington, N. C.	Henry F. Hancock	349 68
Newbern, N. C	William G. Singleton	58 <b>7 3</b> 9
Ocracoke, N. C.	Oliver 8. Dewey	2, 188 98
Beaufort, N. C.	James E Gibble	755 88
Wilmington, N. C.	James T. Miller	7,666 94
Charleston, S. C.	William F. Colcock	70,542 97
Georgetown, S. C	John N. Merriman.	459 70
Beautort, S. (	Benjamin R. Blythewood	250 26
Savannah, Ga	John Boston	39, 404 24
St. Mary's, Ga	J. J. Dufour	500 90
Brunswick, Ga	Woodford Mabry	733 90
Augusta, Ga	T. W. Fleming	1,003 13
Pensacola, Fla	Joseph Sierra	2,84% 99
St. Augustine, Fla	Paul Arnau	1,335 50
Key West, Fla	John P. Baldwin	10,071 6
St. Mark's, Fla.	A B. Noyes	3,849 61
St. John's, Fla	Thomas Sedwith	2,566 1
Apalachicola, Fla	N. B ker	5, 642 71
Fernandina, Fla	Felix Livingston	3, 409 78
		351 48
Bayport, Fla	A. J. Decatur	212 11
Paintka, Fla	George Lucas	350 00 43, 254 29
Mobile, Ala	Thaddeus Sanford	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Selma, Ala	Jonathan Haralson	517 9
Tuscumbia, Ala	James W. Rhea	350 00
Pearl River, Miss	R. Eager	574 51
Natchez, Miss	John Hunter	716 57
Vicksburg, Miss;	J. Bobb	333 77
Now Orleans, La.		285, 168 83
Teche, La	Robert N. McMillan	1,383 00
Shreveport, La., (no returns)	P. H Rosson	
Texas, Texas	Hamilton Stuart	23, 674 54
Brazos de Santiago, Texas	Francis W. Latham	8,457 0
Saluria, Texas	Darwin M. Stapp	7,596 98
Paso del Norte, Texas	S. J. Jones	6,781 80
Nashville, Tenn	Jesse Thomas	759 02
Memphis, Tenn	Henry T. Hulbert	3, 275 78
Knoxville, Tenno		262 50
Chattanooga, Tenn	Halsey F. Cooper	910 39
Louisville, Ky	Walter N. Haldeman	2,637 73
To March 31, 1860. † To		

### STATEMENT—Continued.

Districts.	Present collectors.	Amount.	
Paducah, Ky	William Nolen	\$415	30
Hickman, Ky		350	
Columbus, Ky		686	
Miami. Ohio		4, 114	
Sandusky, Ohio		4,315	
Cuyahoga, Ohio		6, 935	
Cincinnati, Ohio		5,093	
Detroit, Mich		22, 244	
Michilimackinac, Mich.		10, 191	
Evansville Ind	Charles Denby	637	
New Aibany, Ind		362	
Chicago, Ill		12,408	
Alton, Ill		430	
Galena, 111		447	
Quincy, Ill		394	
Cairo, Ill		814	
Peoria, Ill		350	
St. Louis, Mo		6, 694	
Hannibil, Mo		1,000	
Burlington, Iowa		350	
Keokuk, Iowa†		484	-
Dubuque, Iowa		650	00
Milwaukie, Wis.		11,429	
Minnesots, Minn		1, 928	
Puget's Sound, Wash. Ter.		19.372	01
Oregon, Oregon		26,665	26
Cape Perpetua, Oregon		11,483	
Port Orford, Oregon		3, 255	
San Francisco, Cal		221, 347	
Sonoma, Cal		3, 935	
San Joaquin, Cal		3,540	
Sacramento, Cal		3, 243	
San Diego, Cal		3, 118	
Monterey, Cal	James A. Watson	5,868	
San Pedro, Cal	Patrick H. Downey	5,360	
Total	-	3, 313, 057	93

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>o</sup> To March 31, 1860.

F. BIGGER, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 24, 1860.

<sup>†</sup> To December 31, 1859.

Statement of the number of persons employed in each district of the United States for the collection of customs during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, with their occupation and compensation, per act March 3, 1849.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each per- son.
Passamaquoddy, Me	1 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Collector Surve yor., Inspectorsdo Deputy collector Aid to the revenuedo Weigher and measurerdo Boatman	\$3,000 00 1,263 36 1,095 00 730 00 730 00 1,095 00 730 00 1,081 53 963 40 360 00
Machias	1 1 1 1 1	Collector Deputy collector and inspector Inspector Collector and inspector Collector C	240 00 1,439 62 730 00 500 00 547 00 250 00
Frenchman's Bay	1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1	Boatman Collector Deputy collector and inspector  do do do Inspector Boatman  do do	300 00 1,330 53 1,095 00 1,080 00 300 00 730 00 360 00 240 00
Penobscot	1 1 1 1 2	Measurer Aid to the revenue Collector. Deputy collector Deputy collector and inspector. dodo.	285 43 36 00 1,820 64 600 00 1,000 00 750 00
Waldoboro'	1 1 1 2 1 1	dodo	730 00 1,743 92 1,095 00 1,083 00 936 00 850 00 730 00 350 00
Wiscasset	1 1 1 1 2 2	Measurer Collector Inspectordododo	300 00 124 00 906 31 1,098 00 1,074 00 915 00 488 00
Bath	1	Measurer	264 42 1,200 44

District.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each per- son.
Bath—Continued	1	Deputy collector, inspector, weigher,	
	_	gauger, and measurer	\$1,036 70
	1	Deputy collector and inspector.	650 00
	1	Inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer.	1,438 65 1,095 00
•	î	do	600 00
	2	do	509 00
	1	do	350 00
Portland and Falmouth	1 1	Collector	250 00 3,193 01
Torusha and Faimouth	î	Deputy collector	1,500 00
	ī	Surveyor	1,562 45
•	1	Superintendent of warehouses	1,500 00
	2 6	Weighers, gaugers, and measurers	1,500 00
	4	Occasional inspectors	1,098 00 1,098 00
	ī	Occasional inspector at Yarmouth	1,098 00
	1	Boatmendo	457 25
	2	do	366 00
Saco	1	Porter Collector	350 00 374 97
DBW	î	Inspector	500 00
	ì	do	450 00
<b>**</b>	1	Aid to the revenue	100 00
Kennebunk	1	Collector Deputy collector and inspector	150 20 600 00
	2	Inspectors	112 00
York	1	Collector	271 28
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	200 00
Belfast	1	Inspector	120 00 1,343 35
DOLLARO	î	Deputy collector, inspector, weigher,	1,015 00
		gauger, and measurer	1,329 95
	1	dodo	975 92
	1	dodo	778 67 1,095 00
	1	Aid to the revenue	1,095 00
	ī	do	200 00
Bangor	1	Collector	2,036 93
	3	Deputy collectors and inspectors	1,098 00
	1	Weigher and gauger	264 57
	•	gauger	1,330 34
<u> </u>	1	Aid to the revenue	200 00
Portsmouth, N. H	1	Collector	450 88
	1	Naval officer	432 46 379 61
	i	Deputy collector and inspector	821 33
	1	dodo	
	1	Inspector	1,098 00
	1 2	dodo	1,053 00 500 00
	-		1 000 00

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each per- son.
Portsmouth—Continued Vermont, Vt	1 1 1 2 3 1 5 7	Inspector and measurer	153 33 1,090 84 1,000 00 912 50 600 00 500 00 360 00 750 00
Newburyport, Mass	3 1 1 1 1 1	do	240 00 905 83 473 64 497 07 250 00 1,000 00
Gloucester	1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1	Inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer. Collector Surveyor Deputy collector	800 00 2,321 40
Salem and Beverly	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Boatman Keeper of the custom-house Aid to the revenue Collector Naval officer Surveyor  du Weigher and gauger  do Clerk	248 28 150 00 18 00 1,159 52 972 18 643 27 186 23 1,375 19 1,311 04 1,000 00
Marblehead	1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1	Measurer	1,095 00 600 00 642 00 183 00 300 00 120 00 519 00 174 17 547 00

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensatio to each person.	
Boston and Charlestown	1 3 1 1 1 1 2 5 6 1 2 1 6 6 1 3 1 2 2 2 2 4 5 1 3 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Collector Deputy collectors. Cashier Assistant cashier Clerkdo	\$6,400 0 2,500 0 2,500 0 1,600 0 1,600 0 1,300 0 1,200 0 1,000 0 600 0 600 0 600 0 600 0 1,485 0 2,500 0 2,500 0 1,400 0 1,400 0 1,400 0 1,400 0 1,500 0	00000000000000000000000000000000000000

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each per- son.
Plymouth	1 1 1	Collector Inspectordo	\$325 00 1,095 00 400 00
Fall River	1 1 1 1 1	do	300 00 200 00 946 45 726 00 650 00 634 00
Barnstable	1 1 1 1 2 2	Weigher	39 66 18 37 31 20 300 00 1,900 00 850 00 760 00
	1 1 1 1 3 1 3	do	500 00 650 00 700 00 500 00 - 300 00 400 00 500 00 150 00
New Bedford	1 1 2 1 1 1	Keeper Collector Inspectors Inspector, weigher, measurer, and gauger Inspector Inspector Inspector Inspector	300 00 125 00 120 00
Edgartown	2 1 1 1 1 1 1	Inspector, measurer, and weigher Aid to the revenue Clerk Boatman Collector Inspector do	80 00 700 00 168 00 800 00 420 00 1,054 00 1,095 00 600 00
Nantucket	1 1 1 1	Temporary inspectordo. Boatman Collector Deputy collector and inspector	400 00 30 00 240 00 428 71 1,095 00
Providence, R I	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Inspector Collector Deputy collector Clerk Naval officer Surveyor at Providence Surveyor at Greenwich Surveyor at Pawtuxet	730 00 1,140 54 1,000 00 875 00 870 57 679 54 250 00 200 00

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each per- son.
	N	•	
D 11 D 7 411	_	G-A-tttt	
Providence, R. I.—Cont'd.	2 2	Coastwise inspectorsdo	\$547 50 136 87
	6	Foreign inspectors, \$3 per day when em-	
	1	ployed—total	2,484 00 75 00
	î	Inspector at Pawtuxet	450 00
	1	Inspector at East Greenwich	300 00
	1	Weigher	1,500 00
	1	Gauger	135 84
	i	Boatman at Providence	1,156 99 75 00
	ī	Boatman at l'awtuxet	420 00
	1	Boatman at East Greenwich	33 00
70-1-4-1 3 W	1	Messenger	300 00
Bristol and Warren	2	Collector	512 28 549 00
	ī		105 00
	2	Temporary inspectors	114 00
	1	do	99 00
	1	Weigher	1 21
	î	Gauger Assistant storekeeper	199 56 138 00
	ī	Boatman	216 00
	1	do	21 00
	1	Surveyor	324 48
Newport	i	Collector	281 36 1.098 11
a.c. rpost	i	Naval officer	481 68
!	1	Surveyor	435 62
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	546 00
	2 4	Occasional inspectors(all)	681 00
	ī	Weigher(all)	993 00 33 50
,	1	Gauger	478 92
	1	Measurer	82 38
	1	Boatman Surveyor at North Kingston	450 00
	2	Occasional inspectors at N. Kingston . (all)	250 00 191 69
	ī	Boatman at North Kingston	270 00
	1	Surveyor at Tiverton	
Widdleson Con-	1	Inspector	250 00
Middletown, Conn	1	Collector	809 72
	î	Surveyor at Middletown	260 72 394 28
'	1	Surveyor at Saybrook	312 16
	1	Deputy collector, inspector, and gauger	650 00
	1	Inspector, gauger, weigher, and measurer at Hartford	970 04
	1	Inspector, gauger, weigher, and measurer	278 84
		at Saybrook	300 00
New London	1	Weigher and measurer at Middletown	84 41
MAM TORROTT - ********	1	Collector	1,986 22 354 67

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each per- son.
New London—Continued.	1 1	Inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurerdodo	\$1,000 00 678 53
New Haven	1 1 1 1 1 1	Inspector	450 00 200 00 3,000 00 1,500 00 823 10
	1 1 4 1	Weigher and measurer	1,500 00 1,500 00 1,095 00 730 00 60 00
•	1 1 1	Aid to the revenuedo	72 00 48 00 58 00 106 00
Fairfield	1 1 1	Messenger and porter Collector Inspector, weigher, measurer, and gauger do	428 63 1,235 04 1,199 31 252 00
Stonington	1 1 2	dodo	114 00 793 42 150 00 1,000 00
Sackett's Harbor, N. Y	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Weigher, gauger, and measurer  Revenue boatman	15 98 216 00 717 80 730 00 365 00 300 00
Genessee	1 1 1 1	dodo	250 00 275 00 784 20 900 00 800 00
Oswego	1 2 1 1 3	Inspectors and aids Inspector and clerk Collector Deputy collector Clerks	730 00 730 00 730 00 730 00 961 84 1,000 00 730 00
	1 1 2 1	dododo	600 00 500 00 298 00 730 00 500 00
	1 1 3 2	dodo	410 00 365 00 300 00 488 00 182 00
	1 4	do	365 00 24 00

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each per- son.
Oswego—Continued	1	Revenue aid	\$30 00
Niagara	1 2 2 2 1 2 1 3	do	20 00 130 00 366 00 244 09 1,413 62 900 00 732 00 732 00
Buffalo Creek	1 3 2 1 1 1 1 1	dod	399 94 366 90 732 00 732 00 549 00 366 00 1,954 23 1,000 00 900 00 730 00 1,000 00
Oswegatchie	2 5 1 1 1 1 1 1	dododoNight watchmen Clerkdo	600 00 822 00 732 00 912 00 784 50 1,460 10 900 00 900 00 730 00 463 75
Sag Harbor	1 1 2 1	Night watch Collector Coastwise inspectors	350 00 300 00 240 00 679 36 249 00 93 00
New York	1 1 1 1 7 1 24 20 6 22 47	Collector Auditor Cashier Assistant auditor Assistant cashier Deputy collectors Clerkdododododododo	6,340 00 4,000 00 3,000 00 2,500 00 2,500 00 2,500 00 1,600 00 1,500 00 1,300 00 1,200 00

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.	
New York—Continued	13 6 1 4 2 1 1 1 2 7 1 4 2 2 1 1 1 4 3 1 9 3 5 4 2 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 6 6 6 1 8 1 2 1 1 1 4 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1	Clerks	\$1,000 6 800 6 750 6 650 6 600 6 1,000 6 650 6 600 6 400 6 480 6 640 6 1,480 6 1,485 6 1,485 6 1,485 6 1,485 6 1,485 6 1,485 6 1,485 6 1,485 6 1,095 6 650 6 1,000 6 650 650 650 650 650 650 650 650 650 650	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
	1 3 5 1 10 6	Appraisements.  General appraiser Appraisers Assistant appraisers Examiner of drugs Appraisers' clerks	1,500 0	)O )O )O

	Scios		
Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each per- son.
New York—Continued	2 7 1 4 3 21 1 1 5 2 5	Appraisers' clerksdo	\$1,300 00 1,200 00 1,150 00 1,000 00 800 00 650 00 600 00 1,400 00 1,300 00 1,100 00 800 00
	1 3 2 8 6 25 3 1 3	Naval officer Deputy naval officers Clerksdo	4,950 00 2,000 00 1,500 00 1,400 00 1,200 00 1,000 00 600 00 500 00
Champlain	12141511131123211	Surveyor Deputy surveyors Clerk	4,900 00 2,000 00 1,200 00 1,100 00 1,095 00 1,000 00 650 00 433 34 480 00 1,252 57 800 00 1,000 00 600 00 600 00 600 00 600 00 600 00 400 00 400 00 240 00 180 00

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
Cape Vincent	1 4 1 2 1 1	Collector	\$1,014 ( 730 ( 365 ( 245 ( 160 ( 547 8
Dunkirk	1 2	Collector Deputy collectors and inspectors	744 1 500 (
Bridgetown, N. J	1	Collectordo.	576 8
Burlington	1	do	170 1 1, 309 (
	1 3	Deputy collector	600 (
·••	1	do	1,800 C 500 C
	1	Nurvayor	400 (
Great Egg Harbor	i	Collector	150 C 250 C
Titale Fee Healon	1	Inspector	365 (
Little Egg Harbor	1 4	Deputy collector	343 1 75 (
Newark	1	(all) Collector	225 C 540 4
MCADIW	1	Deputy collector and inspector	732 (
	1	Temporary inspector	472 (
	i	Messenger Surveyor	270 1 616 4
Philadelphia	1	Collector	6,218 4
	2	Deputy collectors	2,500 0 1.500 0
	2	Clerks	1,400 0
	2 1	Clerk, 9 months and 21 days	1,200 0
	4	Clerks	1, 100 0
	10	Clerk, 6 months and 11 days	1,000 0 530 2
	1	Keeper of custom-house	800 0
	1	Messenger	600 0
	2	Porter	549 0 549 0
	1	Naval officer	5,000 0
	1	Deputy naval officer	2,000 0 1,200 0
	6	do	1,000 0
	1	Messenger	4,900 0
i	1	Deputy surveyor	2,000 0
	1	Clerkdo	1,200 0
	i	Messenger	600 0 2,500 0
	ī	General appraiser	549 0

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each per son.
Philadelphia—Cont'd	1 1 1 4 6 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1	Principal appraiser Assistant appraiser, 9 months and 3 days. Examiners Packers Clerk, 5 months Clerk, 5 months Messenger of appraiser's office Clerk of appraiser's stores. Foremen of appraiser's stores. Watchmen Storekeeper of port Superintendent of warehouses Assistant storekeeper. Storekeeper, (assistant) Markers do Principal weigher. Assistant weighers	416 66 600 06 1,000 06 640 56 549 06 1,500 06 1,200 06 600 00 540 00 480 06 1,485 06
	1 6 2 2 1 1 44 1 9 1 3	Foreman  Beamsmen  Gaugers  Measurers  do  Measurer, 11 months  Inspectors.  Inspector, 11 months and 16 days  Revenue agents  Revenue agents  Captain of night inspectors, 11 months	1,098 0 1,056 0 915 0
	1 25 1 5 1 1 3	and 20 days.  Lieutenant of night inspectors, 11 months and 28 days.  Night inspectors.  Night inspector, 5 months.  Night watch on wharves.  Night watch on wharves, 8 months and 15 days.  Messenger in the inspector's office	226 56 549 96 390 06 549 06
Presque Isle	1 1 1 1	Revenue bargeman, 11 months and 8 days. Collector	562 0 407 0 732 0 2,017 7 834 5 600 0
Delaware, Del	1 1 2	Watchman	456 24 1,038 56 1,095 06 800 06

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
Delaware, Del.—Cont'd .  Baltimore, Md	1211141242141111144123111146	Inspector Messengers Collector Deputy collector. Cashier Clerksdo	\$500 0 365 0 6,000 0 2,500 0 1,500 0 1,500 0 1,500 0 1,000 0 850 0 600 0 847 5 700 0 1,500 0 1,500 0 1,500 0 2,500 0 2,500 0 2,500 0 1,000 0 547 5 1,500 0 1,000 0 547 5 1,500 0 1,000 0 547 5
Annapolis	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Boatmen.  Examiner of druga.  Naval officer.  Deputy naval officer.  do.  Messenger.  Surveyor.  Clerk to surveyor.  Keeper of Lazarette.  Collector.  Surveyor.  do. do.  Collector.  Burveyor.  do.  Deputy ollector.  Barveyor.	2,000 0 1,200 0 1,000 0 600 0 4,550 0 1,500 0 150 7 285 7 202 4 150 0 271 8 600 0

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each per son.
Town Creek	1 1 1 1	Surveyor	\$173 6 980 8 821 0 800 0
Richmond, Va	1 2	Collector	3,000 0
	1 1 1	and measurers. Inspector, weigher, and measurer. Ganger Watchman	1,098 00 1,098 00 401 00 500 00
Norfolk and Portsmouth.	1 1 1	Aid to revenue	312 0 2,391 9 1,500 0 900 0
	1 1 1	Naval officer Clerk to naval officer Surveyor	977 00 730 0 720 0
	3 1 1	Weigher and gauger	250 0 1,500 0 706 2
	3 1 1	Inspectors. Temporary inspector. Watchman and porter Coxwain, revenue boat	1,095 0 730 0 547 5 360 0
Tappahannock	2 1 1	Boatmen Collector Deputy collector	192 0 314 7 300 0
	1 1 1	Surveyordododo	301 2 276 0 252 0 164 7
Cherrystone	1 1 1	Collector	158 6 325 0 312 0
Yorktown Petemburg	1 1 1	Collectordo	691 8 574 3 467 0
	1 1 2	Weigher, gauger, and measurer Deputy collector	1,100 0 730 0 1,095 0
Alexandria	1 1	Temporary inspector	1,212 6 1,500 0
	1 1 1	Inspector	1,098 0 25 3 527 7
Wheeling	1 1	Boatman and messenger Surveyordo	360 06 823 6 210 06
Camden, N. C.	i	Collector	672 1

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
Camden, N. C.—Cont'd	1	Temporary inspector, &c	314 64
Edenton	1	Collector	399 74
Plymouth	1 1	Temporary inspector	179 25 654 41 150 00
Washington	1 1 1	Inspector, gauger, weigher, and measurer. Collectordo	144 47 557 00 472 63
Ocracoke	1 1 1	Inspector, gauger, weigher, and measurer. Collector Deputy collector and inspector	403 48 1,000 00 360 00
Beaufort	1 4 1	Temporary inspector	69 15 180 00 335 62
Wilmington	1 1	Inspector, gauger, weigher, and measurer. Collector	2,000 00 605 00
Charleston, S. C	1 1 3 2 1 1 1 1 1	Surveyor at Jacksonville Deputy collector and inspector. Inspectors. Measurers. Weigher and gauger Messenger and porter Collector. Naval officer Surveyor Deputy collector Clerkdodo.	612 00 250 00 850 00 300 00 50 00 1.500 00 225 00 5,650 35 2,500 27 1,637 04 2,000 00 1,800 00 1,700 00
Beaufort	2 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Assistant naval officers Appraisers Examiner of drugs Storekeeper Inspectors Boatmen Messenger Porters Weigher Measurer and gauger Collector Collector Deputy collector Surveyor Naval officer Appraisers Weigher and gauger Colerk Colerkeeper Clerk	1,166 07 1,500 00 1,500 00 800 00 1,100 00

## REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each per- son.
Savannah, Ga.—Cont'd	9 1 1	Inspectors	600 <b>00</b>
Saint Mary's Brunswick	1 1 1 4	Revenue boat hands	335 78 406 64 248 06
Augusta	1 1 1 2	Keepers of light-houses	350 00 1,718 72
Saint Augustine	1 1 1	Collector	500 00 550 00 420 00
Key West	1 1 1 1	Collector	1,098 00 500 00
Saint Mark's	1 1 1 4	Collector  Deputy collector and inspector at Tampa.  Deputy collector and inspector at Cedar  Keys  Boat hands	615 60 730 00 500 00
Saint John's	2 1 2	do	240 00 780 00
Apalachicola	1 2 1 4 3	Collector	1,200 00 1,914 00 1,500 00 1,200 00 1,400 00
Fernandina	3 1 1	Assistant light-house keepers, (all) Collector Deputy collector	2,280 00
Bay Port	1 1 1	Surveyordo	350 00 350 00 3,260 74
	17 2 1 1	Inspectors	1,095 00 1,500 00 942 00
SelmaTuscumbia	1 1 1 1	SurveyordoCollectorDeputy collector	363 51 350 00 546 50 250 00
Natchez Vicksburg New Orleans, La	1 1 1 2	CollectordododoDeputy collectors	500 00 1,000 00 6,000 00

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each per- son.
New Orleans—Continued	1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Deputy naval officer	4, 900 00 2, 500 00 2, 500 00 1, 800 00 1, 800 00 1, 800 00 1, 500 00 1, 500 00 1, 500 00 1, 400 00 1, 400 00 1, 400 00 1, 400 00 1, 400 00 1, 200 00 1, 200 00 1, 150 00 1, 100 00
	1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 2 65 10	Warehouse clerk Impost clerk Calculators Manifest clerk Assistant warehouse clerk Surveyer's offse.  Gaugers Weigher Assistant weigher bleasurer Local surveyors Night watchmen Inspectors Night inspectors	1,200 00 1,200 00 900 00 900 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 1,200 00 1,200 00 1,200 00 1,200 00 1,200 00

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each per- son.
		Surveyer's office.	
New Orleans—Continued.	10 10 4 4 12	Aids, river service	\$1,095 00 1,095 00 720 00 730 00 540 00 720 00
		Warehouse department.	
	8 2 2 8	Assistant storekeeper	1,200 00 600 00 660 00 600 00
		Appraiser's office.	
	1 2 5 1 2 1 1	Appraiser general Appraisers Assistant appraisers Examiners Clerkdo Porter and messenger Porter and messenger to appraiser general Packers	2,500 00 2,009 00 1,400 00 1,200 00 1,095 00 900 00
Teché	1	Examiner of drugs	1,000 00 1,246 15
Texas, Texas	1 1 4 1 2	Deputy collector and inspector	891 00 1,750 00
Saluria	1 1 1 2	Collector Deputy collector and inspector do do do	1,000 00 1,340 00 1,095 00 1,000 00
Bases de Santiago	1 2 2 1 1	Surveyors do Surveyors Mounted inspector Collector	750 00 600 00 500 00 720 00 1,750 00
-	1 2 3	Deputy collector and inspector.  Inspector, measurer, gauger, and weigher. Clerksdodo	1,000 00 800 00 1,000 00 800 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector at the mouth of the Rio Grande	1,000 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector at Rio Grande city	1,000 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector at Ranche Rosarco	1,000 00

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each per- son.
Brazos de Santiago—Con.	1 1 1	Deputy collector and inspector at Laredodoat Carrizodoat Roma. Deputy collector and inspector at Edinburg	\$1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00
	1 1 1 1	Deputy collector and inspector at Browns- ville	1,000 00 800 00 800 00 800 00 800 00
Paso del Norte	1 1 2 3	Night watch Measurer Collector Deputy collectors and inspectorsdodo	500 00
Nashville, Tenn	1 1 1 1 1 1	Mounted inspectordododododododododododododododo	912 50 685 47 350 00 350 00 350 00 1,950 00 1,000 00
Paducah	1 1 1 1 1	Porter and messengerdododododododo	350 00 614 05
Miami	1 1 1	Collector Deputy collector Inspector	600 00 1,618 02 1,000 00 800 00 300 00
Sanduaky	1 1 1 3 1	Messenger Collector	1,690 87 800 00 600 00 300 00
Cuyahoga	1 1 1 1 4	Clerk	800 00 600 00 240 00
Detroit, Mich	1 1 2 1 4	Collector	1,618 42 1,000 00 730 00 480 00 360 00

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each per- son.
Detroit, Mich.—Cont'd  Michilimackinac	1 1 2 2 2 8 5	Deputy collector	\$180 00 150 00 120 00 1,095 00 600 00 480 00 369 00 240 00 835 95
Evansville, Jnd	3 6 1 1 1 1 1 2 8	do	400 00 200 00 155 00 631 77 413 00 1,250 00 1,000 00 800 00 800 00 732 00
Alton	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	dod	500 00 584 00 574 00 350 00 508 34 390 03 800 00 3,000 00 1,321 00 1,150 00
Hannibal	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 4	Warehouse man Aid Memenger Surveyordodo Collector. Deputy collectordo	500 00 202 78 38 38 1,000 00 350 00 354 00 1,290 00 1,000 00
Minnesota, Minn Puget's Sound, W. T	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Inspectors.  Watchman Collector. Deputy collector. Surveyor Inspector at Bellingham Bay Inspector at San Juan Island Inspector at Port Townsend Inspector at Tekalit Inspector at Stellacoom.	800 00 1,000 00 1,095 00 1,095 00 1,095 00

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each per- son.
Oregon, Ore—Continued.  Cape Perpetua  Port Orford  San Francisco, Cal	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	Deputy collector	2,250 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,1080 00 1,687 08 2,500 00 2,100 00 2,100 00 1,642 50 1,642 50 1,080 00 2,083 41 5,625 00 2,700 00 1,170 08 1,368 75 2,250 00 2,250 00 1,659 00 1,642 50 900 00 6,250 00 2,700 00
Sonoma	1 2 1 1 1	dodo	2,200 00 2,100 00 1,170 00 3,084 64 15 00 3,173 60

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each per- son.
Sacramento	1 1 2 1	Collectordodo	\$3,446 70 3,750 00 3,050 00 2,745 00 3,060 00 2,000 00

F. BIGGER, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 24, 1860.

## No. 12.

NEW YORK, October 25, 1860.

Sin: The board of supervising inspectors, now holding their ninth annual meeting pursuant to appointment, in accordance with their custom, beg leave to submit to you their annual report of the operation of the steamboat law of August 30, 1852, and their own proceedings and those of the local boards during the past year.

The general operation of the law continues to be very satisfactory, the loss of life by explosion or by fire when under way being comparatively small. The aggregate loss of life during the past year is larger than was anticipated, arising principally from the recent serious collision of the "Lady Elgin" with a schooner, on Lake Michigan.

Many fires have occurred to steamers while lying at the wharf or landing; some have undoubtedly arisen from incendiarism, while in many other cases the origin of the fire could only be ascribed to the same cause.

Fires occurring to steamers when at wharves or landings or at anchor have been attended with the loss of several lives, and it will be noticed as a singular feature, presented in the report of the past year, that there has been much less loss of life from the burning of steamers when under way than by those burnt at a wharf or landing or at anchor. When we take into consideration the necessarily very combustible character of steamboats, and the much greater liability to accident by file when under way, from the number of fires and lights used on board, this result can only be ascribed to the much greater degree of care and vigilance exercised when under way, than when in port. It is very desirable that, if possible, more efficient measures should be adopted to guard against the occurrence of fire on board steamers, and for its extinction when discovered; but with the great

variety in construction and arrangement of these vessels, it is very difficult of accomplishment. Our attention has from time to time been called to paints or washes designed to render wood work comparatively incombustible, but none that we have met with appears to meet the necessary requirements in a satisfactory manner.

But the most frequent and serious accidents which we have now to report are those arising from collision with sail vessels. Accidents of of this character have always been frequent, but since the present steamboat law has been in force and other classes of accidents have been reduced in number, those by collision with sail vessels stand out with greater prominence, and consequently arrest the attention of the

community and receive comment and criticism.

This board has been fully aware of the evils resulting from lack of system and law in regard to lights on sail vessels, not only by personal observation, but by many memorials and petitions that have been presented on the subject. They have therefore made all possible effort for the past four or five years to obtain some action of Congress which shall have a tendency to remove, in a greater or less degree, this cause of accident and disaster; and they are pleased to be able to state that a bill passed the House of Representatives the last session of Congress which, if concurred in by the Senate, they believe will to a great degree accomplish this object.

The "Lady Elgin" case, attended with such extensive loss of life, the particulars of which we give in a subsequent part of this report, as well as others of a less serious character occurring during the past year, show most conclusively the necessity of some legislative action. The case of the "Lady Elgin" produced much excitement in consequence of the great sacrifice of life caused thereby. Inspectors were severely and publicly censured, that the sail vessel had not proper lights, and for other matters over which they had no control, in con-

nexion with this disaster.

That this board has been fully aware of the importance of a system of lights on sail vessels, and that their attention is not now given to it for the first time, but that, on the contrary, they have not ceased to call attention to the importance of correcting this evil, will appear by reference to their reports. In the very first report made at Cincinnati in 1853, appears the following: "Third. We would call attention to the importance of requesting Congress to pass a law [for the more safe and successful navigation of lakes, bays, and rivers by steamers] compelling all sail vessels, including treight steamers and tow boats, also flatboats and rafts, to carry lights, under certain restrictions and penalties, as it is known that the absence of such a law has caused loss of life and destruction of property by collisions, which might have been avoided had lights been carried on the vessels, &c., referred to." So also in the Detroit report of 1854:

"We would again urge upon your attention the amendments to the law, suggested by us in our last annual report. Our experience of the past year has shown conclusively the necessity of such amend-

ments."

And in the St. Louis report of 1855 attention is again called to the subject, and the recommendation repeated.

In the Boston report of 1856 the same matter is again mentioned as

being embodied in a bill before Congress.

In the Louisville report of 1857 we state "and the frequency of collisions thus occurring with uninspected steamers or other vessels cannot be affected by any action of the board, except so far as such action may influence and control the management of the inspected steamers."

And in the Buffalo report of 1858 we again allude to this matter as follows, viz: "But collisions with steamers not under the law and with sail vessels do often take place, and will continue to be of frequent occurrence so long as these steamers and sail vessels are not compelled by law to take the necessary precautions, by carrying lights and by other means, to avoid them."

Our report of last year, from New Orleans, is as follows: "Collisions with sail vessels have been by far of the most frequent occurrence, and the investigation of accidents of this character has shown that in very many if not all cases they have been in a great degree caused by ignorance, on the part of the officers of the sail vessels, of the signals

and lights used on steamers.

"So frequent are collisions of this character that this board have deemed it their duty to endeavor in some way to remedy the evil, by furnishing masters of sail vessels such information in regard to the system of lights and the whistle signals used on passenger steamers, and the rules adopted for meeting and passing, as will enable them to manage their vessels with reference thereto, when meeting such steamers." And from the same report: "We desire again to call attention to the number of accidents arising from collisions with sail vessels, and the necessity of some legislation by Congress, the object of which would be to reduce the number of such accidents. In regard to this subject we would respectfully refer to our former reports, as setting forth more fully our views."

It will thus be seen that the board has not ceased constantly calling attention to this defect in the present law, in this particular respect,

from the very first year of its organization.

In regard to the circular of information proposed at our last meeting, to be presented to masters of steamers (other than passenger steamers) and sail vessels, it was thought that the board might prepare them and furnish them to the several custom-houses for distribution, but upon examination of the law under which we act, no authority could be found for incurring the expense, nor could we call upon custom-house officers to aid in their circulation.

We are, however, still of the opinion that in the absence of any law regulating lights on sail vessels, the issue of such circulars would produce beneficial results by giving such information as would lead to greater security from collision, fully justifying the expense that might

be incurred.

Of accidents during the past year to passenger steamers by explosion of boilers, there have been few attended with loss of life, the most serious being that of the steamer "Ben Lewis," at the mouth of the Ohio river, a more detailed account of which will be given in a subsequent part of this report.

A very serious explosion, attended with great fatality, occurred to the uninspected steamer "Alfred Thomas," on the Delaware river, while on an excursion; particulars of this case are also given in a subsequent part of this report.

The regulations for the meeting and passing of passenger steamers, and the system of whistle-signals and lights adopted by this board, together with the rules for the government of pilots, continue to ope-

rate very favorably and give most satisfactory results.

The system of lights established by this board at its last meeting, for steamers navigating the western rivers, has been generally approved and adopted without hesitation, and is operating in a very satisfactory

manner and may be considered as firmly established.

It is a gratifying evidence of the opinion of the public generally, as to the operation of the steamboat law, that many features of the law have been adopted and applied not only to freight and towing steamers, but so far as the features of the law are applicable to land engines and boilers also.

In some of our cities measures have been adopted to secure a careful and proper inspection of all boilers of land engines within their limits, which from complaints made, information or observation, are supposed to be unsafe.

Most of the contracts now made for the construction of steamboat and other boilers contain a clause requiring the constructor or builder to submit them to a hydrostatic pressure, and guaranteeing that they shall withstand the prescribed pressure in a satisfactory manner.

Pilots of many ferry-boats have, by an arrangement made between themselves, adopted the whistle-signals established by this board, and use them as regularly in case of necessity as the passenger steamers;

this is true also of many freight and towing boats.

The hydrostatic test required by the law has proved beneficial, not only in detecting weak points in boilers already in use, but has in many cases developed inferior or improper modes of construction and bracing, so that at the present day the general construction of boilers is far superior as regards strength and safety to the standard construction when the law went into operation

In regard to the frauds committed in the manufacture and stamping of boiler iron, we would simply refer to our former reports, and state that our experience during the past year, and particularly in one case

of explosion, fully confirms the statements therein made.

The annexed tabular statement presents a view of the operation of law, and the proceedings of the several local boards, number of steamers inspected, pilots and engineers licensed, number and character of the accidents which have occurred, loss of life, &c., &c

Only accidents involving important loss of property, or loss of life, are embraced in this tabular statement; of course many accidents of comparatively small moment and necessarily incident to steam navigation are not reported.

A tabular statement embracing the various matters and occurrences relating to steamers navigated under the act of Congress approved August 30, 1852, which have been acted upon, or have come to the notice of the several boards of local inspectors for the year ending October 1, 1860.

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Number of ateamers to which certificates of inspection  Amount of tomage of examers inspected.  Amount of tomage of examers inspected.  Amount of tomage of examers inspected.  Amount of tomage of examers inspected.  Amount of tomage of examers inspected.  Amount of tomage of examers inspected.  Amount of tomage of examers inspected.  Amount of tomage of examers inspected.  Amount of tomage of examers inspected.  Amount of tomage of examers inspected.  Amount of tomage of examers inspected.  Amount of tomage of examers inspected.  Amount of tomage of examers inspected.  Amount of tomage of examers inspected.  Amount of tomage of examers inspected.  Amount of tomage of examers inspected.  Amount of examers inspected.  Another of examers inspected.  Another of examers inspected.  Another of examers inspected.  Amount of examers inspected.  Amount of examers inspected.  Amount of examers inspected.  Amount of examers inspected.  Another of examers inspected.  Amount of examers inspected.  Another of examers inspected.  Another of examers inspected.  Amount of examers inspected.  Amount of examers inspected.  Amount of examers inspected.  Amount of examers inspected.  Amount of examers inspected.  Another of examers inspected.  Amount of examers inspe			PIRS	THE DISTRICT.	or.	SECOND	SECOND DISTRICT.		THIRD DISTRICT.	STRICT.			FOUR	FOURTH DISTRICT.	TOT.	
3,990 18,563 9,775 99,006 18,734 15,463 9,497 9,975 3,040 3 3 3 1			Portland, Me.	Boston and Charlestown.	New London, Conn.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Nortolk.	Charleston.	Savannah	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Mobile,	San Francisco.	Supervising in- spector.
The given way under hydro-  That have given way under hydro-  That have given way under hydro-  That have given way under hydro-  That have given way under hydro-  That have given way under hydro-  That have given way under hydro-  That have hectaion of the circumstance of the circumst		Number of steamers to which certificates of inspection have been granted. Amount of tonnage of steamers inspected.	3,990	31	98 377,8	172 99,096	18,724	15,483	13	9,975	3,040	119		13,658	43	30
A the green way under the decision of the decision of the section		Number of bouers found defective on inspection of ex-				-	m	49	1			8	-	ä	-	
In the control of t		Static pressure		-	_	-		•	-			7		1		-
Transition   Tra		hydrostatic pressure Number of boilers condemned from further use					:	-						~ 40		
True the decision of the   1		Number of steamers refused inspectors certificate Number of investigations by local board for violations of the law						n		: -		7		•		
from the decision of the received original license 3 8 6 50 15 19 8 10 13 13 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15							æ	61	-			*		•		
Number of pilots that have received original license.  Number of pilots that have received renewal of license.  Number of pilots that have been related license.  Number of pilots that have been related license.  Number of pilots that have been related license.  Number of pilots that have been related license.  Number of pilots that have been supposed of received or revoked.  Number of engineers and assistants that have received or renewal of license.  Number of engineers and assistants whose licenses have been supposed or seam by number of engineers and assistants whose licenses.  Number of engineers and assistants whose licenses have been supposed or seam by number of explosions or accidental escape of steam.  Number of engineers have been sciental escape of steam by number of explosions or accidental escape of steam.  Number of explosions or accidental escape.  Number of explosions or accidental escape.  Number of explosions or accidental escape.  Number of explosions or accidental escape.  Number of explosions or accidental escape.  Number of explosions or accidental escape.	2	Number of appeals taken from the decision of the local board		•			1		_			**			:	
rectived the newal of license. 19 34 34 186 60 76 30 21 27 each other female care and the new female is a statement that have received 3 19 9 60 80 19 8 9 18 saistants that have received 14 39 94 357 90 69 29 20 36 saistants whose licenses received 14 39 94 357 90 69 29 20 36 received a saistants whose licenses received 14 39 94 357 90 69 29 20 36 received a saistants whose licenses received 14 39 94 357 90 69 39 20 36 received a saistant section or accidental escape of steam by photon or accidental escape 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3		Number of pilots that have received original license since last report	8	80	•	8	15	22	20	2	13	8	:	11	:	:
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revolted cidental ecape of steam by by explusion or accidental ploaton or accidental escape 3		Number of engineers and assistants that have received	=	8	ま	22	8	8	2	æ	8	410		55		
by explosion or accidental escape		have been suspended or revoked	:		:		:			:	æ	2		*0	:	
escape of steam Number of crew lost by explosion or accidental escape of steam	9 9	Which life has been lost.	:	:		:		:		-	-	-				_
Southerness careging to the second se			<u>:</u>	:	•		:				æ	:		:		
		Of steems		_	-	_ <u></u>					-	<b>T</b>	_			_

Tabular statement of various matters relating to steamers, &c.—Continued.

Portland, Me.  Boston and Charlestown. Conn.  Second and Conn.			NI N	FIRST DISTRICT.		SECOND DISTRICT	DISTRICT.	•	TRIED DISTRICT.	STRICT.			FOUR	POURTH DISTRICT.	10 <b>1</b> .	
Number of accidents by fire when under way			Portland, Me.		New London, Conn.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Nortolk.	Charleston.	Ватавлава,	мем Опеврв.	Galveston.	Mobile.	San Francisco.	Bapervising in- spector.
Number of crew lost by collision  Number of acceleration by collision  Number of recedents by collision  Number of recedents by small  Number of recedents by small  Number of recedents by small  Number of recedents by small  Number of seasongers lost by small  Number of seasongers lost by small  Number of steasongers lost by small  Number of steasongers lost by small  Number of steasongers lost by small  Number of steasongers certied by steanors  Amount of property lost by steanors  Amount of property lost by steasongers caused by Amount of property lost by wrete or founder  Amount of property lost by wrete or founder  Amount of property lost by wrete or founder  Amount of property lost by wrete or founder  Number of steamors gone out of service.  Number of steamors gone out of service.  Number of steamors may or like  Number of steamors who like  Number of steamors who like  Number of steamors who like  Number of steamors who like steamors caused by vessels not under the law  Number of fives lost by accidents caused by vessels not under the law  Number of decelerate law while under way  Number of characters lost by the while under way  Number of characters lost by the while under way  Number of characters lost by the while under way  Number of steamors lost by the while under way	<b>588</b>									1 11		10		1		
Number of passengers fout by collision.  Number of excidents by snag.  Number of excidents by snag.  Number of treatment both by snag.  Number of treatment both by snag.  Number of treatment both by snag.  Number of steamers wreeked or foundered.  Number of steamers wreeked or foundered.  Number of iterature by the while as wharf or the snage of the steamers and the saving apparatus.  Number of iterature by the while the snage of	88	Number of accidents by collision.  Number of erew loat by collision.			:a-		- 01	.n.				ø0 :		oı –		
Number of passengers lost by anage  Number of seamers were teld for writing at a wharf or lying by  Number of seamers were teld or foundered  Number of seamers were teld or foundered  Number of seamers were teld or foundered  Number of seamers were teld or foundered  Amount of property lost by seamers caused by Amount of property lost by wreck or founder  Amount of property lost by wreck or founder  Amount of property lost by wreck or founder  Number of stammers and by ice.  Number of seamers and by ice.  Number of seamers and by ice.  Number of seamers and by ice.  Number of seamers and by ice.  Number of three lost by accidents caused by worked to the law or lost by increased by vessels not under the law.  Number of passengers lost by increased by western way while under way.  Number of passengers lost by inc while under way.  Number of passengers lost by inc while under way.	828	Number of passengers lost by collision Number of accidents by snage Number of accidents by snage										•		-	- 6	
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Amount of property loss by wreck or founder  Number of standers good out of service.  Number of standers such by tee  Number of standers such by tee  Number of standers in the service of 1558  Versich by sections caused by versels  Number of lives fout by sections caused by versels  not under the law  Number of passengers foot by fire while under way.  Number of passengers foot by fire while under way.	286			000,084				98,340				#135,000 58,500		8,9,8 8,0,8 8,0,8		
Number of accidents to impected steamers caused by vessels not under law of 1558  Number of lives lost by accidents caused by vessels not under the law not under the law Number of rew lost by fire while under way.	882	wreck or founder										13		60		
not under the law	<b>7 4</b>				-	•	-	m	:			-	:		•	:
	41	Number of crew lost by fire Number of passengers lost b														

Tabular statement of various matters relating to steamers, &c.—Continued.

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Comprising original and renewed licenses.

Tabular statement of various matters relating to steamers, &c.—Continued.

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		I 80.			llieion by collision ngs		Number of youghty Number of steamers wrecked or foundered Number of lives saved by means of life-saving		Amount of property lost by snags. Amount of property lost by wreck or founder. Number of steamers gone out of service. Number of steamers sunk by ice.	Number of accidents to inspected steamers caused by vessels not under law of 1852.	Number of crew lost by fire while under way.	WAY.

†" Lady Eigin;" 36 crew; 962 passengers.

It will be observed by an examination of this tabular statement that the loss of life during the past year from explosion has been exceedingly small, and of those lost by fire much the larger portion. have been lost upon steamers lying either at a wharf or landing, or at anchor, and not under way.

By far the most disastrous accidents have been those occurring from collisions with uninspected steamers, or sail vessels. Collisions of in-

spected steamers with each other rarely occur.

Of collisions with sail vessels the most serious is that of the "Lady Elgin" with a schooner on Lake Michigan, in September last, by which about 300 lives were lost.

Except for the immense loss of life caused by this collision, it will be observed that the total loss of life for the past year has been much

less than for any previous year since the law went into effect.

Indeed, it may be said that, with the exception named, the tabular statement in every respect presents a highly favorable result, as compared with any previous year, and more particularly if the increased number of passenger steamers be taken into consideration.

We now present a more dilated statement of the circumstances attending the more serious accidents reported in the foregoing table, as they have occurred in the several districts, and been reported by the

inspectors.

#### FIRST SUPERVISING DISTRICT.

In this district no very serious accident has occurred during the past

year, and only one by which life has been lost.

November 9, 1859.—Steamer "Connecticut," of Norwich, while in a fog on Long Island Sound, came in contact with sloop "Kitty Ann," with little damage, however, to either vessel. The sloop's bowsprit entered the upper works of the steamer into the cook-room, upsetting the stove and severely bruising and scalding one of the crew of the steamer, who died the same day.

November 15, 1859.—Steamer "Island Belle" was burned while lying at a wharf in Essex, Connecticut. The cause of the fire is un-

known; the steamer had been laid up for the season.

November 25, 1859.—Steamer "City of Hartford" was run into near East Haddam, Connecticut river, by schooner "David Russel." The steamer was struck about amidship, the jibboom of the schooner penetrating the larboard boiler of the steamer. The suddenness of the crash and the noise of the escaping steam caused great consternation among the passengers; fortunately no lives were lost. Every effort was made on the part of the steamer to avoid the collision, but was of no avail, as the schooner was not properly managed.

March 20, 1860.—Steamer "Eastern Queen" was destroyed by fire at Wiscasset, Maine, while lying at the wharf and fitting up for the approaching season. She burned to the water and sunk, was afterwards raised, and is now nearly rebuilt. The loss of property was about \$80,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by stoves, in

which fires were kept night and day.

May 20, 1860.—Steamship "Cambridge" came in collision with

schooner "J. L. Bowers," of New York, a short distance from Pollock's Rip, near Monomoy Point. The night was very dark and a very strong breeze was blowing at the time. The schooner was deeply laden with coal and sank in three minutes after the collision. The entire crew were got on board the steamer and carried into Holmes's Hole. No lights were seen upon the schooner, and she was seen too late to avoid the collision.

From the great number of sail vessels navigating the waters of this district, collisions with these vessels will continue to occur so long as no law is in existence requiring uniform lights to be carried on such vessels. In fact, the only wonder is so few now occur, considering the reckless manner in which sail vessels are frequently managed.

#### SECOND SUPERVISING DISTRICT.

In this district has occurred several accidents of minor importance. The most serious, not involving loss of life, is that which occurred to the "New World" on the evening of October 26, 1859, when on her passage to Albany with a full load of freight and passengers. Shortly after leaving New York broke the head off her gallows frame, threw the lever beam out of place, broke the connecting rod into three pieces, and drove part of it through her bottom.

The vessel sank to her promenade deck, but her hurricane deck and the deck between that and the promenade deck were above water, the vessel being floated by her upper works. No lives were lost, the passengers being all taken off safely; the gallows frame and connecting rod were examined carefully, and also the boat, before she

was raised.

Testimony was also taken, but the inspectors could come to no certain conclusion as to the cause of the accident; the most probable cause being that the wood of the frame had become weakened through long use, and had also become iron-sick in the vicinity of the bolts. The wood showed no signs of dry-rot.

The steamer "Champion," on the 3d of November last, when near Matinicook point, Long Island, and running in a dense fog, was run into by the propeller "Albatross." The "Champion" was struck amidship, and cut down below the water's edge; the boiler was struck,

forced out of place, and the boat sunk.

All the crew and passengers were saved, with the exception of one passenger, who was drowned in the cabin; it is supposed that he returned to the cabin to save some valuables after the collision had occurred.

The boat was examined after the accident and her hull was found to be sound, a fact which had been doubted, owing to the extent of

the fracture caused by the collision.

This case was investigated by the local board with no certain result. It appeared most probable either that the "Albatross' did not blow her whistle often enough, or that her signals were not heard on board the "Champion."

The steamer has been raised and is now running.

On the 14th of September last the steamer "Empire State" ran

down a sloop in Hurlgate; one man on the sloop was drowned. The steamer was backing at the time of the collision, and the sloop had just gone in stays; it appeared that all that was possible to avoid a collision was done on board the steamer; the narrow, crooked, and rocky channel at this point rendered a collision almost unavoidable.

The steamer "Young America," on the 8th of September last, while on her regular passage from Chester to Philadelphia, on the Delaware river, came in collision with an oyster schooner when nearly opposite Gloucester. It appeared upon examination that a light being exhibited by the schooner in the manner usual on vessels at anchor was therefore mistaken for a vessel at anchor, and the error not discovered until too late to avoid collision.

Two men were knocked overboard from the schooner and drowned; no assistance could be rendered them, as in the darkness they could not be found.

#### THIRD SUPERVISING DISTRICT.

On the 7th of December last a collision occurred on the Chesapeake bay between the steamer "City of Norfolk" and schooner "Splendid." By this accident the schooner was sunk and the steamer slightly injured, but no lives were lost.

The testimony in this case shows conclusively that the collision was caused by mismanagement on the part of the captain of the schooner.

The steamer "St. Nicholas," on the 27th day of July last, came in collision with a small boat near Alexandria, on the Potomac river. The boat was very deeply laden with sacks of wheat, and was capsized so soon as struck by the steamer, and a young man who was managing the boat was drowned.

The inspectors investigated this case, and it was decided that the officers of the steamer were not in fault, but that the man in the boat

lost his life by his own imprudence.

On the 29th of August last the steamer "St. Nicholas" and schooner "Plutarch" came into collision on the Chesapeake bay; the schooner was sunk but her passengers and crew were saved. The examination of this case is not yet completed.

The boilers of the steamer "Kate McLauren" exploded on the Cape Fear river on the 12th day of May last, by which accident the captain

and two of the crew lost their lives.

An investigation showed that the accident was to be attributed entirely to the recklessness of the captain, who was in charge of the boiler, and no engineer on board, the licensed engineer previously attached to the boat having been discharged. No passengers were on board at the time of the accident. The case was reported for prosecution.

On the night of the 12th of March last the boiler of the steamer "S. M. Manning," running on the Ocmulgee river, exploded while on her route from Savannah to Macon. The boat had been for a short time lying at the landing and had just started out; the engines had made but two or three revolutions when the explosion occurred.

By this accident two passengers and one of the crew lost their lives; up to the time of the investigation not a vestige of the persons killed nor of the boiler had been found. An investigation was made, but

no evidence could be obtained from any of the survivors that would indicate the cause of the explosion.

#### FOURTH SUPERVISING DISTRICT.

The steamship "Northerner," while on her passage from San Francisco to Oregon, on the 5th of January last, ran on a sunker rock near Humboldt, which caused her to leak so badly that she was run on shore, with the view of saving the lives of those on board. Before the passengers and crew could be landed the wind began to blow, causing a heavy surf, which swamped their life-boats, thereby causing the loss of seventeen passengers and twenty-one of the crew.

Every effort was made by Captain Dalle, his officers and men, to save life, and a number of them lost their lives in their fearless exertions to save others.

This disaster was investigated by the local inspectors of San Francisco. The captain and officers were exonerated from all blame, as the ship was on her regular track, and the position of the rock unknown to navigators on that coast.

In the month of March last the steamer "Judge Porter," bound from Mobile for New Orleans, cotton-loaded, was discovered to be on fire when near the Pontchartrain railroad; from the rapid spread of the fire the boat and cargo became a total loss, and seven passengers lost their lives.

This boat was fully equipped in compliance with the law, and upon investigation by the local inspectors at New Orleans no blame could be attached to the officers or crew.

The steamboat "John C. Calhoun," plying between Apalachicola and Bainbridge, on Flint river, exploded her boilers while lying at Ridleyville landing, on the 28th of April last, by which the captain and seven of the crew lost their lives.

The case was investigated by the supervising inspector, and from the evidence obtained he came to the conclusion that the explosion was caused solely by the imprudence and negligence of the first and second engineers; their licenses were therefore revoked.

The supervising inspector of this district has visited the whole range of the Pacific coast of the United States the past summer, and presents the following report of his visitations and inspections:

## PANAMA, June 14, 1860.

Met steamship "Sonora," Captain Baby, of the Pacific United States Mail Company, and took passage on her for California.

Whilst on board of her I made a careful inspection of all parts of the ship, including boilers, machinery, and outfit, which I found to be in a very excellent condition. She has been refastened and coppered, and is sound and staunch in all respects.

I arrived at San Francisco June 28. Inspected steamer "Uncle Sam." This ship has undergone a thorough repair, having been docked and refastened in a very superior manner; her boilers have been rebuilt and important alterations have been made in her engine, &c. She has been fitted anew with life-boats and life-preservers;

also with steam fire-engine and hose, and bilge-pumps of the longest dimensions; which make her one of the best ships of her class on the Pacific.

Inspected the steamers "Columbia," "Senator," and "Oregon." The "Columbia," is in excellent condition, and is performing her work nobly. This little ship has made over two hundred successful voyages between the ports of Oregon and California without damage to herself or loss of life.

The "Senator" is still in the Lower California trade. She is weekly supplying San Francisco with native wine and fruits. She is

in good order, and in all respects a fine ship of her class.

The "Oregon" is on the line between San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, performing well. She is strong, and in all respects an able ship. Her outfit is complete and new, with life-boats of the largest size; her life-preservers of the best solid cork—one thousand in all. She is ably commanded by Captain Hudson, a gentleman well known to the travelling community.

Left San Francisco on board of the steamer Oregon, Captain Hudson, for the Columbia river, Oregon, July 1, and arrived in Portland

on July 4.

July 5.—Commenced the inspection of steamers on the Columbia and Willamette rivers.

Inspected steamer "Mountain Buck" at Portland; also the "Seflorita," "Bell," "Julia," "Carrie Ladd," "Jennie Clark," "Vancouver," "Carolitz," "Rival," "Surprise" and "Multuanomah."

The above boats are high pressure, staunch built, and constructed of a very superior timber, which is Oregon pine and oak. Their speed is much greater than boats of the same class in the Atlantic States, although they work their steam much lower, but use cylinders of twice the capacity of our boats of the same dimensions. They are well supplied with fire-pumps, hose, and other appurtenances, with boilers unsurpassed in strength and economy of fuel.

July 6.—Left Portland for the Cascades or Forest falls on the

Columbia river.

Inspected the new steamer "Idahoe" at the Cascades, a very superior side-wheel boat of four hundred tons burden. She has a large upper cabin of excellent workmanship, and a hull of splendid model; she is owned by the Oregon Steam Navigation Company and will take her place in the line between the Cascades and Dalles City as soon as completed.

July 8.—Left the Dalles for the upper Columbia or Des Chutes, and made the inspection of steamers "Colonel Wright" and "Tercino."

The "Colonel Wright" is a strong and sound boat, with large power, and in all respects according to the requirements of the law.

The "Tercino" is new and unfinished, but is built with great strength, both in timber and fastening; her hull is completed and her

model very perfect.

July 10.—I returned to the Dalles and inspected the steamer "Hassaloe," one of the company's line, a fine passenger boat plying between the Dalles and Cascades. She is in good condition and in all respects a fine craft.

July 11.—Left the Dalles for the Cascades. The steamers "Mary" and "Wasco" are laid up at this port as spare boats, and are always ready in case of accident for immediate use.

July 12.—Returned to Portland and Oregon City, and made the

following inspections:

Steamers "Express," "James Clinton," "Onward" and "Moose." The "Onward" and "Express" are fine, large, and staunch boats. The "Moose" and "Clinton" are of smaller dimensions for the upper Willamette trade; they are sound and strong boats and in all

respects suitable for the river trade.

There is a number of steamers lying up on the headwaters of the Willamette river that I was unable to see on account of the great distance which I had to travel to get to them. There is a number of freight boats besides those used as passenger boats, which make it quite a large tonnage for so new a country as Oregon; but from the great extent of its beautiful rivers, the productiveness of the soil, the forests of gigantic pines, its fisheries and furs, the healthfulness of its climate and the enterprise of its population, is destined to be one of the finest countries in the world.

July 13.—Left Fort Vancouver for Puget Sound and Victoria on

board of the steamship Pacific, Captain Paterson.

July 14.—Inspected steamship "Eliza Anderson;" she was built at Portland, Oregon, in 1858; has one beam engine, low pressure, and is in all respects a staunch and sound ship; she is equipped with all the necessary appliances according to the requirements of the law. She is one of the packets between Victoria, British Columbia, via Puget's Sound, to Steilacoom and San Juan island.

July 14.—Steamer "Wilson G. Hunt" is running in the trade

between Victoria and Fraser river, and is in like good condition.

July 15.—Left Victoria on steamship "Pacific" for California, and arrived at San Francisco on the 19th. Inspected the "Pacific," found her in good condition; having undergone a thorough repair in hull and machinery, her outfit in boats, life-preservers, steam fire engines

is unsurpassed by any ship on the coast.

San Francisco, July 20.—Inspected steamers "Eclipse," "Queen City," Sophia McLane," "Paul Pry," "Helen Hensley," "James Bragdon," and found them to be in like good condition, and I am happy to have it in my power to say that I believe the steamboat law to be more strictly adhered to on the Pacific coast, than in any other part of the United States.

July 20.—Visited Benicia and made the following inspections:

Steamship "Golden Gate;" after a thorough examination of the hull, machinery, &c., &c., she proves to be sound, strong, and in all respects a superior vessel. She has been bored in frame, knees, beams, and transom, and no defective timber found; her outfit consists of twelve largest class life-boats, of Francis's patent, all suspended to cranes, supplied with oars, rudders, life lines, and water breakers to each boat; she has fifteen hundred solid cork life-preservers, two steam fire engines, which are capable of flooding the ship in case of necessity.

July 21.—Continued inspection of steamers at Benicia.

Steamer "Panama," examined and proved to be sound, her borings

show her to be built of superior timber, her outfit is complete.

Same date, inspected the "Cortez." This ship is undergoing heavy repairs at this port; she has been bored, opened, and replanked amidship; her frame is sound. She is receiving new knees, and heavy cross or X braces in her midship body, and is refastend from stem to stern. Her boilers have been rebuilt, with new furnaces complete, which make her a good ship for any trade on the Pacific coast.

Inspected at the same time steamships "Orizaba" and "Sierra Nevada." These ships are in bad condition, their frames are small, and defective in their top works, with scarcely fastening enough to hold them together whilst lying at their docks. From sixty to seventy thousand dollars would have to be expended on each of them before

they could be made seaworthy.

The steamers "Fremont" and "Republic" are also at this port,

and will require heavy repairs before they can be used.

Steamer "Brother Jonathan" has been rebuilt, and is now a strong

ship, and fit for any trade on the coast.

Steamer "John L. Stephens" has been docked and opened. She proves to be a sound and strong ship, and performs well. Her appearance at the water-line and the copper show her to be a superior vessel. She was refastened and caulked while on the dock at Mare island, to the entire satisfaction of the local inspectors of the port of

San Francisco, California.

Steamship "Golden Gate." This fine ship is on the route between California and Panama. Her superior qualities are too well known to the travelling community to need mention of them in this report. The attention of her commander and officers to their respective duties whilst underway are untiring, and the ship is not surpassed by any afloat. Her outfit of boats, pumps, and life-preservers is larger than any ship in the world. She has midship pumps and bilge pumps of the largest kind, to be worked by steam or hand. Her fire engines are of great power, and well cared for. She is staunch and sound, and performs to admiration.

In conclusion, I am happy to state that the ships on the Pacific, from Panama to San Francisco, Oregon, and Puget Sound, are commanded by men of great experience and skill. Their attention and watchfulness whilst at sea makes the passage agreeable to all under

their care.

Very respectfully,



# O. A. PITFIELD, Supervising Inspector, 4th District.

#### FIFTH SUPERVISING DISTRICT.

On the 4th of October, 1859, the steamer "W. M. Morrison," while lying at the landing at St. Louis, caught fire, but by means of the steam fire pump with which she was provided the fire was soon extinguished, and but trifling damage done to boat or cargo.

The steamer "Hiawatha," on the Missouri river, burst her steampipe on the 4th of October, 1859, by which two of the crew were

·killed. On investigation by the inspectors it was found that the boat had been lying by for the night, and, after raising steam in the morning, the engineer attempted to start one of the engines without first blowing the water from the cylinder and pipe, and the accident was attributed by the inspectors who examined the case to this neglect. The license of the engineer was revoked.

On the 15th of October, 1859, the "Brunette" was destroyed by fire at the landing at St. Louis. The fire was said to be the result

of incendiarism. No lives lost.

The steamer "Hickman" was destroyed by fire on the Arkansas river on the 2d of March last. The fire originated in the wood pile. The vessel was totally destroyed, and the lives of two of the crew were lost.

On the 26th of April last the steamer "A. T. Lacey" was destroyed by fire on the Mississippi river, near Memphis. The fire was caused by sparks falling amongst hay on the deck. The steamer a total loss. By this disaster ten of the passengers and six of the crew lost their lives.

The steamer "Prairie Rose" was sunk in the Mississippi river on the 29th April last, by coming in collision with a freight steamer,

not inspected under the law of 1852. No lives lost,

The steamer "R. F. Sass" was snagged and sunk on the 9th of May last near Clark's bar, on the Mississippi river. At the time of the accident the steamer had on board about two hundred persons, but by the energy, perseverance, and good management of the officers, and with the aid of the life-saving apparatus with which the boat was provided, nearly all, of both passengers and crew, were saved. There were drowned fifteen of the passengers and two of the crew.

On the 25th June the steamer "Ben Lewis" burst her boiler and burned to the water's edge, near Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio river. Twelve of the passengers and eleven of the crew lost their lives by the explosion or by drowning. The particulars of this dis-

aster are given in a subsequent part of this report.

The steamers "Umpire" and "Deer Drop" were destroyed by fire on the 28th of June last, while lying at the landing on the Osage river. The fire originated on board the "Umpire," through the carelessness of the watchman. No lives lost.

On the 19th of August last the steamer "Hesperion" was destroyed by fire at the landing at Atchison, Kansas Territory. The cause of

the fire could not be ascertained. No lives lost.

The steamer "Ben Campbell" was destroyed by fire on the 28th of August last at the landing at Buffalo, on the Mississippi river. The fire was caused by the sparks of a passing steamer. No lives lost.

In this district there have been sunk during the past year, from snags and other causes, twenty-five steamboats, of which number eleven were subsequently raised.

#### SIXTH SUPERVISING DISTRICT.

In August last the steamers "Chancellor" and "S. P. Hibbert" came in collision in the Ohio river, about a mile below New Albany,

by which the "Hibbert" was sunk, and one deck passenger supposed to be lost.

This collision occurred at about one o'clock in the morning, and, from the investigation which was had, it appeared that the first cause of the collision was an accident to the safety valve of the "Hibbert," which rendered it necessary for the engineer to go to the valve to put it in order. While engaged at the safety valve the pilot rang the bells to stop and back the engines. They were stopped by the watchman, who was in the engine-room at the time, but he did not understand the working of the engines sufficiently to back them, and before the engineer could get to the engines to reverse them the collision

took place.

The derangement of the safety valve of the "Hibbert" was such as to relieve the valve of the weight to so great a degree that both steam and water were blowing from the boilers with great force, producing an immense amount of steam and creating great confusion and alarm. The pilot and officers of the "Chancellor," supposing from the cloud of steam and from the noise produced that the boiler of the "Hibbert" had exploded, were directing their course to her to render assistance, and the "Hibbert" being so much enveloped in steam, they were not made aware of their mistake until they were too near together to avoid collision, and although as soon as the pilot discovered the "Hibbert" was a descending boat, he stopped and backed his engines to avoid it if possible, and had the engines of the "Hibbert" been backed when the bells were rung for that purpose the collision would not have taken place.

Upon a thorough investigation by the inspectors, it was decided that the officers of both boats acted as good judgment and humanity should dictate, and were not in fault for the accident occurring under

so peculiar a combination of circumstances.

The steamer "Sam Gaty" exploded one of her boilers when near New Albany, on the Ohio river, on the —— of April last, causing

thereby the death of two of the crew.

The circumstances attending this explosion of the boilers of a new boat, on her first trip, are so very peculiar that we consider it a case of considerable interest, and therefore give the details more fully than

is our custom with accidents of an ordinary character.

The steamer "Sam Gaty" was constructed in Louisville, in the spring of the present year. She was intended and constructed for the freighting business exclusively, and the inspectors were se informed at the time she was being built, but when completely finished they were informed by the principal owner that he had changed his mind, and as the necessities of their business might require or render it necessary for them to carry passengers occasionally, he had concluded to have her inspected. This being the case, of course the inspectors had not availed themselves of any opportunities which offered to make themselves acquainted with the material and construction of either hull or machinery, as they were accustomed to do, and when called upon to inspect the boat and machinery in their finished condition, the boilers being completely enclosed in mason work, they were compelled to resort to such means of acquiring the

necessary information as were within their reach. In regard to the machinery and boilers this was obtained from the builders, owner, and engineer; also from a certified copy of the contract for their construction.

Upon an investigation of the disaster by the inspectors it was found that in many important points they had been deceived, and had been led to grant a certificate which, had they known the truth of the case, would never have been granted by them. Confining our remarks to the boilers, they were represented to be by the owner, and it was so set forth in the certified copy of the contract furnished to the inspectors, that there were to be two boilers, 46 inches in diameter and 26 feet in length, with five return flues, 11 and 12 inches in diameter, to be constructed of one-quarter inch iron, and in the application for inspection it was represented that the flues were 12 and 11 inches in diameter and constructed of iron, a large quarter of an inch in thickness. Upon subsequent examination it was found that the correct dimensions of the boilers were 48 inches in diameter. 26 feet in length, with five return flues 13 inches in diameter, and the thickness of the iron of both shell and flues but three-sixteenths of an inch. The iron of the boilers was represented to be of the best quality, and was made by a manufacturer of known standing and reputation, and was stamped "D. Wolf, Newport, Ky., C. H. No. 1." It was ascertained, however, that though the iron was so stamped as first quality it was in reality quite inferior, and would scarcely come up to the standard of second quality of iron.

The effect of these misrepresentations upon the certificate to be granted was, first, to obtain a certificate for a higher pressure than would have been allowed had the correct dimensions been known; second, to cause to be passed by the inspectors a quality of iron that would not have passed had its true character been known to them; third, to cause the inspectors to pass a boiler of such proportions in the diameter of flues and shell as would have been considered at least of doubtful safety had the correct proportions been given in the ap-

plication.

The circumstances preceding and attending the explosion were as follows:

The steamer went on a trial trip to test the engines and boilers, two or three days previous to starting upon the voyage during which the

accident occurred, and all appeared to work satisfactorily.

Starting upon her first voyage from Louisville, she ran about ninety miles down the river. Nothing had occurred, so far as known, while running this distance, to excite suspicion or cause any apprehension. It was only noticed that the boilers produced steam very rapidly, fluctuating much under the variations of firing, and there was no intimation that there was any danger of accident up to the moment of the explosion, which occurred while the boat was under way, with the engines and boilers working, and being managed in the usual manner.

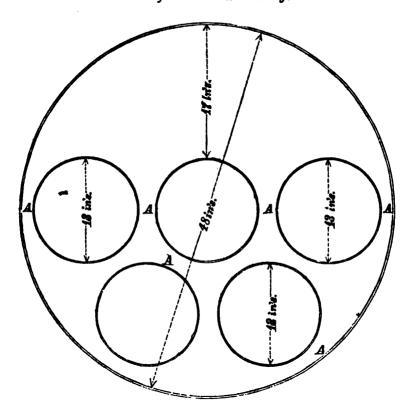
Of course, so unusual an accident caused much excitement and speculation in the community, and particularly among those interested and engaged in steam navigation directly or indirectly, as to the cause or causes which had led to the disaster, and all sorts of reasons and hypotheses, probable and improbable, were asserted and advocated.

To arrive at the probable cause—for no evidence could be obtained from those on board upon which even an opinion could with any plausibility be based—it will be necessary to call attention more particularly to the proportions of the boilers.

As already stated, the boilers were forty-eight inches in diameter, with five return flues thirteen inches in diameter, arranged as per

sketch:

Boilers of steamer "Sam Gatu."



Leaving the water spaces at A A A, &c., less than two inches in width, and the height from flues to shell but seventeen inches. Each boiler had a chimney fifty-four inches in diameter and fifty-five feet in height, with a well-constructed furnace, producing a most powerful draught and intense combustion in the furnaces.

The furnaces were under the boilers; the fire passed under the boiler

to the after end, and then returned through the fire flues.

With such proportions of boiler, chimney, and furnaces, the generation of steam with a clean and bright fire must have been very rapid, in all probability carrying the water up between the flues mechanically with it, and causing thereby much framing or priming. The extent of this foaming would depend very much upon the condition of

the fires, and when the fire doors were opened probably nearly ceased, so that the water settled down to its true level.

With the extent of foaming that we might reasonably expect under these circumstances, the engineer may have been deceived as to the true height of the water, and some temporary cause have checked the foaming and dropped the water to its true level, whereby the top of the flues and a portion of the sides of the boilers became bare of water; and upon a change in the condition of the fire, or careening of the boat, the water was again thrown upon the hot surfaces of the flues, and an explosion was the result.

That this view of the case is at least probable is borne out by the manner in which the explosion occurred. The boiler had evidently first ruptured nearly over the bridge-wall, where the action of the first is most intense, and at or near the lower side, discharging the boiler upon the main deck below, breaking down the deck and beams, and driving two courses of the shell of the boiler through the upper deck overboard, leaving the remaining portions in two pieces separated

about fifteen or twenty feet.

At the time of inspection the boilers had been proved by the hydrostatic test to a pressure of one hundred and sixty-five pounds per square inch, which they stood, showing no signs of weakness, and a certificate was granted allowing one hundred and five pounds pressure per square inch, upon the basis that the iron of the boilers was one-quarter of an inch thick and the boilers of the size stated in the application for inspection; whereas, had it been known that they were but three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, and the boilers and flues of largest size, as stated, the pressure allowed would have been but about seventy pounds per square inch.

As a further trial of the strength of the boilers, the inspectors, after the explosion, had a blister repaired in the remaining boiler, and again applied the hydrostatic test, increasing the pressure per square inch to one hundred and ninety-five pounds, when one of the flues collapsed, the shell of the boiler still showing no evidence of weakness.

One of the builders of the engines and boilers, who was on board at the time of the explosion, and the engineer, testified under oath that upon the trial trip already mentioned the weight was placed upon the safety valve to blow off at less than ninety pounds per square inch; that, in their opinion, it was not afterwards moved; and the evidence given at the investigation of the inspectors was that eighty pounds per square inch was indicated by the gauge just previous to the

explosion.

With all the evidence before us of the character, proportion, and design of the boilers and their appurtenances, and the circumstances attending the explosion, we can but come to the conclusion that the immediate cause of the accident was the excessive priming or foaming of the water, which either deceived the engineer as to the true quantity or level of water within the boiler, or the priming was to that extent (which is not without precedent) that it was fairly driven from its proper contact with the metal of the boiler; so that in either case the water returning to its normal condition upon the heated metal, the generation of steam would be too sudden and rapid for the safety-valve to relieve.

It is due to the engineer of the steamer to state that he purchased an interest in the steamer, and joined her as engineer but a few days before she started, and that he was also deceived in regard to the character, material, and proportions of the boilers, in the same manner as were the inspectors, and that he testified to this effect before the inspectors; and that, so far as he was concerned, the information given by him to the inspectors was correct, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

All the facts in this case have been laid before the United States district attorney for prosecution of the culpable parties, by the local inspectors at Louisville.

#### SEVENTH SUPERVISING DISTRICT.

In this district no accident has occurred to any passenger steamer, navigated under the act of 1852, by which life has been lost or personal injury sustained.

Two accidents have occurred of steamers coming in contact with sunken snags, and one small steamer capsized in a storm; loss of

property about \$5,000, but no loss of life.

The operation of the law during the past year has been in the highest degree satisfactory.

### KIGHTH SUPERVISING DISTRICT.

On the 29th of May last, the steamer "Arctic" was run on one of the Hunn islands, in a dense fog; a wind soon after sprung up, and the steamer went to pieces before she could be got off. No lives were lost.

The propeller steamer "Kenosha," on the 26th June last, exploded her boiler at Sheboygan, by which accident two passengers lost their

lives and four of the crew.

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Upon subsequent investigation by the inspectors, it appeared that the boiler had, since the last inspection, been rebuilt to a large extent, and had been braced in an insufficient manner. No notice having been given by the officers or owner of the rebuilding, the boiler was not inspected, but the steamer went on to her route without the hydrostatic test being applied.

This was a high-pressure boiler, and the braces on the flat work were about fourteen inches from centre to centre, a distance much

greater than is usual, even in low-pressure boilers.

The inspectors decided that there was no fault on the part of the engineer, but that the bursting of the boiler was due entirely to a want of proper and sufficient bracing.

The steamer "Gazelle," on the 6th of September last, was run on a sunken rock at the entrance of Eagle harbor, Lake Superior. The

boat was a total loss, but there was no loss of life.

The particulars of the loss of the "Lady Elgin," in this district, are given in a subsequent part of this report.

#### NINTH SUPERVISING DISTRICT.

In this district there has been no loss of life on any inspected passenger steamer during the past year. The principal accidents involv-

ing loss of property are as follows:

There have been three collisions of passenger steamers with sail vessels in this district, resulting, however, in no loss of life, and but small loss of property. In two cases out of the three the inspectors, upon investigation, decided that the fault was entirely with the sail vessels. In the third case the pilot of the steamer was found to have acted injudiciously in its management, and his license was therefore suspended.

On the 26th of July last the steamer "Prairie State" was partially burned while lying at the wharf at Oswego. The fire originated in the after part of the vessel, and was kept in check by the fire pumps on board, until the arrival of fire-engines from the city, when, with

their assistance, the fire was extinguished.

The origin of this fire could not be ascertained, as the officers and crew were engaged at the time in taking cargo on board. The steamer was thoroughly repaired, reinspected, and is now running.

Of the explosions the past year, one of the most serious, and one which produced great agitation and excitement in the community where it occurred, from the number of prominent and valuable citizens whose lives were lost thereby, is that of the small uninspected steamer "Alfred Thomas," which occurred on the 6th of March last, on the Delaware river, near Easton, Pennsylvania.

This steamer had been built to ply between Belvidere, New Jersey, and Port Jervis, New York. She had already been out on a trial trip a day or two previous to the accident, and on the day of the explosion had an excursion party on board to go up to Belvidere, there

to commence her regular trips.

No inspection of the boat had been applied for, and none of the officers had been licensed, nor could it be ascertained that any person connected with the steamer as builder, owner, or officer, was aware of

the necessity of an inspection, or of any law upon the subject.

Immediately after the explosion became known to the inspectors of the supervising district in which the accident occurred, they visited Easton to investigate the matter. Arriving there they were met by the inspectors of the third district, who had, on account of the excitement produced by the accident, been directed by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury to proceed there for the same purpose; they therefore entered jointly upon the investigation, in the course of which the debris of the boat, engines, and boiler were closely examined. The testimony of as many of those on board who survived the accident as could be found, was taken; also the testimony of several persons who were engaged in the construction, and some who were on shore and were looking at the boat at the time of the explosion.

The investigation was as thorough as could be made, and the result was such as fully to satisfy the inspectors of the cause of the accident, and was communicated to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury in a

report dated March 19, 1860, as follows, viz:

NEW YORK, March 19, 1860.

SIR: We have investigated the circumstances attending the explosion of the boiler of the steamer "Alfred Thomas," on the 6th instant, near Easton, Pennsylvania, and obtained from parties on board at the time of the accident, and others connected with the construction of the steamer, such evidence, tending to throw light upon the cause or causes which have led to the accident, as they were able to give, and beg leave to present the following report:

#### DESCRIPTION.

The "Alfred Thomas" was a small stern-wheel boat, intended for navigating the river Delaware between Belvidere, N. J., and Port Jervis, N. Y. Her dimensions were 75 feet in length, 15½ feet beam, and 3 feet hold, with two high-pressure engines, 10-inch cylinder and 2 feet stroke, and one locomotive or tubular boiler, 3 feet 6 inches diameter of waist, and containing 98 tubes 2 inches in diameter and about 8 feet in length.

The engines were placed on each side of the boat, within a few feet of the stern, and the boiler was forward, within about 8 feet of the stern; the pipes connecting the boiler and engines were run along the upper side of the promenade deck and enclosed by a box the whole distance; between the boiler and the engine was a cabin about 12 feet in length, and forward of the cabin the remaining distance to the boiler was occupied as a freight hold.

Connected with each of the engines was a feed pump for supplying the boiler with water, and in addition there was placed in the boilerroom a donkey engine and pump for supplying the boiler with water when the main engines were not running; it was also used for sawing

wood for the boiler.

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The boat was steered by a tiller aft, near which was the bell-pull for giving signals to the engineer.

#### CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING THE ACCIDENT.

Steam was raised in the forenoon of the day for the purpose of taking the boat up to Belvidere, a distance of about 12 miles—the boat at this time lying in the Lehigh river, near its junction with the Delaware. After running some flittle time, the boat was passed out through the locks into the Delaware river, and just above the Delaware bridge was laid at the landing, where she remained for some time; many of the persons who were on board left her at this place.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock the boat left for Belvidere; she ran up to the head of a small island, probably about three-fourths of a mile above the bridge, where, finding the current too strong for the boat to stem it, they dropped back into an eddy just below the head of the island to accumulate steam for a second attempt; having laid there for (as near as could be ascertained) from 20 to 40 minutes, they commenced pushing off the boat for another start, and while so engaged the boiler exploded.

#### CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.

Boiler: The material of the boiler was generally of a fair quality, some of it very good; the stamp where it was legible was C. H., No. 1; the workmanship was in many respects defective; some of the parts were badly fitted with too little lap of the seams; the tubes were so badly set in the heads that they were all blown from both heads with but little injury to the tubes or heads.

The thickness of iron used was sufficient, but there was great deficiency in the bracing; the screw stay-bolts of the furnace averaged from 6 to 6½ inches from centre to centre—they were loosely fitted and had very little head; the crown of the furnace was flat or nearly so, braced with crow-foot braces, averaging about 10½ to 11½ inches by 7½ inches from centre to centre; but at one point two of the braces had been left off, thus leaving a flat surface about 15 by 29 inches without any brace whatever; from our examination of the ruins, we have little doubt that the boiler first gave way at this point.

From the testimony it appears that when the boat dropped back to the island there was 60 pounds steam, and that just before pushing off, the engineer told the pilot he had 125 pounds pressure; and the pilot testifies that it was about three minutes after this that the explosion occurred; accordingly, there could not at the instant of the explosion have been less than about 135 pounds pressure per square inch.

This pressure, taken in connexion with the defective construction and bracing of the boiler, we believe to have been the cause, and a sufficient cause, for the accident; and notwithstanding that, according to the evidence, there had been carried on former trials as high as 90 pounds per square inch, we are of the opinion that 80 pounds was the utmost that could have been carried with safety.

There are some circumstances and some evidence which would indicate low water, but we think not enough to sustain the position; nor do we think it necessary in order to account for the accident, as a sufficient cause is shown without resorting to such a supposition.

Up to the present time we understand that ten of those on board (of which there were thirty-five to forty) have lost their lives.

We remain, very respectfully,

JOHN S BROWN, Superintending Inspector, 3d District. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Superintending Inspector, 2d District.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Upon examination of the fragments of the boiler, the cylindrical shell was still perfect, and had attached to it the back tube sheet and a portion of the back of the fire-box. The front of the fire-box was also in one piece, and had been blown away completely from the sides, the line of the fracture being through the rivet holes and along the flanges.

The crown sheet, front flue sheet, front side of the furnace, and nearly the whole of the two other sides of the furnace remained attached to each other.

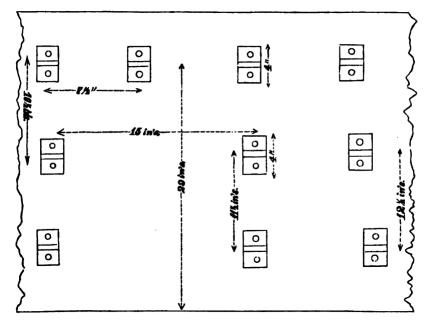
All the tubes were blown out of both tube sheets, and the sides and semi-cylindrical top of the fire-box, or that portion of the boiler in

front of the cylindrical shell, were in many fragments.

The crown sheet of the furnace was bulged downwards from corner to corner, the front tube sheet was bulged inwards towards the front of the boiler, and the front side of the furnace was doubled under the crown sheet.

The other sides of the furnaces were twisted and bent in various directions.

The crown sheet of the furnace had been braced by crow-feet and rods to the top of shell, as per sketch of top of crown sheet below.



From which it is shown that one row of crow-feet and braces had been left out, thus leaving a large area of the sheet unsupported by braces. The reason assigned for which was, that it was intended to put in a dry-pipe, which could not be done had these braces been put in.

The tubes of the boiler had been very carelessly put in, as was shown by the fact of their being drawn from both tube-heads at the time of

the explosion, almost entirely uninjured.

The screw-braces, or bolts which stayed the flat surfaces of the furnace to the shell, averaged from 6 to 6½ inches from centre to centre, and 3 of an inch in diameter; they had but slight rivetting over the ends, and were badly fitted, being so loose in the sheets that most of them

could be turned with the fingers. None of the threads, either on the bolts or in the sheets, were entirely stripped, and a large proportion of them were but little injured. But three of the brace-bolts had been broken, all the rest had drawn out.

The thickness of iron used in the boiler was suitable for a boiler of

its dimensions.

Thus it will be seen that the boiler was very defective, both in its

bracing and workmanship.

As already observed, this steamer had not been submitted to an inspection, and there can be no doubt, had the boiler been submitted to the hydrostatic test, as required by law, these defects of construction would have been detected, and in all probability the disaster been

prevented.

By far the most serious accident by explosion of *inspected* passenger steamers during the past year is that of the explosion of the boiler or boilers (for the boilers having sunk, and not yet been raised, it is not known whether one or more exploded) of the steamer "Ben Lewis," about one o'clock on the morning of the 25th of June last, at the mouth of the Ohio river, and but a few moments after leaving the landing at Cairo. The steamer also took fire from the explosion, and was burned to the water's edge.

This explosion caused much excitement and indignation, not only by the loss of life *directly* resulting from the explosion, but from the greatly increased loss of life by the drowning of those who, after the explosion, were compelled by the fire to leap in the river and endeavor

to reach the shore.

At the Cairo landing, which was but a short distance from the exploded steamer, were steamboats having steam up, small boats, and other conveniences for rendering assistance to the injured and saving the lives of those driven into the water; but so little were they availed of, or so great was the delay in proceeding to the rescue, that many of them were drowned, before assistance reached them, who were comparatively uninjured by the explosion. Indeed, in one case of a steamboat just arrived at the landing, and with steam up, relief was positively refused by the captain. The officers and crew, after urging the captain by every consideration that could be presented to start out his steamboat to the aid of the injured and drowning, and his refusal, took possession of the small boats and proceeded to the scene of the explosion, and were successful in saving many lives.

It is supposed that not more than one-fourth of the total loss of life was the direct result of the explosion; the remainder were driven over-

board and drowned.

The conduct of the captain alluded to has been condemned in the severest terms, as not only the most common dictates of humanity should have led him to render all possible assistance to the sufferers, but he was, in addition, urged and implored by those surrounding him, and by every consideration that should influence a human being, even appealing to his cupidity by offers of compensation, guarantee, &c., to the fullest extent; but all was of no avail. Since the accident, this man has been publicly censured and repudiated by the

whole community, and especially by those more immediately connected with steam navigation; so that, as the result, he has been compelled

to give up his steamboat and abandon the river.

The investigation of this explosion has been commenced by the board of inspectors at St. Louis, but is not yet completed, as they desire to examine the remains of the boilers before making their report.

The circumstances attending this disaster, as set forth in the testi-

mony already given, were as follows:

The boat was on her trip from Memphis to St. Louis, and had made a landing at Cairo of fifteen to thirty minutes; they had started out again on her route, (whilst at the landing at Cairo the second engineer, then on watch, blew off a large quantity of water from the boilers,) and as the boat struck the current of the Mississippi river, when passing out of the Ohio, she was careened down very much. As soon as she was fairly headed to the current, she again righted, and the explosion immediately occurred.

It appears further, from the evidence, that the second engineer, then on watch, had been frequently noticed to run with water lower and carry a higher pressure of steam than was done when the chief engineer was on watch; in fact, an engineer, who was a passenger on board, had noticed this state of things, and had warned a friend of his (also on board) to be on his guard when the second engineer was

on watch.

Without wishing to anticipate the report of the local board engaged in investigating this matter, we may say that, from the evidence already received, there can be but little doubt that the water in the boilers was blown down to so low a point that when the boat struck the current of the Mississippi and careened, a portion of the flues was laid bare, and when the boat again righted, and the water returned over the bare and heated flues, the generation of steam was too rapid to be relieved by the safety valves, and the explosion followed.

By this explosion and the fire resulting therefrom twenty-three persons lost their lives by the explosion and drowning; among the former was the second engineer, on watch, who paid for his temerity

the forfeit of his life.

Of all accidents arising from collision during the past year, that occurring between the passenger steamer "Lady Elgin" and the schooner "Augusta," on the morning of the 8th of September last, on Lake Michigan, has been by far the most disastrous.

The inspectors at Chicago have examined into this accident, and from the testimony given and information otherwise obtained, it appears that the history of this steamer and the circumstances attending

this disaster were as follows:

The steamer Lady Elgin was built in Buffalo, during the summer of 1851, by Bidwell & Banta, well-known builders, of established reputation; and Mr. Banta, one of the partners, testified before the coroner's jury that she was one of the best boats he ever built; that her timbers were unusually heavy, and she was, in every respect, one of the strongest and best boats ever launched by them.

There also appears from the inspector's certificate, &c., the testimony that she was fully supplied with boats and oars, pumps, life preservers, &c., as the law requires, and that in every respect she was considered one of the first-class steamers on the lakes.

She left Chicago, bound for Milwaukie and Lake Superior, about midnight on the 7th of September last, the night dark, and the weather cloudy and threatening. She had on board, as near as could be ascertained, about four hundred passengers, about fifty of whom were bound to Lake Superior, the balance mainly to Milwaukie, a distance of about ninety miles from Chicago; she had also on deck a large number of cattle. It should be remarked that the large number of passengers bound for Milwaukie was chiefly composed of an excursion party returning from Chicago.

Soon after leaving port the wind commenced blowing, and increased until about 1½ o'clock a. m., when a severe squall was encountered, and during which the collision occurred, at about 2.30 a. m. The schooner struck the steamer just abaft the water wheel, on the port side, cutting entirely through the guard and hull below the water's edge.

During the short time that elapsed before the steamer went down, efforts were made to lighten her by forcing the cattle overboard, also to stop the opening made by the collision with mattresses and blankets; but these efforts were attended with but little success, and the steamer went down in from ten to fifteen minutes from the time of the collision.

From the testimony it appears that the lights of the steamer were seen from the schooner from thirty to forty-five minutes, and the light of the schooner was seen from three to five minutes before the collision; and that the officers of both vessels endeavored to alter their courses so as to clear each other, but that, on account of the squall and heavy sea running, the vessels worked so sluggishly that they could not alter their course sufficiently in the short time before the collision took place.

It also appears that the light of the schooner must have been hidden from the view of those on board the steamer, by the sails or some other object, so that they were not aware of the proximity of the schooner until too late to avoid the collision. This we think may be considered the immediate cause of the disaster.

On this point the coroner's jury say, "they find that both the steamer and the schooner had their lights placed on the night of the disaster in accordance with the requirements of the law, and they consider the first cause of the collision to be the defective arrangement of lights, as appointed by law, to be carried on board of sail vessels." And further: "The jury, as a further cause of the disaster, censure the second mate of the schooner 'Augusta' for not informing the captain of the light (on the steamer) when he came on deck previous to the collision, and for neglecting to keep watch of the steamer's lights, since he testifies that he saw them three-quarters of an hour previous to the collision; and they further find that the second made was incompetent to manage the schooner."

The Chicago inspectors, in their report of the disaster, say: "There is no doubt the accident happened in consequence of the defective

manner of carrying lights on sail vessels, which no law regulating steamers can provide for, and we will continually have such heart-

rending disasters to report so long as this is not remedied."

A vessel's light is always carried on the sampson post or pawl-bit, as it is called; and when vessels are by the wind and careened over, which they always are when they have headway enough to do any injury, a steamer heading the wind, coming up under the lee, cannot see the light until just at the moment of collision. This was the case in the collision of the ill-fated "Lady Elgin."

The "Lady Elgin" was not provided with water-tight bulkheads, and on this point the coroner's jury say: "The jury are of opinion that all lake passenger boats should invariably be built with water-tight compartments, and are confident that had this been the case with the 'Lady Elgin' the community would have been spared

the shock of this lamentable disaster."

The Chicago inspectors also say: "We would respectfully recommend that all lake steamers be compelled to have four water-tight bulkheads, dividing the hold into five compartments, which will

prevent their sinking in cases of collision."

It will be borne in mind that this board have suggested the importance of water-tight bulkheads, and have advocated some legislative action upon the subject. The number of lives lost by this disaster, as near as could be ascertained, is 300, including both passengers and crew.

The officers of the "Lady Elgin" were of high standing, long experience and good judgment; they were at their posts to the last—the captain and engineer losing their lives; the two mates were saved in consequence of their being in a boat to attempt to stop the opening produced by the collision with mattresses at the time the steamer went down.

The coroner's jury, in reference to the officers, say: "They find that the captain and engineers of the 'Lady Elgin' stood at their

posts after the collision, and did their duty nobly to the last."

This disaster to the "Lady Elgin" is one of those classed by us as "accidents caused by vessels not under the law," and no provision of the present law or any other, limited in its operation to passenger steamers, could have guarded against it. We have been perfectly aware of this deficiency of the law, and have constantly urged some action which should meet the deficiency.

The inspectors have not unfrequently been censured for matters over which they had no control, and in this very case they were publicly reproached, that the schooner was allowed to carry her lights in a manner so inadequate to the object, and that the number of passengers on board the steamer was so great: when, had those guilty of this censure known the true state of the case, they would have reserved their censures until it could be bestowed where less unmerited.

It will be seen by an examination of the tabular statement that the loss of life during the past year from accidents which may be called legitimate to passenger steamers, and against which the law was intended particularly to guard, has been much less than any other

year since the law went into operation.

The loss of life by explosions, it will be observed, has been very small, the total being but 50, including both passengers and crew—a number probably less than lost by camphene lamps alone in two or three of our principal cities.

It will also be observed that the number of lives lost by collision, excepting those lost on the "Lady Elgin," and which no management on the part of the steamer could have avoided, is only eight, and

of this number only one was a passenger.

The whole number of lives lost the past year by disasters, against which the law was intended to guard, viz: explosions, fires when

under way, and collisions, is but seventy-four

At our last meeting we took action upon the matter of the limit of tension allowed to the iron of low-pressure boilers, establishing that, in our opinion, the limit prescribed by the third division of the ninth section of the law applied with equal force to both low and high-pressure boilers, and so instructing the local boards of inspectors.

We are pleased to state that though some complaints have been made of the severity of this rule, it has been complied with in all

renewals of inspection and certificate.

In our last report we mentioned with approval the introduction of iron bands for baling cotton in place of the rope bands formerly and still to a great extent in use, on account of the greater safety from fire, and its much less rapid progress when once ignited, giving more time for effort in staying its progress and preventing its spread, inasmuch as the bales of cotton, so long as firmly bound, burn at the surface only.

It is gratifying to us to be able at this time to report that such iron baling is rapidly coming into favor and its use extended. We confidently hope and expect that as the use of metal baling becomes more general, accidents by fire on board cotton loaded steamers will become

more rare.

The law continues to operate in a most salutary manner, and we believe that should the amendments and additions be made that we have from time to time recommended, accidents to passenger steamers will be of still more rare occurrence.

The opinion has been expressed by persons perfectly familiar with the steam navigation of this country, and it is without doubt correct, that so beneficial has been the operation of the law, so many have been the improvements in the equipment and management of passenger steamers, conducive to the safety of life, that should the law be now abrogated, its salutary influence would never cease so long as the present system of steam navigation shall continue.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN S. BROWN,

Secretary of Board of Supervising Inspectors.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

## No. 13.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office Light-house Board, Washington, October 22, 1860.

SIR: The Light-house Board has the honor to submit to you the following report of the condition of the light-house establishment of the United States, and of its operations for the fiscal year ending on the

30th June, 1860:

The number of light-houses and lighted beacons on the coast and in the harbors of the United States, which at the date of the last annual report of the board was 420, is now 425; eleven new light-houses having been put in operation during the year, three having been discontinued, and two having been totally destroyed by a gale.

The number of light-vessels, which at the date of the last annual report was 53, is now 47, six of them having been removed and replaced by light-houses. It thus appears that the aggregate number

of lights (houses and ships) is the same as last year.

The total number of buoys and day-marks, which was stated last year to be 4,500, in round numbers, has been somewhat, though not to any great extent, increased, to meet the new demands of commerce.

Indeed it is believed that the light-house establishment has about reached its maximum under our present limits, and that very few additional lights, no more perhaps than it may be found proper from time to time to discontinue, need to be added to meet all the just and reasonable wants of navigation.

The board takes pleasure in reviewing the very satisfactory manner in which its agents generally have performed their various duties during the year past. Its funds have been faithfully disbursed, and its inspectors, engineers, and light keepers have been vigilant and

attentive to their respective duties.

Nor have the members of the board themselves been idle. Several of them have made special visits of reconnoissance and inspection to various points of the Atlantic and lake coast, and especially to those localities for which new lights were provided by Congress at its last session. As a general rule, they have found these new lights unnecessary, though there were some exceptions. These exceptions have

already been designated to you in a special report.

The new light-houses which have been put in operation during the year are as follows, viz: St. Clair flats, 4th order, and beacon 5th order; Minot's Ledge, 2d order, being a substitute for a light-vessel; Craney island, 5th order, being a substitute for a light-vessel; Jupiter inlet, 1st order; Merrill's shell bank, 4th order, being a substitute for a light-vessel; Southwest reef, 4th order, being a substitute for a light-vessel; Ship shoal, 2d order, being a substitute for a light-vessel; and Galveston, three beacons, 6th order, being substitutes for a light-vessel.

With reference to this last light-vessel, Congress at its last session directed her to be restored, and preliminary steps were taken for the

purpose: but it was found that she was so much decayed as to be unworthy of repairs, and there having been no appropriation made for the building or purchasing of a new ship, the board was unable to execute the section of the act providing for her restoration, and continued the exhibition of the beacon-light, under your order, until Congress could again pass upon the case. Should Congress still entertain the view of restoring a light-vessel to this bar, the sum of \$25,000 will be required for the purpose.

Under the second section of the act of 3d March, 1859, making appropriations for "light-houses, lighted beacons," &c., giving the board power to substitute light-houses on screw-piles for light-vessels in all those localities where the substitution might be found practicable, considerable progress has been made, though not to the extent desired, the board having been retarded in its operations for the want of funds. The section of the act referred to only placed at the disposal of the board, from year to year, so much of the general fund appropriated for the current maintenance of light-vessels as might be safely used for the purpose, after all necessary expenses were paid. This fund has proved to be small, and has only enabled the board to put up two substitute light-houses during the year.

Many of the light-vessels in the inland waters of the United States are old and decayed, and require constant and expensive repairs; and it would be a measure of decided economy to replace all such at once by light-houses under a special appropriation for the purpose, instead of waiting the tedious process of replacing them, one by one, at long intervals, as at present. The first cost of a light-house of the description required is about one-third the cost of a light-vessel, and the saving by the diminution of wear and tear and the decreased cost The board, therefore, of maintenance is in about the same ratio. respectfully recommends, that a special appropriation of \$50,000, be

asked for, for this purpose.

The lights which have been discontinued are as follows: viz: Holmes's Hole, Massachusetts; Set Off Point beacon, New Jersey; and

Grand River beacon, Ohio.

On the 11th and 12th of September last, a heavy gale occurred on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, destroying entirely the light-houses at Bayou St. John and Proctorsville, Louisiana, (the keepers of the latter station being drowned,) and doing much damage to the lights at Round island and Cat island, on the coast of Mississippi.

Renovations and repairs of light-houses have been made in all the light-house districts, and with the exception of some few houses requiring to be rebuilt, they may be said to be generally in good con-

The Fresnel system of illumination is now in operation in all our light-houses with a single exception. Light-vessels in all the districts in which they are employed have also been under repair, some of them extensively, and they are in good condition for winter service.

During the year the first class light-ship Arctic was thoroughly renovated and refitted, and despatched to Smithville, North Carolina,

as a relief vessel for the 6th district.

The buoyage of the bars and channels of the numerous harbors

and rivers along our entire coast has been well attended to, and is believed to be in an efficient condition.

The usual buoy lists have been published and distributed to the

navigating community.

In consequence of the great extent of the northwestern lakes, and the frequent calms which prevail in that region, during the very short season of navigation, the board respectfully renews its recommendation, made to you in its last annual report, of providing a steamtender for these lakes. The whole time of the sail-vessel now employed as a tender in the 11th district, embracing the waters of Lakes St. Clair, Huron, Michigan, and Superior, and Green bay, is taken up in the delivery of supplies, and the inspector has to rely upon chance private conveyance for his means of visit and inspection. These are not always available, and when available, they do not always afford him the requisite time to perform his duties satisfactorily.

The sum of \$20,000 would enable the board to build or purchase a

suitable propeller to accomplish this very desirable object,

The following is a detailed statement of the various renovations, repairs, &c., made in the several districts.

## FIRST LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

In the first district, extending from the eastern boundary of the United States to Hampton harbor, New Hampshire, repairs have been made to the towers and dwellings at the following places, viz: Negro island, Portland Head, Mauheigin, Hendrick's Head, Boon island, Whalesback, Saddleback Ledge, West Quoddy Head, Petit Menan, Franklin island, Pond island, Narraguagus, and Libby island.

In addition, a new tower, carrying a second-order lens, has been

erected at the Isle of Shoals.

The district is now in good condition. The fog-bells at Manheigin and White Head have been repaired, and a new one placed at West Quoddy Head.

The bell-boat at Alden's Rock has been taken in, cleaned, repaired,

and painted, and again moored at her station.

New buoys have been placed at Negro Island bar, and on a ledge at the entrance of Saco river. Also, new buoys have been moored, to replace those lost, on Simon's Rock, Moulton's Ledge, Monk's Ledge, Upper Gangway, Muscle Ridge channel, and Hue and Cry Rock, near Portland.

## SECOND LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

In the second light-house district, extending from Hampton harbor, New Hampshire, to Gooseberry inlet, Massachusetts, repairs have been made at Monomoy, Chatham, Egg Rock, Cape Poge, Edgartown, West Chop, Ten Pound island, Newburyport, Plum island, Nobsque Point, and Ipswich light-houses.

At Cuttyhunk the light has been raised ten feet, the lantern placed on the keeper's dwelling, to which a second story has been added, and

the old tower taken down.

Two new towers of cut granite, to carry first-order lenses, are being erected at Thatcher's island, which will be completed during the coming year.

The light-house on Minot's Ledge has been completed in a manner most satisfactory to the board and most creditable to the engineer in

charge.

The light-houses, with but few exceptions, are now in excellent

condition.

The light at Holme's Hole having been deemed useless, was discon-

tinued on the 1st December last.

The Vineyard sound, Polloch Rip, Cross Rip, Shovelful shoal, and Succonnesset light-vessels have been repaired, and are in good condition and in fine order throughout.

The Minot's Ledge light-vessel will require some repairs for service

elsewhere.

The tenders have performed good service during the year. They have all been slightly repaired, but the "Wave" will not last much longer; the Ranger is in good condition.

The Harding's Ledge and Grave's Ledge bell-boats have been over-

hauled and put in good repair.

Black Rock and Londoner beacons have been restored, and all in the district are now in good order, with the exception of Halfway Rock, in Beverly harbor.

A temporary buoy has been placed on a rock recently discovered in the channel at the entrance to Dartmouth harbor, and another off Marsh Ledge.

#### THIRD LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

In this district, extending from Gooseberry inlet, Massachusetts, to Squam inlet, New Jersey, embracing the coasts of Long Island and Long Island Sound, and Hudson river, and Lake Champlain, repairs have been made at Plum island, Great West bay, Fire island, Bergen Point, Passaic, Throg's Neck, Old Field Point, Lloyd's harbor, Van Wie's Point, Stuyvesant, Coxsackie, Saugerties, Coeyman's, New Baltimore, and Five Hook island light-houses.

The light-house at Montauk Point has been thoroughly repaired,

and a new keeper's dwelling erected.

A fog-bell rung by an air engine has been erected at New Haven. The Bartlett's reef light-vessel has been repaired and new moorings furnished for her. The other light-vessels in this district are in fair order.

The spindles and day-marks remain as heretofore, except that at Conanicut Point, which was destroyed last winter by ice.

The buoys have been carefully attended to; five new ones have been placed in Providence river.

#### FOURTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

In the fourth light-house district, extending from Squam inlet, New Jersey, to Metomkin inlet, Virginia, the light-houses are in excellent condition, but few repairs having been required during the year.

The dwellings for the keepers at Cape May have been completed and the grounds put in good order.

Small repairs have been made at Fort Mifflin; a new lantern has

been placed in the tower at Reedy island.

A site has been selected for a new light-house at Assateague, Virginia, and a new site has been purchased for the light-house at Mahon's river.

The Cross Ledge light-vessel has undergone extensive repairs. The Five Fathom Bank and Relief light-vessels are both in excellent condition.

The tender also, after undergoing some slight repairs, is in very good order.

The buoyage of this district has been well attended to.

## FIFTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

In the fifth light-house district, extending from Metomkin inlet, Virginia, to New River inlet, North Carolina, and embracing the sounds of North Carolina, new lanterns have been placed at Black river, Point Lookout, and Ocracoke light-houses. Others are needed at Turkey Point, Pool's island, Sharpe's island, Clay island, and Fog Point. The substitution of Franklin for valve lamps is going on.

The light-stations at Pamplico Point and Cape Hatteras require

protection.

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The title to the site for a light-house at Pungoteague has been

procured.

Operations are in progress for the completion of Cape Charles light-house, and for building the light-house at the mouth of North river, (Albemarle sound,) provided for by act of Congress.

In consequence of the intended substitution of screw-pile light-houses for most of the light-vessels in this district, the latter have been generally kept merely in temporary repair. The majority of them are old, and have been frequently patched up.

The Brant island and Royal shoal light-vessels have been over-

hauled and put in thorough repair.

The Ship shoal light-vessel, recently removed from the coast of Louisiana, will be fitted as a relief for the light-vessel at Smith's Point.

Ninefoot shoal light-vessel has been fitted out, and sent to occupy the station of the Upper Cedar Point light-vessel, on the Potomac river, this latter vessel having been found to require extensive

repairs.

The beaconage and buoyage of this district have been well attended to. New buoys have been placed in the new channel on Ocracoke bar, North Carolina; in Wicomico river, (a tributary of the Potomac;) on Smith's Point shoal, mouth of Potomac river; in new channel from Spesutia island to Havre de Grace, and in Brewerton channel, Patapaco river.

The tenders have been overhauled, and repaired where necessary. Parties are now engaged in putting down screw-pile light-houses in lieu of light-vessels at Croatan and Long Point shoals. The work will be completed during the coming winter.

## SIXTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

In this district, extending from New River inlet, North Carolina, to Mosquito inlet, Florida, the light-houses are generally in good condition.

The light-vessels are generally old and worn out. Iron pile beacons are strongly recommended to be substituted for many of them.

Repairs have been made at Federal Point, Orton's Point, Campbell's island, and Hunting island. The tower at St. Simon's requires rebuilding, but the necessary amount cannot be spared from the appropriation for "repairs," and a special appropriation is recommended.

The steamer "Arctic" was altered and fitted out at Norfolk, Virginia, last spring as a first class light-vessel, and despatched to Rattlesnake shoals, South Carolina, to take the place of the vessel formerly there, and which had been condemned.

The bell buoys off St. John's bar and Doboy have been repaired

and returned to their stations.

Additional buoys have been placed in the channel on the bar at St. John's river, and in Maffit's channel, Charleston, South Carolina.

The day-marks through the inland route south have been repaired

and replaced.

The three sites for light-beacons in St. John's river, selected some years ago, have had their titles investigated, and pronounced good by the United States district attorney.

The tenders require some repairs. A small steamer is recommended as a substitute for the three tenders employed in this district.

## SEVENTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

This district extends from Mosquito inlet to Egmont key, Florida. The lights are reported to be in good condition.

The new light-house at Jupiter inlet has been completed, and was lighted for the first time on the 10th of July last.

The buoyage and stakeage have been well attended to.

The tender Florida has been repaired and furnished with a new

suit of sails, and is now in a good condition for service.

Slight repairs have been made at the following light-stations, viz: at Carysfort reef the revolving machinery and the tower stairs have been repaired; at Sand key a boat-house has been erected, and an outhouse for the convenience of the keeper's family; at Dry Tortugas the roof of the dwelling has been repaired, and new windows have been put to the tower, and at Northwest Passage repairs have been made upon the roof of the dwelling, and the interior of the house has been painted.

#### EIGHTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

The eighth light-house district extends from Sea Horse key, Florida, to the western extremity of Lake Pontchartrain.

Prior to the occurrence of the gales of August and September last

the light-houses, generally, were in good condition.

Extensive repairs have been put upon the structures at Choctaw point, Cat island, and St. Mark's. In consequence of the serious damage received at the two first named light-houses, so soon after they had been thoroughly repaired, and protected as far as practicable, the board is of opinion that nothing will answer at those points but screw pile light-houses, and it has therefore to recommend that the sum of \$20,000 be appropriated for the two.

A screw pile light house has been erected on Merrill's Shell Bank, as a substitute for the light-vessel formerly at that place, and the light was exhibited for the first time on the night of 10th August

last.

By the gale of the 11th August the light-houses at Bayou St. John and Proctorsville, Louisiana, were entirely destroyed, and the light-houses at Cat island, Round island, Pascagoula, Choctaw point, Rigolets, and Mobile point, sustained considerable damage from that and the storm of the 15th of the same month.

The buoys and stakes throughout the district are in a proper condi-

tion and in good order.

A new buoy has been placed in Mobile Bay to mark the position of the wreck of the steamer "Strick," and those which had been lost from the western edge of the "Middle Ground." The buoys in west pass of Apalachicola bay, Horn island and Ship island channels, have been replaced by new ones.

## NINTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

In the ninth light-house district, extending from the passes of the Mississippi river to the Rio Grande, the new light-house at Ship shoal has been completed and lighted, and the light-vessel which had formerly marked that station has been removed.

Two ranges of beacon-lights at Galveston have also been lighted,

and the light-vessel removed.

The tender belonging to this district has been thoroughly repaired

and is now in good order for service.

The buoyage has been well attended to. Plans and estimates are being prepared for the new light-house at the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, and the preliminary steps have been taken for selecting the sites and procuring title thereto for the new light-houses authorized at Calcasieu and Rio Grande.

Repairs have been put upon the houses at Pass Cavallo and Mata-

gordo bay.

## TENTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

In this district, which embraces the coasts of lakes Ontario and Erie, and the St. Lawrence, Niagara, and Detroit rivers, the condition of the light-houses generally is very satisfactory.

Repairs have been made at Ogdensburg, Cross-over island, Rock island, Galloo island, Erie Range, Horse-shoe reef, Buffalo, Sodus

point, Cleveland, Fairport, and Mamajuda light-houses. Partial repairs for the preservation of the light-house piers at Oswego have been made, and the repairs at Huron light-house will be completed this season.

The light-house and beacon-light at St. Clair flats have been completed during the year, and are found to subserve admirably the purposes for which they were erected.

Preliminary steps have been taken towards the erection of the light-

house authorized at Sister's island, in the St. Lawrence river.

Fairport beacon has been discontinued on account of the filling up of the channel.

The buoys in the St. Lawrence river have been placed and attended to as heretofore. The buoyage of the Niagara river has also been satisfactorily attended to.

A balloon buoy has been kept on Charity shoal, Lake Ontario, since the destruction by ice of the day beacon; and two new spar buoys have been placed to mark the channel at Cedar point.

## KLEVENTH LIGHT HOUSE DISTRICT.

In this district, embracing the coasts of lakes St. Clair, Michigan, Huron, and Superior, and Green bay, several of the present lighthouse structures are recommended to be rebuilt, and some few repairs on others will be necessary.

The light-houses at Port Washington and Sheboygan have been rebuilt, and a new lantern has been placed on the keeper's house at

Waukegan.

The light-house at Pointe aux Barques has been protected from the wash of the sea. Substantial ladders and steps have been placed to ascend the steep banks at Pottawattomie and Grand island. A dock and storehouse have been erected at Detroit. Contracts for three iron light-houses at Manitou island, Whitefish point, and Detour, to replace the present towers at those places, have been entered into.

The crib-work for the foundation of the light-house at Wangoshance has remained for many years without any repairs, but is now in a state requiring thorough renovation and protection. For this purpose an appropriation of \$11,384 68 is recommended to be asked from Con-

gress.

The tender is in a very decayed condition, and is not considered worthy of repairs.

## TWELFTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

In this district, comprising the entire Pacific coast of the United

States, the light-houses are in good condition.

The light-house and buoy tender, which had been laid up a greater part of the time for want of funds, has been permanently commissioned under the appropriation granted at the last session of Congress, and is in good order for service.

The buoys have been well attended to; and the heavy expenses

heretofore attendant upon the light-house service on this coast have

been brought within reasonable limits.

In addition to her regular duties the tender has done good service in affording protection against the Indians at many points along the coast.

The light-house at Whidby's island, provided for by the act of August 18, 1856, is in course of erection; and the preliminary steps have been taken towards fixing the sites and procuring titles therefor for the light-houses at Cape Mendocino and Punta de los Reyes.

Repairs have been made at Point Bonita and Point Loma; and some changes are recommended by the engineer and inspector to increase the effective range of some of the lights and to protect others, for which the required amount is asked for in the annual estimates under the head of repairs.

The district is generally in good order. All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Light-house Board.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman L. H. Board.

RAPHABL SEMMES, Wm. F. Smith, Secretaries.

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No. 14.

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, under stipulations of treaties, &c.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Agregate of future appropria- tions that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annui- ues till they expire, amounts incidentally necessary to ef- fect the payment.	Amount of arnual liabilities of a permanent character.	Am't held in trust by the U. S. on which five deeper cent. is which, invested at five per cent., would produce the permanent annuities.
Blackfoot Nation	6.	Vol. 11, page 659	Ten instalments of \$20,000; five in- stalments to be appropriated.		\$100,000 00		
Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches of the	For purchase of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements; 6th article	Vol. 10, page 1014	Ten instalments of \$18,000; three instalments unappropriated.		54,000 00		
Arkaness nver. Do	freaty July 24, 1833. For transportation of goods, &cdo.		Transportation for three years, \$7,000		21,000 00		•
Chippewas of Lake Su- perior.	Money, goods, support of schools, pro- visions, two carpenters, and tohac- co; compare 4th article treaty Octo-	Vol. 7, page 592, and vol. 10, page 1111.	Twenty-five instalments; six yet to be appropriated.		116,799 66		
ро	F-1	Vol. 10, page 1111	Twenty instalments of \$19,000 each; fourfeen yet unappropriated.		386,000 00	•	
Do	4th article treaty September 30, 1854. Twenty instalments for six smiths and assistants, and for iron and steel; 3d and 5th articles treaty September	Vol. 10, pages 1109 and 1111.	Twenty instalments, estimated at \$6,300 each; fourteen yet unappropriated.		86, 100 00	)	,
До.	30, 1854. Twenty first the seventh smith, &c.		instalments, estimated at sach; sixteen yet unappro-		16,960 00		
До.	Support of a smith, assistant, and shop, and pay of two farmers during the pleasante of the President; 12th	Vol. 10, page 1112	princed. Reimated at \$2,600 per annum	98,960 00			:
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	nrticle trenty.  Ioney, goods, apport of echools, provisions, and choices; compare 4th article trenty. October 4, 1849, and 5th article trenty for prominer 30, 1854.	Vol. 7, page 569, and vol. 10, page 1111.	Twenty.five instalments; six unappropriated.		64,000		

	ř.	do.	Twenty-five instalments; six unap- propriated; one-third payable to these Indians, viz.: \$1,400 for six		8,400 00	<u>:</u>	
B	Á	Vol 10, pages 1167	years. 3d article treaty Pehrnary 22, 1855;		980,000 00		•
Chippewas, Pillagers, and Lake Winnebe-	Money, and pur	Vol. 10, page 1168	fourteen unappropriated. Thirty instalments; twenty-four unappropriated.		544,000 08		
goshish. Do		фо.	Twenty instalments of \$3,000 each;		42,000 00		
Do	fig.	do.	fourteen unappropriated. Fifteen instalments, estimated at	*****	19,100 00		•
Chickasaws				1,500 00		<b>83</b> , 000 00	860, 000 00
diana. Chippewas of Baga- naw, Swan Oreek, and Black river,	F		Five instalments yet to be appropriated, and two subsequent instalments of \$18,500.		93,300 00		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Menigan. Choctaws	sanc article, &c. Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, pages 99, 213, and 236.	2d article treaty November 16, 1805, 83,000; 13th article treaty October 18, 1829, 8600; 2d article treaty			8,600 00	199,000 00
Do	Provisions for smithe, &c	Vol. 7, pages 212 and 236.	January 20, 1825, 85,000. 6th article treaty October 18, 1820, and 9th article treaty January 20,			00 088	18,400 00
Do	Interest on \$500,000; articles 10 and	Vol. 11, pages 613 and	Five per centum for educational pur-	****		95,000 00	500,000 00
Creek		Vol. 7, pp. 36, 69, and 287.	4th article treaty of August, 1790, 81,500; 2d article, June 16, 1802, 83,000; 4th article treaty of January			94,500 00	490,000 00
Do.	Smith shops Smiths, &c years; tre	Vol. 7, p. 287	24, 1825, \$20,000. Stharticle January 24, 1836—say \$1,110. Three of twenty-seven instalments, to be appropriated.		6,600 00	1,110 00	00 008 '88
Do.	SH	Vol. 7, p. 265, and vol. 9, p. 662.	Stb article treaty of January, 1825, \$530. Thirty-three instalments of \$3,000 each; three yet unappropriated.		00 000 6	00 009	13,000 00
Bo		Vol. 9, p. 802	Twenty instalments of \$3,000 each; three unappropriated.	4 710 00			•
Do.	Preside Interest	1, pp. 701	and 8th article treaty of January 24, 1826.			10,000 00	00 000 008
Delawares			708. Vol. 7, p. 309 Treaty of 1818, 1829, and 1872. Vol. 7, p. 327 Renolution of the Senate, Jun. 19, 1832.	00 005		8,304 60	46,090 00

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No. 1.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Am <sup>2</sup> t held in truet by the U. S. on which five yet cent. Is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cont., would produce the permanent annuities.					200,000 00	57,500 00	300,000 00			•	30,800 tO	00°000°09
Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.  Am't beid in trust by the U. 8.				:	\$25,000 00	9,875 00	10,000 00 5,000 00	:		:	1,540 00	00 000 °CS 000 009*8
Agregate of future appropria- tions that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annui- tice till foye expire, annui- tice till foye expire, annui- tice till foye expire, annui- tic for future of future of the forest the payment.	<b>\$1,250 00</b>	21,000 00	14,000 00	15,400 00	:		00 000 68	5,400 00	6,416 964	942,686 00		199,500 00
Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.		•••••••	:			:		:		:		
Number of instalments yet unappro- pristed, explanations, remarks, &c.	6th article treaty of May 6, 1854; one	instaiment. Seven payments of \$3,000 each	Seven payments of \$2,000 each	Seven payments of \$2,900 each	\$25,000 as annuity	2d article treaty of October 19, 1838,	and Still article treaty of May 17, 1894. 2d article treaty of January 14, 1846 2d article treaty of May 18, 1854 2d article treaty of May 18, 1854,	\$111,000, heretofore appropriated, due. 3d article treaty of May 18, 1854, \$9,000,	3,000 heretofore appropriated, due. Seven instalments of \$916 66§ each 4th article treaty of 1848; five to be	d, and	Fenate's amendment thereto. 5th article treaty of October 6, 1818; 5th article treaty of October 23, 1834, and 4th article treaty of June 5,	184-may 4940 for abop and 4900 for miller.  2d article treaty of June 5, 1854; one installment of 97,000 appropriated yet to be provided for
Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Vol. 10, p. 1050	Vol. 11, p. 709	do.	фо	фо	Vol. 7, p. 568, and vol.	Vol. 9, p. 942 Vol. 10, p. 1079	Vol. 9, p. 953, and vol.	10, p. 1065. do do. Vol. 9, p. 953	Vol. 10, p. 1065	Vol. 7, pp. 191 and 464, and vol. 10, p.1095.	Vol. 10, p. 1094
Description of annuities, etipulations,	Eight instalments of \$1,350 each	Ten instalments for support of schools,	ssist.	ance, same article and treaty.  Ten instalments for support of smiths	and shops, same article and treaty.  Interest on \$500,000, per 8th article	Interest on \$57,000, being the balance	of #157,000. Interest on \$200,000. Interest on \$100,000. Graduated payments on \$500,000	Pay of miller afteen years	Support of smith's shop tweive years. Ten instalments of \$20,000 each	Fifteen equal instalments to pay	<u> </u>	Do
Names of tribes.	Delawares	ans, or	Beminoles. Do	Ъ.	Ъ		Kanzas. Kickapoos.					Do

Do   Interest on	Interest on \$221,957 36 in trust	Vol. 10, p. 1099	Senate's amendment, 4th article treaty			11,062 89	201,257 86	
Eel River Mamies	Permanent annuitles	Vol. 7, pp. 51, 91, 114, and 116.	4th article treaty of 1795, 3d article treaty of 1805, and 3d article treaty	:		1,100 00	<b>8</b> 3,000 00	
Nisqually, Puyallup, and other bands of	Presents to Indians	Vol. 9, p. 975	of September, 100s—aggregate. 10th article treaty of September 9, 1819.	<b>6</b> 5,000 00			•	
Puret Sound.	Pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, &c., for twenty years.	Vol. 10, p. 1134	10th article treaty of Dec. 26, 1854; es- timated at \$6,700 per year; fourteen		67, 500 00			
Omahas	Forty instalm'te, graduated, (\$840,000,) extending over forty years.	Vol. 10, p. 1044	instalments yet to be appropriated. Six instalments paid, (see 4th article treaty March 16, 1884,) to be appro-	•	630,000 00			
До.	Support of smiths' shops, miller, and farmer ten years.	Vol. 10, p. 1045	priated. 8th article treaty; estimated at \$2,140 per year; four years to be provided		8,560 00			
Ottoes and Missourias.	Fortyinstalm'ts, graduated, (\$385,000,) extending through forty years.	Vol. 10, p. 1039	4th article treaty March 15, 1854; six instalments paid, to be appropriated		386,000 00	:	•	EF
Do	Support of smiths' shops, miller, and farmer ten years.	Vol. 10, p. 1040	hereafter. 7th article treaty of March 15, 1854; estimated at \$2,140 per annum; six		8, 560 00			, D, L
Ottawas of Kaness	Permanent annuides, their proportion of.	Vol. 7, pp. 54, 106, 179, and 350.	paid; to be appropriated, 4th article treaty of August 3, 1795; 4th article treaty of Soptember 17, 1818; 4th article treaty of August			2,600 00	<b>68</b> ,000 00	OH I
Ottawas and Chippe-	Interest on \$300,000, at 5 per cent	Vol. 7, page 497	November 17, 1807. Resolution of Senate of May 19, 1836;			19,000 00	940,000 00	шс
Do	Education, \$5,000; missions, \$3,000; medicines, \$300; during the pleasure	Vol. 7, page 498	See 4th article treaty of March 28, 1836.	8,300 00				EIM
Do	Torongrees, the form of the series and two mechanics and assistants, during the pleasure of the sixtunts, during the pleasure of the	Vol. 7, page 403	See 7th article treaty of March 98, 1836, annually allowed since the expiration of the number of years named in treaty. Aggregate, \$5,440.	6,440 00				micro.
До	Ten equal instalments for education, \$8,000 each; 3d article treaty July	Treaty not published.	Five instalments due		40,000 00	•	•	
Do	ten.	ор.	Five, of \$4,950 each, to be paid		00 055,12		•••••••	
Do	(\$305,000; same ar-	ор	\$10,000 per year for ten years; five		20,000 00		•	
Po-	\$306,000, to be paid after ten years Interest on \$186,000, five years, same article, \$55,000, and interest on six unpaid instances of \$10,000 each.	Vol. 11, page 634	Treaty July 31, 1835 Interest on unpaid consideration to be paid as annuity.		58,800 00 58,800 00			
Do	\$3,000 and instalments of \$3,500 each, to be paid to Grand River Ottawas; same article and treaty.	do	To be paid as per capita; five instal- ments yet to be paid, \$3,500 each.	•	17,500 00			010

No. 14.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Nunber of instalments yet unappro- priated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annas amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefiniu as to time, now allowed, bu liable to be discontinued.	Agregate of future appropria tions that will be required during a limited number o years to pay limited annum incidentally necessary to et feet the payment.	Amount of annual itabilities of a permanent character.	hm's beid in trust by the U. B on which five per cent. I annually paid; and amount which, invested at five pe cent., would produce th permanent annuities.
Pagness	_'_	Vol. 7. pare 488	See 4th article treaty October 9, 1853.	#1,000 00	1 :	,	
Do	pleasure of the President.  Five instalments in goods and such articles as may be necessary for	let session 35th Con- gress, page 129.			\$80,000 00		
Do	them. For support of two manual labor	do.	remaining. 3d article treaty; annually, during the	10,000 00	••••••		
Do	schools. For pay of two teachers	do	pleasure of the President. 3d article treaty; annual appropriation	1,900 00	•		
ро	For purchase of iron and steel, and other necessaries for same.	do.	4th article treaty; annual appropria- tion during the pleasure of the Presi-	200 00			
Д9.	For pay of two blacksmiths, one of	фо.	dent. 4th article treaty; annual appropria-	1,900 00			•
Do		do.	opop	480 00			:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
ро	apprenuces in snop.  Ten instalments for farming utensils and stock.	do.	Ash article treaty; three instalments appropriated; seven remaining to be		9,600 00		
Do	For pay of farmerdo.	do.	President. 4th article treaty; annual appropria-	00 009			•
Do	Ten instalments for pay of milier dodo.	do	tion required.  4th article treaty; three instalments appropriated, seven remaining at the		4,900 00	:	
ро.	Ten instalments for pay of engineer	фо.	discretion of the President.		8,400 00		•
Do		ф.	4th article treaty; annual appropria-		90 009	:	•
Do	Three instalments for the pay of sixdo	do.	7th article freaty; two instalments of \$3,000 appropriated, one remaining unappropriated.		3,000 00	:	•

11

The second secon

Pottawatomies Permanent	Permanent annulties in money   Vol. 7, pages 51, 114, 185, 317, and 330; and well 9, name 830;	Vol. 7, pages 51, 114, 185, 317, and 390; and vol. 9, page 855,			00 000 (858) 300 00	628, 300 00	<b>\$446,000 00</b>	
			\$2,000; 2d article treaty July, 1829, \$15,000; 10th article treaty June,					
Do	Do I.Me annuities to surviving chiefs	Vol. 7, pages 379 and 433.	3d article treaty October 16, 1832, \$200; 3d article treaty September 26, 1833,	00 006				
До	Education during pleasure of Congress.	Vol. 7, pages 296, 318, and 401.	3d article treaty October 16, 1826; 2d article treaty September 20, 1826, and 4th article treaty October 27,	5,000 00				
ро	Permanent provision for three amiths, sasistants, abops, &c.	Vol. 7, pages 318, 296, and 391.				9,880 00	56, 400 00	R
Do	Permanent provision for furnishing	Vol. 7, pages 75, 296, and 350.	\$2,830. 3d article treaty 1893, 3d article treaty October, 1836, and 2d article treaty	•		200 00	10,000 00	EPOI
Do	Interest on \$643,000, at 5 per cent	Vol. 9, page 854	July 29, 1829; estimated \$500. 7th article treaty June, 1846; annual			32, 150 00	643,000 00	ľΤ
Pottawatomies of Ru-	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, page 106	le treaty November 17, 1807,	•		400 00	8,000 00	ON
Quepaws	Ē.	Vol. 7, page 425	Sator. 3d article treaty May 13, 1833, \$1,000 per year for education, and \$1,660 for smith, farmer, &c., \$2,660.	9,660 00				THI
Rogue River	President. Sixteen instalments, of \$2,500 each Wol. 10, page 1019	Vol. 10, page 1019	rle treaty September 10, 1853; instalments yet to be appropri-		22,500 60			e fi
Shasta, Scoton, and Umpqua Indians.	\$2,000 annually for fifteen years Vol. 10, page 1122	Vol. 10, page 1122	cle treaty November 18, 1854; instalments yet to be appropri-		18,000 00			NAN
Do Bupport of years.	Support of schools and Armer fifteen years.	Vol. 10, page 1123	ile same treaty; estimated for is, \$1,300 per year, and farmer, \$1,500 per year for nine		16,200 00			CES.
Do	Physician, medicines, &c., for ten	ор	rticle, four years, at \$1,060 per		4,940 00		•	
Sacs and Poxes of Mis-	years. Interest on \$157,400	Vol. 10, page 544	year. 2d article treaty October 21, 1877	•		7,870 00	157,400 00	
Bacs and Foxes of Mis-	Permanent annuity	Vol. 7, page 85	3d article treaty November, 1804	•		1,000 00	90,000 00	
Do.	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent Interest on \$300,000, at 5 per cent	Vol. 7, page 541 Vol. 7, page 596	2d article treaty October, 1837			10,000 00	900,000 00 800,000 00	
ъ.	Thirty instalments, of \$30,000 each	Vol. 7, page 375	3d article treaty September 21, 1839;	•	90,000 00		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
Do	Provision for smith and shop, gun- smith and shop, and for tobacco and salt.	op.	this article treaty September 21, 1822; one instalment of \$2,880 yet to be provided.		8,880 00			377

No. 14.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

meet studies in defanties at our inne, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.  Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited smulties till they expire, amounts feet the payment. Amount of a permanent placifies.  Amount of annual liabilities on which from the British of a permanent, would produce the small ypade, and amounts which, invested at five per cent. It is a small place of a permanent place of the permanent place of the permanent place of the small place of the permanent plac	00 000 008 00 000 000 18	<b>1</b> ,660 00	03 000 II	1,060 00 80,000 00 80,000 00	5,000 00 100,000 00	2,000 00 4,500 00 90,000 00	15,000 00 300,000 00 (15,000 00) (15,000 00	8,780,000 00		
Annual amount necessary to			888 883			1794;	le; 40 or, at		-	
Number of instalments yet unappro- priated, explanations, remarks, &c.	4th article treaty September 29, 1817, \$500; 4th article treaty September	4th article treaty February 28, 1831, eay \$1,690.	Act February 19, 1831 66,000 0) Act June 27, 1846 3,750 00 Act June 27, 1846 2,153 50	4th article treaty September 17, 1818	4th article treaty August 3, 1795; 4th article treaty September 29, 1817,		PG B	\$5,600 each. 4th article treaty July 23, 1851, \$68,000 per anaum. Jorty instalments to be		425
Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Vol. 7, pages 161 and 179.	Vol. 7, page 349	Vol. 4, page 442 Vol. 9, page 35	Vol. 7, page 179 Vol. 7, page 352	Vol. 7, pages 51 and 161, and vol. 10,	page 1056. do	Vol. 7, page 539 Vol. 10, page 951	Vol. 10, page 950		Vol. 10, page 955
Description of annuities, stipulations,	Benecas Permament annuities	로	the Frestoent.  Permanent annuity Interest on \$75,000, transferred from	the treasury to the Chicaro Bank.  Permanent annuity  Provisions for support of smiths and shope during the pleasure of the	Permanent annuities for education	Interest on \$40,000	Nor.  Ston of the Mississippi. Interest on \$300,000.  Do	in.		
Names of tribes.	Benecas	Ъо	Benecas of New York. Do	Senecas and Shawnees. Do	Shawneed	Do	Nork. Stoux of the Mississippl. Do	До		Ъ

Treaty of Port Laramie.	Treaty of Port Laramie.; Five instalments, at the direction of the fire of \$70,000 each.	Benate's amendment to treaty of Sept.	5 instalments of \$70,000 each for provisions and merchandise for payment of annuities, and tennences.		350,000 00		350,000 00	
Umpquas—Oow Greek	Twenty instalments, of \$350 each	>	mber 19, 1863;	•	7, 150 00		•	
Dand. Umpquas, Calapooias, &c., Oregon.	Twenty instalments; payment graduated.	Voi. 10, page 1126	uniteen instalments.  3d article treaty November 29, 1854;  1 instalments appropriated; four- foot to be appropriated; four-		22,700 00			
До	Support of teachers, &c., twenty years	Vol. 10, page 1197	tion of the President. 6th article treaty; estimated at \$700 per year; six links inners appropri-	:	0 008 °G			
Do.	Physician, fifteen years	ор			9,000 00			
Do	Smith and shop, and farmer, ten yearr.	фо			6,640 00			RE
Willamette Valley bands.	Twenty instalments; graduated pay- ments.	Vol. 10, page 1144	2 arted. 2d article treaty January 10, 1865; six installments appropriated; fourteen test to be provided under the directory.		89,500 00			PORT
Winnehagoes	Interest on \$1,100,000. Thirty instalments of interest on \$55,000.	Vol. 7, page 546 Vol. 9, page 879	tion of the Fresdent. 4th article treaty November, 1837 4th article treaty October 19, 1836; \$4,250 per year; sixteen instalments		68,000 00	95,000 00	1, 100, 000 00	ON :
Poncas	Five instalments for beneficial purposes, \$12,000 each.	Pamphlet copy laws			48,000 00			THE
Do	manual labor	Congress, page 67.	Nine instalments of \$5,000 each to be		45,000 00			FI
Ъо	Ten instalments, during the pleasure of the President, for aid in agricul-	ор	Nine instalments of \$7,500 to be pro-		67,500 00			NAN
Dwamish, and other allied tribes in Wash-	tural and mechanical pursuits. For \$150,000, graduated payments, under the direction of the President.	Pamphlet copy Lawe	6th article treaty; thirteen instalments yet to be provided for.		\$135,000 00			CES.
ington Territory. Do	Twenty instalments for an agricultural school and teachers.	Congress, page 2. Pamphlet copy Laws Jst session 36th	14th article treaty; nineteen instal- ments, estimated at.		22,000 00		•	•
Ъ	Twenty instalments for smith and car-	Congress, page 3.	фф	:	9,500 00			
Do	Twenty instalments for blacksmith,	ф	ор		87,400 00			
Makah tribe	For \$30,000 for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President.	Pamphlet copy Laws lst session 36th	Twenty instalments, graduated pay- ments; nineteen yet to be provided		27,000 00			
Ъ	Twenty instalments for an agricultural and industrial school and teachers.	Congress, page 14.  Pamphlet copy Laws  1st session 36th	for. Nineteen instalments to by provided for, estimated at.		57,000 00			
 Do	Twenty instalments for smith and car- penters' shop and teols.	Congress, page 15.	ор		9,500 00			379

No. 14.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of answittes, stipulations, &c.	Beforence to lawe; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappro- priated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Agregate of future appropria- tions that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annui- ticatill they explicated annui- ticatill they are annui- ticatill they are annui- ties they are annui- ties they are annui- ties annui-	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	km't held in trust by the U. S., on which five per ent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent, would produce the permanent annualities.
Makah tribe	Twenty instalments for blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	Pamphiet copy Laws 1st session 36th	Nineteen instalments to be provided for; estimated amount necessary.	•		,	
Walla-Walla, Cayuses, and Umatilla tribes.	For \$100,000 for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President.	Congress, page 15. Pamphlet copy Laws 1st session 36th	Nineteen instalments to be provided for, in graduated payments.		92,000 00		
Do	Two instalments for buildings, &c	Congress, page 30. Pamphlet copy Laws 1st session 36th	One instalment of \$95,000 appropria- ted.		95,000 00		•
Do	For pay and subsistence of two millers, one farmer, one supermitendent of farming operations, two school teachers, one blacksmith, one waren	Congress, page 21.	Nineteen instalments to be provided for, estimated at.		813, 800 00		•
ро	and plough maker, and one carpen- ter and joiner.  Twenty insulments for mill fatures, medicines, books, stationery, furni-	ор	Nincteen instalments for those pur- poses, estimated at.		57,000 00		
Do	Fure, ac.  to #500 per annum for pay to each of the head chiefs of these bands.  For salary of #100 per annum to Plo- plo-mox.	do	Nineteen instalments, of \$1,500 each, unprovided for. Nineteen instalments to be provided for.		1,900 00		
Yakama Kation	For \$200,000 for beneficial objects, ex-	Pamphlet copy Laws	Twenty instalments to be provided for; one appropriated.		140,000 00		
Do	of which to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping them in	Congress, page 27.	Nincteen instalments to be provided for, estimated at.		8,500 00		
Do	books, and stationery.  For one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, twenty years.	ф.	and stationery.  superintendent of teachingdo	:	00 008'09		

Ъ	For one superintendent of farming, and two farmers, two millers, two	фф	фф		178,600 00			
-	blacksmiths, one tinner, one gun- smith, one carpenter, and one wagen							
Do	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair grist and saw mill, and fur-	ф.	Nincteen instalments, of \$500 each, to be provided for.	:	9,500 (0			
 گ	furning the necessary tools therefor.  For keeping in repair hospital, and furnishing medicines, &c.	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st sess. 36th Con-	Nineteen instalments to be provided, estimated at \$300 per year.	:	5,700 00			
Do	For pay of a physician for twenty years.	gress, page 27.	ments to be provided,	:	96,600 00			
Do	For keeping in repair buildings for	фо	estimated at.		5,700 00			
Ъ	employes.  For salary of head chief, twenty years.	ф	dments of \$500 each, to	:	9,500 00			H
Percés	S.	Pamphiet copy Laws 1st sess. 3th Con- gress, page 32.	Nineteen instalments, to be provided for.		140,000 00			EPOI
Ъ.	Por the support of two schools; one of which to be an agricultural and industrial school; keeping them in result. and necedition furniture.	Pamphlet copy Laws lst sess. 36th Con- gress, page 33.	Nineteen instalments to be appropriated, estimated at.		8,500 00			et on
Do	books, and stationery. For one superintendent of teaching	ф	stalments required, esti-		60,800 00			TE
Do	and two teachers, twenty years.  For one superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two black-	ф	mated at. Nineteen instalments to be appropriated, estimated at.		178,600 00			ie i
Do			Ninetren instalments of \$500 each, to be appropriated.		8,500 00			FINANC
ъ	ing the necessary tools therefor. For keeping to repair hospital, and	ф	nts of \$300 each, to		5,700 00			ES.
Do	For pay of physician for twenty years	фо	Nineteen instalments to be provided,		96,600 00			•
Do	ng in repair buildings for	do	do do		5,700 00		:	
Do	Por galary of head chief, twenty years. For gala0,000 for beneficial objects, extending over a period of twenty years, under direction of the Presi-	Pampliet copy Laws Lat sess. 36th Con- gress, page 50.	instance of the control of the contr		9,500 84,000 00			
Do	dent. For the support of an agricultural industrial school; providing	Pamphlet copy Laws lst sess. 36th Con-	Nineteen instalments, estimated at		5,700 00	•		
До		gress, page 51.	necessary furniture, books, and gress, page 51. stationery. For employment of suitable instructiondo		34,900 00		34, 500 00	381

A company of supplemental following from the best of the

No. 14.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

during a limited number of years to pay limited annuber of years to pay limited annuber of years to pay limited annuber of the substances of the payment.  Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.  Amytheld in trust by the U. S. on which, invested at the one of the payment of the payment of the permanent annually paid, and amounts which, invested at the permanent of the permanent annual payment.	<b>\$5,700 00</b>	140,600 00	9,500 00	5,700 00	96,600 00	5,700 00	9,500 00	93, 000 00	49,000 00	78, 400 00	00 009'6
Annual amount necessary to meet supulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.  Agregate of future appropria-			:			:	:				· :
Number of instalments yet unappro- priated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Nineteen instalments, estimated at	Nineteen instalments to be provided for, estimated at.	do	Nineteen instalments wanted, esti-	ор	ф	фо	Nineteen instalments to be provided for.	Pourteen instalments to be provided for.	ор ор	Ninetern instalments of \$500 to be provided for.
Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Pamphlet copy Laws, lst sess. 36th Con- gress, page 51.	ор	op	ф	фо	ор	ффо	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st sess. 36th Con- gress, page 38.	Con	op	
Description of annuities, etipulations, &c.	For keeping in repair blacksuiths' shops, one carpenter shop, one wagon and plough maker's shop,	h, one		For keeping in repair hospital and furnishing the necessary medicines,	of physician, twenty years	undings for		For \$100,000 for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President, graduated payments, extending over	a period of twenty years. For farmer, blackemith, and wagen and plough maker, fifteen years.	For physician, sawyer, miller, super- intendent of farming, and school	Formulary of title head chief of the con- federated bands, twenty years.
Names of tribes.	Fist Heads, and other confederated tribes.	До	До	Do	ъ	До	Do	Confederated tribes and bands of Indians in middle Oregon.	:	<b>8</b>	

Molel Indians		Pamphlet ct.py Laws 1st sees. 36th Con-	Estimated at		15,000 00	•	15,000 00
Do.	persons to attend the same, ten years.  For iron and steel and other materials for the smith shop, and the shop provided for in treaty of Nevember.	gress, page 55.	Pour instalments of \$1,800 sech		7,900 00		
Ъо	29, 1884, and for pay for services of necessary mechanics, five years. For pay of teachers to manual labor school, and for subsistence of pupils,	ор	Amount necessary, during the pleasure of the President.	<b>8</b> 3,000 00			
Do		ор	necessary supplies, &c. For earpenter and joiner to aid indo	:	18,000 00	:	18,000 00
Ъ.	For pay of	ор	an additional farmer, fivedodo Four instalments of \$800 each	:	3,300 00		
Qui-nai-elt and Quil- let-ute Indians.	For \$25,000 to be expended for beneficial objects, under direction of the	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st sess. 36th Con-	ments, in graduated be provided for,		28,500 00		
До		Pamphiet copy Laws 1st sess. 36th Con-	amounting to.  Nineteen instalments to be provided, estimated at.		47,500 00		
Д.	For the supp	ор	Ž		9,500 00	:	
В.	For the employment of blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician,	ор	Nincteen instalments, estimated at		87,400 00		
B'Khilame	Iwenty years, For \$60,000, under the direction of the President.	Ã,	Niseteen instalments, graduated psy- ments.		54,000 00		54,000 00
Ъ.	For support of an agricultural and industrial school and for teachers,	gress, page 8. Pamphlet copy Laws lst sess. 36h Con-	Nincteen instalments, estimated at		47,500 00		
Do	twenty years.  For employment of blacksmith, carpenter, farmor, and physician, twenty years.	gress, page 9.	greev, page 9.		87,400 00		
				57,670 00	57,670 00 12,639,682 401 \$333,154 39 \$7,983 067 86	§333,154 39	\$7,963 067 86





No. 15.

Stocks held by the Secretary of the Treasury in trust for the Chickasaw national fund.

Description of stock.	Amount.	Remarks.
Six per cent. bonds of State of Arkansas, due 1868.	\$90,000 00	No interest paid by Arkan- sas since Jan. 1, 1842.
Six per cent. bonds of State of Indiana, due 1857.	141,000 00	Interest only paid by three per cent, fund to 1851.
Six per cent. bonds of State of Indiana, due 1856.	61,000 00	Interest regularly paid.
Six per cent. bonds of State of Illinois, due 1860.	17,000 00	Interest paid by applying three per cent. fund.
Six per cent. stock of State of Maryland, due 1870:	6, 140 57	Interest regularly paid.
Six per cent. stock of State of Maryland, due 1890.	8,350 17	Do.
Six per cent. bonds of Nashville and Chatta- nooga Railroad Co., due 1881.	512,000 00	Do.
Six per cent. bonds of Richmond and Danville Railroad Co., due 1876.	100,000 00	Do.
Six per cent. stock of State of Tennessee, due 1890.	104,000 00	Do.
Five and one-quarter per cent. bonds of State of Tennessee, due 1861.	66,666 66	Do.
United States six per cent. loan of 1842, due 1862.	104,039 77	Do.
United States six per cent. loan of 1847, due 1867.	135, 250 00	Do.
United States six per cent loan of 1848, due 1868.	37,491 80	Do.
	1,382,947 97	

## SMITHSONIAN FUND.

Statement of stocks now held by the Secretary of the Treasury which were purchased for the Smithsonian fund, and held as security for moneys paid to the Smithsonian Institution; showing also the amount of interest due on said stocks up to November 30, 1860, together with the amount in the treasury at the credit of the fund.

Description of stock.	Amount.	Interest due up to November 30, 1860.	In the treasury at the credit of the Smith- sonian fund.	Aggregate on all accounts.
State of Arkansas	\$538,000 00	\$478,490 28	************	
State of Illinois	56,000 00			
State of Ohio	18,000 00	450 00		
United States	81,461 64	. 2,036 54		
	693,461 64	482, 376 82	\$226,035 53	\$1,401,873 99

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, November 30, 1860.

## No. 16.

# Balances of appropriations of trust or special funds on the books of the treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

Smithsonian Institution		
Claims on France, (old)	2,427 11,731	
Awards under first article of treaty of Ghent	4, 112	
Awards under the convention with Denmark		
Dodo the Two Sicilies	2,453 166	
Dodo the Queen of Spain		
Dodo the King of the French	4,945	
Dodo Peru		
Dodo the Mexican republic	2,038 2,250	
Dodo Brasil		
Unclaimed merchandise	15,672	
Chamming into effect a tract with the Chichen of October 80, 1929 and	81,364	35
Carrying into effect a treaty with the Chickasaws, of October 20, 1832, per	100 000	
act of April 30, 1836	130, 959	
Chickasaw orphans, under article 8 of treaty of July 1, 1834	2,702	
Incompetent Indians, under article 4 of Chickseaw treaty	4,053	
Cherokee schools	4,529	
Kansas schools	20,856	
Choctaw education	2,657	
Navy hospital fund	113,031	57
Navy pension   und	9,679	
Privateer pension fund	859	93
Prize fund—a fund arising from captures paid into the treasury under act of March 3, 1849, but which is payable to captors	25, 822	77
Chippewas of Swan Creek	1, 193	
Cherokee treaty of 1835-'36	220	
Chippewas and Ottawas	8, 663	
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies, (mills)	24, 429	
Choctaw orphan reservation	22, 220	JU
Choctaws, under convention with Chickasaws	14, 120	9.0
Creek orphans	28, 163	
Delawares	9.487	
Menomonees	20, 445	
Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork	20, 220	
Osages, (education).	9,855	
Ottawas of Roche de Bouf	47	
	46	
Senecas of New York		
Shawnees	1,459 468	
Stockbridges and Munsees	205	<b>3</b> 0
	716,348	00

F. BIGGER, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 28, 1860.

No. 17.

Gold and silver coinage at the mint of the United States in the several years from its establishment, in 1792, and including the coinage of the branch mints and the assay office, (New York,) from their organization to June 30, 1860.

Years.	Gold.	Bilver.	Aggregate.
793 to 1795	\$71,485 00	\$370,683 80	<b>\$444</b> , 168 8
796	102,727 50	79,077 50	181,805 0
797	103, 422 50	12,591 45	116,013 9
798	205, 610 00	330,291 00	<b>53</b> 5, 901 0
799	213, 285 00	423,515 00	636,800 0
800	317,760 00	224, 296 00	5 <b>42,</b> 056 0
801	422,570 00	74,758 00	<b>497, 32</b> 8 0
802	423, 310 00	58, 343 00	481,653 0
803	258, 377 50	87, 118 00	<b>34</b> 5, <b>4</b> 95 5
804	258, 642 50	100, 340 50	<b>358, 983</b> (
805	170, 367 50	149, 388 50	319,756 0
806	324,505 00	471, 319 00	795, 824
807	437,495 00	597, 448 75	1,034,943
808	284,665 00	684, 300 00	968, 965
809	169,375 00	707, 376 00	876, 751
810	501,435 00	638,773 50	1, 140, 208
811	497, 905 00   290, 435 00	608,340 00	1, 106, 245
812		814,029 50	1, 104, 464
813 814	477, 140 00 77, 270 00	620, 951 50	1,098,091
815	3, 175 00	561,687 50   17,308 00	638, 957
816	3, 110 00	28, 575 75	20, 483
817		607,783 50	<b>28</b> , 575
818	242,940 00	1,070,454 50	607,783
819	258,615 00	1, 140, 000 00	1,313,394
820	1,319,030 00	501, 680 70	1,398,615
821	189, 325 00	825, 762 45	1,820,710 1,015,087
822	88,980 00	805,806 50	894,786
823	72,425 00	895,550 00	967, 975
824	93, 200 00	1,752,477 00	1,845,677
825	156, 385 00	1,564,583 00	1,720,968
826	92, 245 00	2,002,090 00	2, 094, 335
827	131,565 00	2,869,200 00	3,000,765
828	140, 145 00	1,575,600 00	1,715,745
829	295,717 50	1,994,578 00	2, 290, 295
830	643, 105 00	2, 495, 400 00	3, 138, 505
331	714, 270 00	3, 175, 600 00	3,889,870
332	798, 435 00	2,579,000 00	3, 377, 435
333	978,550 00	2,759,000 00	3,737,550
334	3,954,270 00	3,415,002 00	7,369,272
335	2, 186, 175 00	3,443,003 00	5,629,178
336	4, 135, 700 00	3, 606, 100 00	7,741,800
837	1,148,305 00	2,096,010 00	3, 244, 315
838	1,809,595 00	2, 315, 250 00	4, 124, 845
839	1,375,760 00	2,098,636 00	3,474,396
840	1,690,802 00	1,712,178 00	3,402,980
841	1, 102, 097 50	1, 115, 875 00	2,217,972
842	1,833,170 50	2,325,750 00	4, 158, 920
843	8, 302, 787 50	3,722,250 00	12,025,037
844	5,428,230 00	2,235,550 00	7,663,780
845	3, 756, 447 50	1,873,200 00	5, 629, 647

# REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

No. 17—Continued.

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Aggregate.
18 <b>46</b>	\$4,034,177 50	\$2,558,580 00	\$6,592,757 50
	20,221,385 00	2,374,450 00	<b>22,595</b> ,835 00
1848	3,775,512 50	2,040,050 00	5,815,562 50
1849	9,007,761 50	2,114,950 00	11,122,711 50
1850	31, 981, 738 50	1,866,100 00	33,847,838 50
1851	62, 614, 492 50	774,397 00	63,388,889 50
185 <b>2</b>	56, 846, 187 50	999,410 00	57,845,597 50
	55, 213, 906 94	9,077,571 00	64,291,477 94
1854	52,094,595 47	8, 619, 270 00	60,713,865 47
1855, (to September 30)	41,166,557 93	2, 893, 745 00	44,060,302 93
1856, (to September 30)	58, 936, 893 41	5, 347, 070 49	64, 283, 963 90
	48, 437, 964 31	3, 375, 608 01	51, 813, 572 32
1858, (to September 30)	51,841,433 91	9,028,531 44	60, 869, 965 35
	19,777,418 70	4,699,223 95	24, 476, 642 68
1860, (to June 30)	23, 447, 283 35	3, 250, 636 26	26, 697, 919 61
Total	587, 946, 539 02	125, 253, 475 05	713, 200, 014 07

No. 18.

Statement exhibiting the amount of coin and bullion imported and exported annually from 1821 to 1860, inclusive, and also the amount of importation over exportation, and exportation over importation during the same years.

		Coin and	i bullion.	
Year ending—	Imported.	Exported.	Excess of importation over exportation.	Excess of ex- portation over importation.
September 301821	\$8,064,890	\$10,477,969		\$2,413,079
1822	3, 369, 846	10,810,180		7,440,334
1823	5,097,896	6, 372, 987		1, 275, 091
1824	8, 379, 835	7,014,552	\$1,365,283	-,
1825	6, 150, 765	8,787,659		2, 636, 894
1826	6,880,966	4,704,533	2, 176, 433	
1827	8, 151, 130	8,014,880	136, 250	
1828	7, 489, 741	8, 243, 476		753,73
1829	7, 403, 612	4, 924, 020	2,479,592	
1830	8, 155, 964	2, 178, 773	5,977,191	
1831	7, 305, 945	9,014,931		1,708,98
1832	5, 907, 504	5, 656, 340	251, 164	
· 183 <b>3</b>	7,070,368	2, 611, 701	4, 458, 667	
1834	17,911,632	2,076,758	15, 834, 874	
1835	13, 131, 447	6, 477, 775	6, 653, 662	
1836	13, 400, 881	4, 324, 336	9,076,545	
1837	10,516,414	5, 976, 249	4, 540, 165	
1838	17,747,116	3, 508, 046	14, 239, 070	
1839	5, 595, 176	8,776,743		<b>3,</b> 181, 50
1840	8, 882, 813	8,417,014	465,799	
1841	<b>4, 988, 633</b>	10, 034, 332		5, 045, 69
1842	4,087,016	4,813,539		726, 5
months to June 30, 1843	22, 390, 559	1,520,791	20,869,768	****
Year ending June 30, 1844	5, 830, <b>429</b>	5, 454, 214	376, 215	•••••••
1845	4,070,242	8, 606, 495	•••••	4, 536, 25
1846	3, 777, 732	3, 905, 268		127, 5
1847	24, 121, 289	1,907,024	22, 214, 265	
1848	6, 360, <b>2</b> 24	15,841,616		9, 481, 3
1849	6,651,240	5,404,648	1, 246, 592	
1850	4,628,792	7, 522, 994		2, 894, 20
1851	5, 453, 592	29, 472, 752		24, 019, 10
1852	5, 505, 0 <del>11</del>	42, 674, 135		37, 169, 0
1853	4, 201, 382	27, 486, 875		<b>23, 2</b> 85, 49
1854	6, 958, 184	41, 436, 456		34, 478, 2
1855	3,659,812	56, 247, 343	•••••	52,587,5
1856	4, 207, 632	45,745,485		41,537,8
1857	12, 461, 799	69, 136, 922		<b>56</b> , 675, 1
1858	19, 274, 496	52, 633, 147		33, 358, 6
1859	6, 369, 703	63, 887, 411		57, 517, 7
1860	8, 550, 135	66, 546, 239		57, <b>9</b> 96, 1
Total	340, 161, 876	688, 646, 608	112, 361, 545	460, 846, 2

Statement exhibiting the gross value of exports and imports from the beginning of the government to the 30th of June, 1860.

No. 19.

			Exports.		
Years en	nding—	Domestic produce.	Foreign mer- chandise.	Total.	Imports—total.
September	30, 1790	\$19,666,000	\$539, 156	\$20, 205, 156	\$23, 000, 000
Schremon.	1791	18,500,000	512,041	19,012,041	29, 200, 000
	1792	19,000,000	1,753,098	20,753,098	31,500,000
	1793	24,000,000	2, 109, 572	26, 109, 572	31, 100, 000
	1794	26, 500, 000	6, 526, 233	33, 026, 233	34, 600, 000
	1795	39,500,000	8, 489, 472	47, 989, 472	69, 756, 268
	1796	40,764,097	26, 300, 000	67,064,097	81, 436, 164
	1797	29, 850, 206	27,000,000	56,850,206	75, 379, 400
	1798	28, 527, 097	33,000,000	61,527,097	68, 551, 700
	1799	33, 142, 522	45, 523, 000	78,665,522	79,069,148 91,252,768
	1800 1801	31, 840, 903 47, 473, 204	39, 130, 877 46, 642, 721	70, 971, 780 94, 115, 925	111, 363, 511
	1802	36, 708, 189	35,774,971	72, 483, 160	76, 333, 333
	1803	42, 205, 961	13, 594, 072	55, 800, 033	64, 666, 666
	1804	41, 467, 477	36, 231, 597	77, 699, 074	85,000,000
	1805	42, 387, 002	53, 179, 019	95, 566, 021	120, 600, 000
	1806	41, 253, 727	60, 283, 236	101, 536, 963	129, 410, 000
	1807	48, 699, 592	59, 643, 558	108, 343, 150	138, 500, 000
	1808	9, 433, 546	12,997,414	22, 430, 960	56, 990, 000
	1809	31,405,702	20,797,531	52, 203, 233	59, 400, 000
	1810	42, 366, 675	24, 391, 295	66, 657, 970	85, 400, 000
	1811	45, 294, 043	16,022,790	61,316,833	53,400,000
	1812	30, 032, 109	8, 495, 127 2, 847, 865	38, 527, 236 27, 855, 997	77,030,000 22,005,000
	1813 1814	25, 008, 132 6, 782, 272	145, 169	6, 927, 441	12, 965, 000
	1815	45, 974, 403	6, 583, 350	52, 557, 753	113, 041, 274
	1816	64, 781, 896	17, 138, 156	81, 920, 452	147, 103, 000
	1817	68, 313, 500	19, 358, #69	87, 671, 560	99, 250, 000
	1818	73, 854, 437	19, 426, 696	93, 281, 133	121,750,000
	1819	50, 976, 838	19, 165, 683	70, 142, 521	87, 125, 000
	1820	51, 683, 640	18, 008, 029	69,691,669	74, 450, 000
	1821	43, 671, 894	21, 302, 488	64, 974, 382	62, 585, 724
	1822	49,874,079	22, 286, 202	72, 160, 281	83, 241, 541
	1823	47, 155, 408	27, 543, 622	74, 699, 030 75, 986, 657	77, 579, 267 80, 549, 007
	1824 1825	50, 649, 500 66, 944, 745	25, 337, 157 32, 590, 643	99, 535, 388	96, 340, 075
	1826	53, 055, 710	24, 539, 612	77, 595, 322	84, 974, 477
	1827	58,921,691	23, 403, 136	82, 324, 727	79, 484, 068
	1828	50, 669, 669	21, 595, 017	72, 264, 686	88, 509, 824
	1829	55,700,193	16, 658, 478	22, 358, 671	74, 492, 527
	1830	59, 462, 029	14, 387, 479	73, 849, 508	70,876,920
	1831	61, 277, 067	20, 033, 526	81, 310, 583	103, 191, 124
	1832	63, 137, 470	24, 039, 473	87, 176, 943	101,029,266
	1833	70,317,698	19,822,735	90, 140, 443	108, 118, 311
	1834	81,024,162	23, 312, 811	104, 336, 973	126, 521, 332 149, 895, 742
	1835	101, 189, 082	20, 504, 495 21, 746, 360	121, 693, 577 1 <b>2</b> 8, <b>663</b> , 040	189, 980, 035
	1836 1837	106, 916, 680	21, 746, 360	117, 419, 376	140, 989, 217
	18 <b>3</b> 8	95, 564, 414 96, 033, 821	12, 452, 795	108, 486, 616	113,717,404
	1839	103, 533, 891	17, 494, 525	121, 028, 416	162, 092, 132

No. 19.—STATEMENT—Continued.

		Exports.		
Years ending—	Domestic produce.	Foreign mer- chandise.	Total.	Imports—total.
September 301840	\$113,895,634	\$18, 190, 312	\$132,085,936	\$107, 141, 519
1841	106, 382, 722	15, 469, 081	121,851,803	127, 946, 177
1842	92,969,996	11,721,538	104, 691, 534	100, 162, 087
November 9 to	1	, ,	,	
June 30 1843	77, 793, 783	6, 552, 697	84, 346, 480	64, 753, 799
1844	99,715,179	11,484,867	111, 200, 046	108, 435, 035
1845	99, 299, 776	15, 346, 830	114, 646, 606	117, 254, 564
1846	102, 141, 893	11, 346, 623	113, 488, 516	121, 691, 797
1847	150, 637, 464	8,011,158	158, 648, 622	146, 545, 638
1848	132,904,121	21, 128, 010	154, 032, 131	154, 998, 938
1849	132, 666, 955	13, 088, 865	145, 755, 820	147, 851, 439
1850	136, 946, 912	14,951,808	151,898,720	<b>178, 13</b> 8, <b>3</b> 18
1851	196, 689, 718	21,698,293	218,388,011	216, 224, 932
1852	192, 368, 984	17, 289, 382	209, 658, 366	212, 945, 442
1853	213, 417, 697	17,558,460	230, 976, 157	167, 978, 647
1854	253, 390, 870	24,850,194	278, 241, 064	304, 562, 381
1855	246,708,553	28, 448, 293	275, 156, 845	<b>261, 468,</b> 520
1856	310, 586, 330	16, 378, 578	326, 964, 908	314, 639, 949
1857	338, 985, 065	23, 975, 617	362, 960, 682	360, 890, 141
1858	293,758,279	30, 886, 142	324, 644, 421	282,613,150
1859	335, 894, 385	20, 895, 077	356, 789, 462	338, 765, 130
1860	373, 189, 274	26, 933, 022	400, 122, 296	362, 163, 941
Total	6, 472, 835, 953	1, 468, 720, 560	7, 941, 556, 513	8, 641, 976, 75

Norm—Prior to 1831 the treasury reports did not give the value of imports. To that period their value, and also the value of domestic and foreign exports, have been estimated from sources believed to be authentic. From 1831 to 1859, inclusive, their value has been taken from official documents.

F. BIGGER, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 27, 1860.

No. 20.

Statement exhibiting the amount of the tonnage of the United States, annually, from 1789 to 1860, inclusive; also the registered and enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in steam navigation in each year.

Years ending—	Registered sail tonnage.	Registered steam ton- nage.	Enrolled and liceused sail tonnage.	Enrolled and licensed steam tonnage.	Total ton- nage.
		·	Tons.		
December 31, 1789	123,893		77,669		201, 562
1790			132, 123		274, 37
1791			139, 036		502, 14
1792			153, 019		564, 45
1793			153, 030		520,76
1794	438,863		189,755		628, 61
1795			218, 494		747, 96
1796			255, 166		831,89
1797	. 597,777		279, 136		876,91
1798	603, 376		294, 952		898, <b>32</b>
1799	662, 197		277, 212		939, <b>4</b> 0
1800	559,921		302, 571		972, 49
1801	632, 907		314,670		947,57
1802	. 560, 380		331, <b>724</b>		892, 10
1803			352, 015		949, 17
1804	672,530		369,874		1,042,40
1805			391,027		1, 140, 36
1806			400, 451		1, 208, 71
1807	848, 307		420, 241		1,268,54
1808			473,542		1, 242, 59
1809			440, 222		1, 350, 28
1810			440,515		1,424,78
1811			463, 650		1, 232, 50
1812			509, 373		1,269,99
1813.	1		491,776		1, 166, 62
1814			484, 577		1, 159, 21
1815.			513,833		1, 368, 12
1816_	,		571,459		1,372,21
1817.			590, 187		1,399,91
1819.			619,096		1, 225, 18
1819			647,821		1, 260, 75
1820.			661, 119		1,280,16
1821			679,062		1, 298, 95
1822			696, 549		1, 324, 69
1823.			671,766	24,879	1,836,56
1824			697,580	21,610	1,389,16
1825			699, 263	23, 061	1, 423, 11
1826			7,62, 154	34,059	1,534,19
1827	747, 170		833, 240	40, 198	1,620,60
1828	· /		889, 355	39,418	1,741,39
1829			556, 618	54,037	1, 260, 79
1830		1,419	552, 248	63,053	1, 191, 77
1831	1	877	613, 827	33,568	1, 267, 84
1832	686,809	181	661,827	90,633	1, 439, 45
1833.		545	754, 819	101,305	1,606,15
1834		840	778, 995	122,474	1,758,9

No. 20.—STATEMENT—Continued.

Year	s ending	Registered sail tonnage.	Registered steam ton- nage.	Enrolled and licensed sail tonnage.	Enrolled and licensed steam tonnage.	Total ton- nage.
				Tons.		
Septem1	per 30,1835 1836	885, 481 897, 321	340 454	816, 645	122, 474 145, 102	1,824,94
	1837	809.343	1, 104	839, 226 932, 576	153, 661	1,822,103 1,896,684
	1838	819,801	2,791	982,416	190, 632	1, 995, 64
	1839	829,096	5, 149	1,062,445	199,789	2, 096, 47
	1840	895, 610	4, 155	1,082,815	198, 184	2, 180, 76
	1841	945, 957	746	1,010,599	174,342	2, 130, 74
	1842	970,658	4,701	892,072	224,960	2, 092, 39
June	30, 1843	1,003,932	5, 373	917,804	231,494	2, 158, 60
	1844	1,061,856	6,909	946,060	265, 270	<b>2, 2</b> 80, 09
	1845	1,088,680	6, 492	1,002,303	319,527	2,417,60
	1846	1, 123, 999	6, 287	1,090,192	341,606	2, 562, 08
	1847 1848	1,235,682	5,631	1, 198, 523	399,210	2,839,04
	1849	1,344,819 1,418,072	16,068 20,870	1,381,332 1,453,459	411,823	3, 154, 04
	1850	1,540,769	44, 429	1,468,738	441,525 481,005	3,334,01
	1851	1, 663, 917	62, 390	1,524,915	521, 217	3,535,45
	1852	1,819,744	79,704	1,675,456	563, 536	3,772,43 4,138,44
	1853	2,013,154	90,520	1,789,238	514, 098	4, 407, 01
	1854	2, 238, 783	95,036	1,887,512	581,571	4, 802, 90
	1855	2,440,091	115,045	2,021,625	655, 240	5, 212, 00
	1856	2,401,687	89,715	1,796,888	583, 362	4,871,6
	1857	2,377,094	86, 873	1,857,964	618, 911	4, 940, 8
	1858	2, 499. 742	78,027	2,550,067	651,363	5,049,8
	1859	2, 414, 654	92,748	1,961,631	676,005	5, 145, 0
	1860	2,448,941	97, 296	2,036,990	770,641	5, 353, 86

F. BIGGER, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 27, 1860.

No. 2

Statement showing the revenue collected from the beginning of the government to June 80, 1860, under the several heads of customs, public lands, and miscellaneous sources, including loans and treasury notes; also the expenditures during the same period, and the particular tariff, and the price of lands, under which the revenue from those sources was collected.

Years.	From customs.	Date of tariff.	From public lands.	Price per acre.	From miscella- neous sources, includ'g loans and treasury notes.	That portion of miscellaneous arising from loaus & treasury notes.	Total receipta.	Total expenditures.
From Mar. 4, 1789, to Dec. 31, 1791.		\$4, 399, 473 09 July 4, 1789, general; Aug. 10, 1790, gen- eral; Mar. 3,		\$1, by act of May 20, 1785.	I	\$5,810,552 66 \$5,791,112 56	\$10, 210, 025 75	\$7, 207, 539 02
1793 1793 1794		May 2, general June 5, special;			5, 297, 695 92 1, 465, 317 72 5, 240, 036 37	5,070,806 46 1,067,701 14 4,609,196 78	8,740,766 77 5,720,624 28 10,041,101 65	9, 141, 569 67 7, 529, 575 55 9, 302, 124 74
1795		5,588,461 26 Jan. 29, gener.l. 6,567,987 94	\$4,836 13 \$2, by act of May 18,	\$2, by act of May 18,	3, 831, 341 53 2, 167, 505 56	3,305,268 20 362,800 00	9, 419, 802 79 8, 740, 329 65	10, 435, 069 65 8, 367, 776 84
1797		7, 549, 649 65 Mar. 3, general.	83, 540 60	1796.	1, 125, 726 15	70, 135 41	8,758,916 40	8, 626, 013 78
1798		duy of appearant.	11,	963 11	1,091,045 03 6,011,010 53		8, 209, 070 07 12, 621, 459 84	8,613,517
1801 1803 1808 1808		9, 090, 932 75 may 13, special. 10, 760, 778 93	167, 188, 165,		2, 303, 804 80 2, 026, 950 96 2, 374, 527 55 419, 004 33 249, 747 90	1, 602, 435 10, 125 5, 597 9, 532	12, 401, 104, 14, 12, 14, 12, 946, 465, 96, 16, 001, 391, 31, 11, 064, 097, 63, 11, 835, 840, 02	11, 263, 153 32 12, 273, 376 94 13, 276, 084 67 11, 268, 983 67 12, 624, 646 36
1805		12,936,487 04 Mar 27, special. 14,667,698 17.		540, 193 80 765, 245 73	212,827 30 175,884 88	128,814 94 48,897 71		\$13,727,124 41 15,070,093 97

No. 21.—STATEMENT—Continued

		Date of tariff.	From public lands.	Price per acre.	From miscella- neous sources, includ'g loans and treasury notes.	That portion of miscellaneous arising from loans & treasury notes.	Total receipts.	Total expenditures.
1807	\$15.845.521	19	4466 163 97		88 788 988		\$16.398.019	\$11 292 292 9
180%	16, 363, 550	200	647, 939 06		51.054.45	\$1.882.16	17, 062, 544, 09	16, 764, 584, 20
1809	7, 296, 020	99	442, 252 83		35, 200 21		7,778,473	13,867,226 3
1810	8, 583, 309	31	696,548 82		40	2, 759, 992 25	12, 144, 206 53	13, 319, 986 7
1811	13, 313, 222	73	1,040,237 53		88	8, 309 05	14, 431, 838 14	13, 601, 808 9
1812	8, 958, 777	53 July 1, special	38		45	12,837,900 00	22, 639, 032 76	22, 279, 121 1
1813	13, 224, 623	25 July 29, special -	835, 655 14		56	26, 184, 435 00	40, 524, 844, 95	39, 190, 520 3
1814	5, 998, 772	08	1, 135, 971 09		18	23, 377, 911 79	34, 559, 536 95	38, 028, 230 3
1815	7, 282, 942	22	1, 287, 959 28		2	35, 264, 320 78	50, 961, 237, 60	39, 582, 493 35
9181	36, 306, 8/4	Anril 27 oen'l	1,717,985 03		19, 146, 561 91	9, 494, 436 16	54, 171, 421 82	48, 244, 495 0
1817	26, 283, 348	6	991, 226		5.559.017 78	734, 542 59	203	40,877,646 04
1818	17, 176, 385	00 April 20, special.	2,606,564 77	77		8,765 62	21, 593, 936 66	35, 104, 875 40
1819	20, 283, 608	76 Mar. 3, special	274, 422		1,047,633 83	2,291 00	965	24,004,199 7
1820	15,005,612	9	635,871		4, 240, 009 92	3,040,824 13	63	21, 763, 024 8
1821	13, 004, 447	15	212, 966		5, 356, 290 11	5,000,324 00	19, 573, 703 72	19,090,572 69
1822	17, 689, 761	94	803, 58		839,084 46		23	17, 676, 592 6
1823	19,088,433	44	916,523 10		535, 709 72	•	20,540,686	16, 314, 171 0
1824	17, 878, 325	71 May 22, general.	984,418 15		5,518,468 93	6,000,000 00	24, 381, 212	31,898,538 4
1825	20,098,713	45	1,216,090 56		6,526,054 01	6,000,000 00	26,840,858	23, 585, 804 7
1826	23, 341,		1,393,785 09		525, 317 35		25, 260,	24, 103, 398 4
1827	19, 712, 283	6	1, 495, 845 26		1,758,235 41		363	22,656,764 0
1828	23, 205, 523	of May 19, general;	1,018,308 75	75	539,796 84	***************************************		25, 459, 479 5
1890	99 681	May 24, special.	1 K17 17K 1		R98 486 34			25,014,358 4
1830	21, 922,	391 39 May 20, special;	2, 329, 356 14		592, 368 98		24, 844, 116 51	24, 585, 281 55
		May 29, special.						

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90 8	8 49	77	26	3	7 16	8	3 15	3 81	200	5	5 16	98 6	3 71	8	7	3 19	27.8		38	£ 31	88	72 1	80 6	5 96	20	7 37	8 74	2 92	5 65	=
34, 356, 698	24, 257, 298	24, 601, 982	, 14	, 1 <b>6</b>	.03	£	, 93	53	, 8	.87	3	₹,	<b>7</b>	28	88	4	42		Ĕ,	Š	60.	90	Ξ	. 77	34	.28	18	19	, 12	8
356	257	601	573	868	265	465	614	226	797	936	118	643	<del>1</del> 80	632	520	655	386		604	476	712	577	473	164	726	274	062	678	055	8
34,	24,	24,	17,	30,	37,	8	37,	88	31,	32,	12,	8	30,	27,	69	60,	56,		‡	48,	46,	<b>5</b>	75,	8	Ę	71,	83,	83,	77, 055, 125	0475,034,293 44 380, 621, 170 72 2, 184, 093, 266 26 2, 161, 098, 327 14
16	- 52	22	10	80	84	9	68	69	99	89	45	73	90	74	23	21	86		88	25	09	81	40	89	24	22	96	79	83	297
261	426	935	180	796	353	382	242	193	111	7	2	555	353	967	168	£19	392		388	704	115	102	291	374	888	212	655	968	404	997
31, 865, 561		21, 791,	30,	26,	53,	61	8,	32,	19,	73,	82,	88,	41,8	99,	88	92,	96,		<b>4</b> 9	62.	93,	8	02,	65, 351,	56,	69	72.	73,	¥1,4	93,
8,1	33, 948,	21,7	35,4	8,0	7,8	0, 0,	33,8	6,0	2	34,7	0,7	3,1	6,6	9,6	55,33	6,9	6,		7,6	52,7	8,63	31,5	8	55,3	3	86		31,7	8,9	7
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			į	:	992,	716	857,	689	629	808	551,	877			900	293	076		056	207	46	16	-	•		က	717	287	116	621
•		•	:	:	લં	12,	တ	'n	13,	14,	12,	<b>–</b>		:	28,	21,	29,076,815	•	4	•							23	28,	20, 776, 800	380,
68	79	1	92	69	93	11	99	84	49	61	43	66	8	39	99	69	61							\$	81	88	13	96	25	4
776, 942	234	719,377	175	675	326	642	653	405	633	038	748	770	718	847	091,948	765	194		808	831	549	152	302	531	391	820	329	453	888	293
176,	948, 234	19,	281,	33	88	78,	125,	40,	366,	50	37,	56,	36,	93,	91,	90	61,		120,	392,	10,		107	328,	116,	893	69	151	375,	034
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2, 623, 381	683	909	909	179	236	939	147	285	627	797	818	939	023	452	355	642	959		894	305	239	084	798	049	644	486	716	687	1, 778, 557	302
523,	3, 967,	357,	767,	377.	776,	981,	076,	292,	365,	335,	397,	359,	377.	694,	498	328	688,		359,	352,	043,	667,	£70.	197,	917,	329.	513,	756,	778,	947,
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Sec.	Mar. 2, sp'l; Mar. 2, spm. miss.								en'	gen'				:	8,		80	9,8			;			:		:	7,80			
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24 July 13, special;	91 Mar. 2, sp'l; Mar. 2, compromise	15	6	53	39	36	81:	17	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	3 91	94	<u> 20</u>	=	6[Ju	9	82 Aug. 12, 48, rp'l	_	2	5	62	2	<u> </u>	21	: 20	<u>:</u>	96 Mar. 3,'57,gen'	<u>8</u> 8	87	88
237 2	808	57 1	10 6					502	16 7	28	43 9	8 2		67.8	864 6	5 02	<b>738</b> 8		686 4	67.9	<b>26</b>	65 5	90 2	794 2				824 5		454 2
		4,9	1.3	6	6	80	6,2	9,0	2,5	6.	8	, 5	8	2,6	7,8	7.0	6,7		8	7.5	8,6	8.1	7	5.7	2,8	5.9	9,6	5,8	37, 5	
28, 465,	29, 032	16, 214,	8,89	3, 40	 	3, 15	3, 13	3, 49	48	3, 18	2	5, 18	7.52	5.71	3, 74	. 75	3,34		9,66	9.0	., 33	3,93	<b>L</b> . 22	3,02	, 03 4.	3.87	1,78	9, 66	53, 187, 0	5,51
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1832	1833	1834	835	1836	837	838	839	1840	841	1842	843	77	.45	-,46	.47	.48	.49		.20	.51	. 52	1852-'53	.54	-,65	56	.57	58	-,28	1859-'60	-
~	-	_	31.1		_	_	_	_			30,1	184344	1844-'45	1845-746	1846-'47	1847-748	1848-'49		849-,20	1850-'51	851-	852	1853-754	1854 - '55	1855-'56	856-757	1857-'58	858	859-	;
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			To Dec. 31,								To June 30, 1843																			
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O The aggregate receipts show a less sum than the total of customs, lands, and miscellaneous, which is accounted for by deductions at sundry times as per account of the Treasurer for unavailable funds. F. BIGGER, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 28, 1860.

No. 22.

Statement exhibiting the value of manufactured articles of domestic produce exported to foreign countries from the 30th day of June, 1846, to June 30, 1860.

Articles,	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1839.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Wat	8161,527												\$94,850	131,803
Renned sugar	1,653	9, 907	1.941	95,006	3,955	3,967	10,930	19, 257					9,441	9,593
Spirits from grain	67,781												273,576	311,595
Spirits from molasses	293, 609												188,746	219,199
Molasses	50,959												75,689	35, 293
Beer, ale, porter, and cider	68,114	78,071	51,330	52,251	57,975	48,032	64,677	53,503	45,069	45,086	43,732	59,538	78, 226	53,573
pentine		331,404	148,056	999,74	145,410	159,837	363,960	1,084,329				-		
Household furniture				978 095										
Coaches and other carriages				95,732			100							
Baddlery	13, 102	97,435	37,276	20,893	30, 100	47,937	48, 229	53,311	64,886	31,949	45, 222	55,980	58, 870	71,332
Tallow candles and soap, and							698 199		111 210				33	200
Snuff and tobacco							1,671,500		1,500,113					
Leather, boots and shoes	943,816	194,095	41,636	51,357	59, 638	438, 708	673,708	194,076	315,967	367, 189	1,311,709	1,269,494	330, 435	946, 572
							180,048		356,051					
Lead	134,981						5,540		14,998	97,519				
Pig, bar, and mails,	-	-		-			-	-	-				-	
All manufactures of	949,778	1,022,408	846,639	1,677,701	1,875,021	1,993,807	9,007,234	3,472,467	3, 158, 596	3, 585, 712	4, 197, 687	4,059,528	5,117,346	5,174,040
Copper and brass, manufactures	64,980	61,468	66,203	105,060	91,871	103,039	108,205	99,108	690,766	534,846	607,054	1,986,923	1,048,246	1,664,122
Kedicinal drugs					-	-					-		136	110
Uncolored	3, 345, 902	4,696,659	3,853,117	3,774,407	5,571,576	6, 139, 391	1,096,167	4, 130, 149	2,613,655	4,616,964	3,715,339	1,782,025	2, 330, 890	3, 356, 449
Other manufactures of,									336, 250	384, 200	614,153	1,800,285	4, 477, 096	799,
Chilb and thread	6,305	495	1,009	1,183	1,647	5,458	2, 981	94,456	2,506	95, 933	1, 066	1,336	1,349	1,943
Wanting appearing to the same of the same of			75,945	207,632	1,911, 601	250,938	933	934,388						

F. BIGGER, Register.

65,086 23,345 61,377 15,979	4,8 <b>62</b> 240,841	19,011 9,948 157,194	978	33,	46,081	176, 239	140,	50,184	1.609	2,397,	39, 803, 080	96,749,931
47,961 46,007 44,638 12,094	4,837	3,213			28,783	112,914	35,947	58,570			33, 853, 660	91,355,965
36, 783 46, 349 49, 153 8, 791	8,339	13,099			27,327	138,590	26,386	28,901	103,821	9,601,788	30, 372, 180 3	73, 779, 4969
34,256 39,256 7,384 7334	6,846	9,119 91,524 58,747			4,818	1111,403		37,748		3, 292, 722	653,267	89, 731, 619 7
86,696 33,653 8,385 9,778	5,989 1,093,538	5,765 29,088 67,517			5,698	162,376		26,386		3, 559, 613	30, 970, 992 29,	119,971
32, 119 33, 049 10, 856 4, 916	8,441	36,045 14,829 36,405			5,233	168,546		25, 943		1,014,439	813, 299	82, 790, 717 75,
34,525 37,684 3,204	11,658	6,597			16,478	88,337	1,311,513	50,471	33,314	4,972,084	234, 563	083,977
53,685 31,386 6,612 1,673	6,183	6,448 39,659			14,064	47,628	11,873	66,397		3,788,700	3,548,535,38,	5, 148, 465 65,
18,310 28,833 1,086	8,340	16,784			18,460	57,940	20,339	114,738		2,877,659	37, 437, 837 23,	3,300,768 46
93,096 27,334 8,257 1,798	19,960	13,309			16,496	41,449	68,639	121,013		3, 793, 341	20, 136, 967 18 18, 069, 580 37.	8, 206, 547, 56,
15,644 23,987 2,827 2,285	3,395	39,800			92,689	34,510	4,583	45,983		3,869,071	9,046,679 1	17, 243, 130 3
10,632 38,136 2,924 701	800	9,427	94, 427 86, 897		13,196	20,280	4,502	8,557		1,408,978	936,874	13, 936, 949
8,519 16,461 19,160	9,916	16,483	78, 190	16,007	7,739	92,466	6,941	11,217	94,174	137, 636	9, 838, 758 11	15, 559, 170 19
4,758 17,026 9,967 615	9,150	29,836			13,69-	11,220	4,988	3, 126	17,693	1,108,984	62,620 5	0,538,965 13
Farthen and stone ware Combs and buttons Brushes and brooms	Umbreifas, parasols, and sun- abades Manufactures of India-rubber	Leather and morocco, (not sold per pound)	Musical instruments	Manufactures of glass	Manufactures of pewter and	Manufactures of marble and	and gold leaf	Artificial flowers and Jewelry.	Brieks and lime	Articles not enumerated	Total and aliver coln and bul-	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 27, 1860.

No. 23.

Statement exhibiting the value of foreign merchandise imported, re-exported, and consumed, annually, from 1821 to 1860, inclusive; and also the estimated population and rate of consumption per capita during the same period.

Years ending—	Value o	f foreign merch	andise.	Population.	tion per
	Imported.	Re-exported.	Consumed and on hand.	•	Consumption capita.
September 301821	\$62,585.724	\$21,302,488	\$41, 283, 236	9, 960, 974	\$4 14
1822	83, 241, 541	22, 286, 202	60, 955, 339	10, 283, 757	5 9
1823	77,579,267	27, 543, 622	50, 035, 645	10, 606, 540	4 7
1824	80, 549, 007	25, 337, 157	55, 211, 850	10,929,323	5 0
1825 1826	96, 340, 075 84, 974, 477	32,590,643 24,539,612	63,749,432	11,252,106	5 6 5 2
1827	79, 484, 068	23, 403, 136	60, 434, 865 56, 080, 932	11,574,889 11,897,672	4 7
1828	88,509,824	21,595,017	66, 914, 807	12, 220, 455	5 4
1829	74, 492, 527	16, 658, 478	57, 834, 049	12, 243, 238	4 6
1830	70,876,920	14, 387, 479	56, 489, 441	12,566,020	4 3
1831	103, 191, 124	20,033,526	83, 157, 598	13, 286, 364	6 2
1832	101,029,266	24, 039, 473	76,989,793	13,706,707	56
1833	108, 118, 311	19,822,735	88, 295, 576	14, 127, 050	62
1834	126, 521, 332	23, 312, 811	103, 208, 521	14,547,393	7 0
1835	149, 895, 742	20,504,495	129, 391, 247	14,967,736	8 6
1836	189, 980, 035	21,746,360 21,854,962	168, 233, 675	15,388,079	10 9
1837 1838	140,989,217 113,717,404	12, 452, 795	119, 134, 255 101, 264, 609	15,808,422 16,228,765	7 5 6 2
1839	162, 092, 132	17, 494, 525	144, 597, 607	16, 649, 108	8 6
1840	107, 141, 519	18, 190, 312	88, 951, 207	17,069,453	5 2
1841	127, 946, 177	15, 469, 081	112, 477, 096	17,612,507	6 3
1842	100, 162, 087	11,721,538	88, 440, 549	18, 155, 561	4 8
months to June					
30, 1843	64,753,799	6, 552, 697	58, 201, 102	18, 698, 615	3 1
Year to June 30,	100 405 005	11 404 007	00 000 100		
1844	108, 435, 035	11,484,867	96, 950, 168	19,241,670	5 0
1845 1846	117, 254, 564 121, 691, 797	15, 346, 830 11, 346, 623	101, 907, 734 110, 345, 174	19,784,725 20,327,780	5 1
1847	146, 545, 638	8, 011, 158	138, 534, 480	20,780,835	5 4: 6 6
1848	154, 998, 928	21, 128, 010	133,870,918	21, 413, 890	6 2
1849	147, 857, 439	13,088,865	134, 768, 574	21,956,945	6 1
1850	178, 138, 318	14,951,808	163, 186, 510	23, 246, 301	7 6:
1851	216, 224, 932	21, 698, 293	194, 526, 639	24, 250, 000	8 0
1852	212, 945, 442	17, 289, 382	195, 656, 060	24,500,000	80
1853	267, 978, 647	17,558,460	250, 420, 187	25,000,000	10 0
1854	304, 562, 381	24,850,194	279, 712, 187	25,750,000	10 0
1855 1856	261,468,520	28, 448, 293 16, 378, 578	233, 020, 227	26,500,000	8 7
1857	314, 639, 942 360, 890, 141	23, 975, 617	295, 261, 364 336, 914, 524	27.400,000 28.500,000	10 88 11 83
1858	282, 613, 150	30, 886, 142	251, 727, 008	29,500,000	8 5
1859	338, 768, 130	20, 895, 077	317, 873, 063	30, 385, 000	10 4
1860	362, 163, 941	26, 933, 022	335, 230, 919	31,000,000	10 8
Total	6, 291, 348, 520	787, 110, 363	5, 501, 238, 157		

No. 24

Statement exhibiting the total value of imports, and imports consumed in the United States, exclusive of specie, during each fiscal year from 1821 to 1860, inclusive; showing also the value of foreign and domestic exports, exclusive of specie, the aggregate exports, including specie, and the tonnage employed during the same period.

Уеагв.	Total importa, including specie.	Imports entered for consumption, ex- clusive of specie	Domestic produce exported, exclu- sive of specie	Foreign merchan- dise exported, ex- clusive of specie.	Total exports, in- cluding specie.	Tonnage.
1881	\$62.	\$43, 696, 405	\$43, 671, 894	\$10,824,519	\$64,974,382	1, 298, 958
1822	83, 241,	68, 367, 425	49,874,079	11, 476, 022	72, 160, 281	1, 324, 799
1823	77, 579,	61, 308, 936	47, 155, 408	21, 170, 635		336,
1824	80, 549,	53,846,567	50, 649, 500	18, 322, 605	75, 986, 657	1, 389, 163
1825	96, 340,	66, 375, 722	66, 944, 745	23, 802, 981	99, 535, 388	1, 423, 112
1826	84, 974,	57, 652, 577	52, 449, 855	20,440,934	77, 595, 322	1,534,191
1827		54, 901, 108	57, 878, 117	16, 431, 830	82, 324, 827	1, 620, 608
1828	88, 509,	66,975,475	49, 976, 632	14,044,578	72, 264, 686	1,741,392
1829	74, 492,	64, 741, 571	55, 087, 307	12, 347, 544	72, 358, 871	1,260,798
1830	70,876,	49, 575, 009	58, 524, 878	13, 145, 857	73,849,508	1, 191, 776
1831	103, 191,	82, 808, 110	59, 218, 583	13, 077, 069	81,310,583	1,267,847
1832	101, 029,	75, 327, 688	61, 726, 529	19, 794, 074	87, 176, 943	1, 439, 450
1833	108, 118,	83, 470, 067	69, 950, 856	17, 577, 876	90, 140, 433	1, 606, 151
1834	126, 521,	86, 973, 147	80, 623, 662	21, 636, 553	104, 336, 973	1, 758, 907
1835	149,896,	122,007,974	100, 450, 481	14, 756, 321	121, 693, 577	1,824,940
1836	189, 980,	158, 811, 392	106, 570, 942	17,767.762	128, 663, 040	1,882,103
1837	140,989,	113, 310, 571	94, 280, 895	17, 162, 232	117, 419, 376	1,896,686
1838	113, 717,	86, 552, 598	95, 560, 880	9,417,690	108, 486, 616	1,994,640
1839	162,092,	145, 870, 816	101, 625, 533	10, 626, 140	121, 028, 416	2,096,380
1840	107, 141,	86, 250, 335	111, 660, 561	12, 088, 371	132, 085, 946	2, 180, 764
1841	127, 946,	114, 776, 309	103, 636, 236	8, 181, 235	121, 851, 803	2, 130, 744
1842	100, 162,	81, 996, 318	91, 798, 242	8, 078, 753	104, 690, 534	2,092,391
9 months to June 301843	64, 753,	37, 294, 129	77, 686, 354	6, 139, 335	84, 346, 480	2, 158, 603
Year ending June 301844	108, 435,	96, 390, 548	99, 531, 774	6, 214, 058	111, 200, 046	2, 280, 095
1845		105, 599, 541	98, 455, 330	7,584,781	114, 646, 606	2,417,002

No. 24—Continued.

Years.	Total imports, in- cluding specie.	Imports entered for consumption, exclusive of specie.	Domestic produce exported, exclu- sive of specie.	Foreign merchandise exported, exclusive of specie.	Total exports, in- cluding specie.	Tonnage.
1846	\$121, 691, 797	148.	718.	\$7,865,206	\$113,488,516	
1847	546.	116, 257, 595	150, 574, 844	6, 166, 754	158, 648, 622	2,839,046
1848	998,	351,	203.	7,986,806	32.	
1849	147,857,439	565.	710,	8, 641, 091	146,755,820	
1850	138,	32,	900	9,475,493	398	
1851	224.	176.	620.	10, 295, 121	388,	
1852	945	772.	931,	12,053,084	858,	
1853	978,	71.	869	13, 620, 120	976,	
1854	562,	55,	156,	21, 648, 304	241,	
1855	468,	550	761,	26, 158, 368	156,	
1856	639	550.	438,	14, 781, 372	964,	
1857	890	511,	906	14,917,047	960	
1858	613,	578,	351,	20, 660, 241	4	
1859	768,	888	392,	14, 509, 971	789,	
1860	362, 163, 941	80,	242,	17, 333, 634	122,	
Total	6, 291, 348, 520	5, 394, 671, 668	4,856,863,368	557, 142, 370	6, 102, 552, 346	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 28, 1860.

No. 25.

Statement exhibiting a summary view of the exports of domestic produce, &c., of the United States during the years ending on June 30, 1847, 1848, 1848, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1855, 1855, 1856, 1851, 1858, 1859, and 1860.

A see a see			Pr	Product of—			Raw produce.	Specie and bul-	Total value.
	The sea.	The forest.	Agriculture.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Manufactures.		lion.	
June 30, 1947	P.3. 468.		5	#7.949.0e6	15	1	#1 59R 078		E
1848	200	7,059,1184	37, 781, 446	7, 51, 199	61.896.294	19, 858, 758	974.049	9, 700, 419	139, 904, 131
Dr.I		5,917,991	3	5, 704, 307	8	8	26.25		8
1850		7,442,503	'n	9,851.033	ź	ĕ	953, 664	Ę	3
1851		7,147,083	ź	9,219,251	i.	8	1, 437, 660		8
1858		7,864,440	ě	8	ŝ	É	1,545,767	ę	88
1853		7,915,259	ğ	11,319,319	ą	8	1,833,984	2	₹,
1884		11, 761, 185	₹	ã,	3	2	2, 764, 781	ន	ŝ
1855		13, 6KG, K37	Š	Ę	ž	ž	9, 373, 317	8,	క్ష
1855		10, 694, 181	ģ	ន៍	Ž	Ę	3, 195, 430	ā	Ź
1857		14,499.711	2	ź	Š	3	3, 290, 465	Ę	ź
1856		13,475.671	ć	ğ	Ŕ	ξ	P. 42	È	3
1859		14,469,406	3	2	ş	3	9,676,329	g	ģ
1660		13, 738, 559	3	Ź	æ Š	ğ	9, 279, 308	\$	Š
Total	45,469,946	141, 504, 708	661,018,096	172,319,772	1,469,859,591	331,747,346	98, 107, 594	438, 097, 554	3, 308, 144, 607
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 27, 1860.

26

No. 26.

Statement exhibiting the value of certain articles imported during the years ending June 30, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860, (after deducting the re-exportations,) and the amount of duty which accrued on each during the same periods, respectively.

Artista	H	1844.	18	1845.	18	1846.	1	1847.
	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.
Wollens Cottons Hempen grods Iron. and mauufactures of Signt Hemp, unmanufactured Salt Coal	\$9, 408, 279 13, 236, ×30 865, 427 2, 395, 760 6, 897, 245 261, 913 892, 112 203, 681 34, 181, 247	\$3,413,495 4,850,731 213,862 1,607,113 4,597,093 101,338 654,881 153,846	\$10,504,423 13,360,729 -801,661 4,075,143 4,049,708 140,372 883,359 187,962 34,003,256	\$3, 731, 014 4, 908, 272 1, 908, 642 2, 415, 003 2, 555, 075 55, 122 678, 069 130, 221 14, 671, 413	\$9. 935, 925 12, 857, 422 696, 888 4, 397, 259 180, 221 74×, 566 336, 691	\$3,480,797 4,865,483 1,629,581 2,713,866 62,282 509,244 254,149	\$10, 639, 473 14, 704, 186 626, 871 8, 710, 180 9, 406, 253 66, 220 878, 871 330, 875	\$3, 192, 293 \$, 956, 798 121, 688 2, 717, 378 3, 160, 462 228, 892 162, 008 13, 658, 863

## No. 26.—STATEMENT—Continued.

a self-self-self-self-self-self-self-self-	31	1848.	31	1849.	ã	1850.	10	1851.	
A Company	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	
Woollens Cottons Hempen goods Liron, and manufactures of Sugar Hemp, unmanufactured Salt Coal	\$15, 061, 102 17, 205, 417 606, 900 7, 060, 470 8, 775, 233 180, 335 1, 027, 656 426, 997 50, 344, 100	\$4, 196, 007 4, 166, 573 121, 380 2, 118, 141 2, 632, 567 54, 100 205, 531 128, 099	\$13, 503, 202 15, 183, 759 460, 335 9, 262, 567 7, 275, 780 476, 232 1, 424, 529 382, 254 47, 970, 668	\$3,723,768 3,769,565 2,779,706 2,178,770 2,182,734 143,470 284,906 114,676	\$16, 900. 916 19, 681, 612 490, 077 10, 864, 680 6, 950, 716 574, 783 1, 227, 518 361, 855	\$4, 683, 457 4, 896, 278 98, 015 3, 259, 404 2, 085, 215 172, 435 245, 504 108, 567	\$19, 239, 930 21,486,502 615,239 10,780,312 13,478,709 212,811 1,025,300 478,095 67,316,898	\$5, 331, 600 5, 348, 695 123, 048 3, 234, 094 4, 043, 613 63, 843 205, 060 143, 429 18, 493; 382	

No. 26.—STATEMENT.—Continued.

Articles	181	1852.	1853.		1854.	54.
	Value.	Dutjes.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Dutles.
Woollens Cottons Hempen goods Iron, and manufactures of Sugar Hemp, unmanufactured Malt Coal Total	\$17,348,184 18,716,741 18,843,577 18,843,569 13,977,393 164.211 1,102,101 405,652	\$4,769,083 4,896,327 6,632,484 4,193,218 49,263 220,420 121,695	\$27,051,934 26,412,245 438,604 26,993,088 14,168,337 326,812 1,041,577 488,491	\$7, 459, 794 6, 599, 338 86, 731 8, 074, 017 4, 250, 501 98, 044 208, 315 146, 547	\$31,119,654 \$2,477,106 \$2,477,106 \$6,824 \$1,604,666 \$35,632 \$1,290,975 \$65,926	\$8, 629, 180 8, 153, 992 11, 631 8, 486, 472 3, 441, 397 100, 689 258, 195 177, 777

No. 26.—STATEMENT—Continued.

Artholes	181	1866.	18	1856.	1867.	57.	
	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Dutles.	Value.	Duties.	
Woollens Cottons Cottons Hempen goods Lron, and manufactures of Bugar, Hemp, unmanufactured Salt Coal	\$22, 076, 448 15, 742, 923 23, 945, 274 13, 284, 663 56, 458 1, 692, 587 893, 825 77, 930, 771	\$6,088,157 \$,823,294 47,919 7,163,602 3,986,399 16,637 358,517 358,147 268,147	\$30, 705, 161 \$4, 337, 504 \$23, 735 \$1, 618, 718 \$1, 296, 154 1, 954, 317 597, 094	\$20, 705, 161 \$8, 478, 552 05 \$24, 337, 504 \$6, 943, 181 90 \$23, 735 \$46, 746, 700 \$21, 295, 154 \$6, 388, 546 20 \$3, 427 \$1, 028 10 \$3, 427 \$1, 028 10 \$1, 954, 317 \$90, 863 40 \$91, 094 \$119, 418 80	\$30, 848, 620 28, 114, 924 20, 214 23, 320, 118 41, 596, 238 41, 662 2, 991, 365 769, 486 128, 656, 657	\$8, 504, 131 6, 845, 102 100, 843 6, 829, 279 12, 478, 871 123, 499 598, 273 230, 846	

No. 26.—STATEMENT—Continued.

Truastru Department, Register's Office, November 29, 1860.

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No. 27.

Statement exhibiting the value of foreign merchandise and domestic produce exported annually, from 1821 to 1860.

		A VETUE OF E	VALUE OF EXPORTS, EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE	OF RPECIE.		
Year ending-	E	Foreign merchandise.			,	Specie and bul- lion.
	Free of duty.	Paying duty.	Total.	Domestic products. Of exports.	of exports.	•
September 30	\$286, 788	\$10,637,731	\$10,824.519	\$43, 671, 894	\$54, 496, 413	\$10,477,969
1888.	374,716	11, 101, 306	11,476,023	49, 674, 079	61, 350, 101	
1823	1.323,762	19,846,873	21, 170, 635	47, 155, 408	68, 326, 043	
1824	1, 100, 53"	17, 2.2, 075	18, 322, 605	50, 649, 500	68, 972, 105	
1825	1,09×,181	22 704,803	23, 802, 984	66, 944, 745	90,747,729	
2000	1,036.430	19, 404, 504	20, 440, 934	62, 419, 855	72,890,789	4, 704, 533
8000	877, 239	13, 167, 339	14, 044, 5:8	49, 976, 632	64.021,210	
1839.	919,943	11, 427, 401	12, 347, 344	55, 087, 307	67, 434, 651	
1830	1,078,695	12,067.162	13, 145, 857	58, 524, 878	71,670,735	
1831	642, 586	12, 434, 483	13,077,069	59, 218, 583	72, 295, 652	
1832	1, 345, 217	18,448,857	19, 794, 074	61, 726, 529	81, 520, 603	
1833	5, 165, 907	12, 411, 969	17, 677, 876	69, 950, 856	87, 528, 732	
1834.	10, 757, 033	10,879,520	21, 636, 553	80, 623, 662	102, 260, 215	
2000	8, 534, 895	9 232 867	17, 767, 762	106, 570, 942	124, 338, 704	
1887	7,756,189	9,406,043	17, 162, 232	94, 280, 895	111.443, 127	
1838	4,951,306	4, 466, 384	9, 417, 690	95, 560, 880	104, 978, 570	
1839.	5,618,443	6,007,698	10, 626, 140	101, 625, 533	112, 251, 673	
1840	6, 202, 562	5, 805, 809	12,008,371	111, 660, 561	123, 668, 932	
1841	3,953,054	4, 228, 181	8, 181, 235	103, 636, 236	111,817,471	
1842	3, 194, 299	4,884,454	8,078,753	91, 798, 242	99, 876, 995	
9 months to June 30, 1843	1,682,763	3, 456, 572	5, 139, 335	77, 686, 354	82, 825, 689	

No. 27.—STATEMENT—Continued.

		T 40 ECTA	VALUE OF EXPORTS, EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE	OF SPECIE.		
Year ending-	ř.	Foreign merchandise.				Specie and bul- lion.
	Free of duty.	Paying duty.	Total.	Domestic produce.	Aggregate value of exports.	
June 30	\$2, 251, 550	\$3, 962, 508	\$6.214.058	\$99.531.774	\$105,745,832	\$5.454.214
1845 .	2,413,050	5, 171, 731	7,584,781	98, 455, 330	106 040, 111	8, 606, 495
1846.	2, 342, 629	5, 522, 577	7,865,206	101, 718, 042	109, 583, 248	3, 905, 268
1847	1,812,847	4, 353, 907	6, 166, 754	150, 574, 844	156, 741, 598	1,907,024
1848	1,410,307	6, 576, 499	7, 986, 806	130, 203, 709	138, 190, 515	15,841,616
1849.	2,015,816	6, 625, 216	8, 641, 091	131,710,081	140, 351, 172	5, 404, 648
1850.	2, 099, 132	7, 376. 361	9, 476, 493	134, 900, 233	144, 375, 726	7, 522, 994
1861	1,742,154	8, 552, 967	10, 295, 121	178, 620, 138	188, 915, 259	29, 472, 252
1852	2, 638, 159	9, 514, 925	12,053,084	154, 931, 147	166, 984, 231	42, 674, 135
1863	2, 449, 639	11, 170. 581	13, 620, 120	189, 869, 162	203, 489, 282	27, 486, 875
1854	3, 210, 907	18, 437, 397	21, 648, 304	215, 156, 304	236.804,608	41, 436, 456
1855	6, 516, 550	19, 641, 818	26, 158, 368	192, 751, 135	218, 909, 503	56, 247, 343
1856.	3, 144, 604	11, 636, 768	14, 781, 372	266, 43H, 051	281, 219, 423	45, 745, 485
1867	4, 325, 400	10, 591, 647	14, 917, 047	278, 906, 713	293, 823, 760	69, 134, 922
1858.	6, 751, 850	14, 908, 391	20, 660, 241	251, 351, 033	272, 011, 274	62, 633, 147
1859	5, 429, 921	9,080,020	14, 509, 971	278, 392, 080	292, 902, 051	63, R87. 411
1860	5, 350, 441	11, 983, 193	17, 333, 634	316, 242, 423	333, 576, 057	66, 546, 239
Total	130, 531, 902	426, 610, 268	657, 142, 170	4,856,763,368	5, 413, 905, 538	688, 646, 608
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F. BIGGER, Reguter.

Treasure Department, Repider's Office, November 28, 1860.

No. 28.

Statement exhibiting the quantity of wine, spirits, &c., imported annually, from 1843 to 1860, inclusive.

Desired of functoriation	Madeira	eira.	Въету.	Ė	Sicily.	'n
	Gallons	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
	3,949	\$9.075	4.685		14.679	\$6.617
ear ending June 30, 1844	16,754		18,665			15,000
	101, 176	145, 237	23,616	38, 289	110, 590	46,033
Do1846	169, 797		26, 538			74,000
months ending Nov. 30, 1846	117, 117		14,543			8,933
mouths ending June 30, 1847	13, 806		17,521			24, 230
ear ending June 30, 1848	44, 634		215,935			67,364
Do1849.	193, 971		170,794			32, 231
:	803, 125		212,092			24,933
	163,941		250, 277			98,975
-	216,683		168,610			22, 563
	226, 403		813,048			45, 794
_	120, 391		415, 298			23, 191
•	71,912		383, 398			65, 359
	44, 393		398, 393			61, 954
Do1857	106, 359		544, 649			133,894
٠.	86,805		418,319			56,612
Do	87, 237		318,467			37,099
	131,481		564, 705			36, 395

No. 26.—STATEMENT—Continued.

Articles	18(	1852.	18	1853.	18	1854.
-	Value.	Duties.	Valne.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.
Woollens. Cottons. Hempen goods. Iron, and manufactures of. Sugar. Hemp, unmanufactured. Mult. Coal	\$17, 348, 184 18, 716, 741 18, 843, 777 18, 843, 569 13, 977, 393 164, 211 1, 102, 101 405, 652	\$4, 769, 083 4, 895, 327 68, 755 5, 632, 484 4, 193, 218 49, 263 220, 420 121, 695	\$27,051,934 26,412,243 433,604 26,993,082 14,168,337 326,812 1,041,577 488,491 96,916,080	\$7,459,794 6,599,338 8,074,017 4,250,501 98,044 208,315 146,547	\$31,119,654 \$2,477,106 \$5,824 28,288,341 11,604,656 1,290,975 585,926 1,290,75	\$8, 629, 180 8, 153, 992 11, 631 8, 486, 472 3, 481, 397 100, 689 258, 195 176, 777

No. 26.—STATEMENT—Continued.

. Articles	181	1866.	18	1856.	1857.	57.	
	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Dutles.	Value.	Duties.	
Woollens Cottons Hempen goods Iron, and manufactures of Bugar Hemp, unmanufactured Salt Cosl	\$22, 076, 448 16, 742, 923 239, 693 23, 946, 274 13, 284, 663 56, 458 1, 692, 587 893, 825 77, 930, 771	\$6,088,157 \$,823,294 7,163,602 3,986,399 16,637 338,517 268,147	\$30, 705, 161 24, 337, 504 23, 735 21, 618, 718 21, 295, 154 3, 427 1, 954, 317 597, 094	\$30, 705, 161 \$8, 478, 552 05 24, 337, 504 \$6, 943, 181 90 21, 518, 718 6, 461 105 00 21, 295, 154 6, 388, 546 20 3, 427 1, 928 10 1, 954, 317 390, 863 40 597, 094 119, 418 80	\$30, 848, 620 28, 114, 924 20, 214 23, 320, 214 41, 696, 238 411, 662 2, 991, 365 769, 486	\$8, 504, 131 6, 845, 102 100, 843 6, 829, 279 12, 478, 871 123, 499 598, 273 230, 846	

No. 26.-STATEMENT-Continued.

1859. 1850.	Value. Duties. Value. Duties. Value.	\$26,286,189 \$5,560,025 98 \$33,301,509 \$7,195,936 88 \$37,735,914 \$8,155,518 56 120,055 17 56,916 5,677,083 00 9,079,676 6,120,055 17 56,916 18,327,456 112,370 25 115,370 25 115,370 25 114,453,617 3,407,818 20 14,749,056 3,516,818 07 18,464,346 4,595,784 48 18,946,663 4,647,199 12 28,345,297 6,802,871 28 28,931,166 6,943,479 84 28,931,167,918 20 11,102,202 165,330 30 1,273,098 19,944 10 1,431,140 214,671 00 839,334 201,440 16 79,978,479 17,877,514 577,514 577,514 105,441,157 13,759,062 82 97,517,055 26,120,375 58
	Articles.	Woollens Cottons Cottons Cottons Cottons Cottons Cottons Cotton C

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 29, 1860.

No. 27.

Statement exhibiting the value of foreign merchandise and domestic produce exported annually, from 1821 to 1860.

		VALUE OF E	VALUE OF EXPORTS, EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIES	OF SPECIE.		
Year ending —	E	Foreign merchandise.	_	Domostic sundinos	anless of concerns A	Specie and bullion.
	Free of duty.	Paying duty.	Total.		of exports.	•
September 30.	\$286, 788	\$10,587,731	"	\$43,671,894	\$54,496,413	\$10,477,969
1823.	374,716	11, 101, 306		49, 574, 079	61, 350, 101	10,810,180
1823.	1, 323, 762	19,846,873		47, 155, 408	68, 326, 043	6, 372, 987
1824	1, 100, 530	17, 2.2, 076	18, 322, 605	50, 649, 500	68, 972, 105	7,014,552
1825	1,094,181	22 704, 803		68, 944, 745	90,747,729	8, 787, 659
1826	1,036.430	19, 404, 504		52, 419, 855	72, 890, 789	4, 704, 533
1827	813,844	15, 617, 986	16, 431, 830	57, 878, 117	74, 309, 947	8,014,880
1828	877, 239	18, 167, 339		49, 976, 632	64, 021, 210	8, 243, 476
1839.	919,943	11, 427, 401		55, 087, 307	67, 434, 651	4, 924. 020
1830	1,078,695	12,067,162		58, 524, 878	71,670,735	2, 178, 773
1831.	642, 586	12, 434, 483		59, 218, 583	72, 295, 652	9,014,931
1832	1, 345, 217	18, 448, 857		61, 726, 529	81, 520, 603	5, 656, 340
1833	5, 165, 907	12, 411, 969		69, 950, 856	87, 528, 732	2, 611, 701
1834	10, 757, 033	10,879,520		80, 623, 662	102, 260, 215	2,076,758
1835	7,012,666	7,743 655		100, 459, 481	116, 215, 802	6, 477, 775
1836	8, 534, 895	9, 232, 867		106, 570, 942	124, 338, 704	4, 324, 336
1837	7,756,189	9, 406, 043		94, 280, 895	111. 443, 127	5, 976, 249
1838	4,951,306	4, 466, 384		96, 560, 880	104, 978, 570	3, 508, 046
1839	5, 618, 442	5,007.698		101, 625, 533	112, 251, 673	8,776,743
1840.	6, 202, 562	6,805,809		111, 660, 561	123, 668, 932	8, 417, 014
1841	3, 953, 054	4, 228, 181	8, 181, 235	103, 636, 236	111,817,471	10,034,332
1842	3, 194, 299	4,884,454	8, 078, 763	91, 798, 242	99, 876, 995	4,813,539
9 months to June 30, 1843	1, 682, 763	3, 456, 572	5, 139, 335	77, 686, 354	82, 825, 689	1,520,791

No. 27.—STATEMENT—Continued.

	_	VALUE OF E	value of exports, exclusive of specie	of Specie.		
Year ending—	Fig	Foreign merchandise.	_	- Control of the cont		Specie and bul- lion.
	Free of duty.	Paying duty.	Total.	Company broaden	of exports.	
June 30	\$3, 251, 550	\$3.962,508	\$6,214,058	\$99, 531, 774	\$105,745,832	\$5, 454, 214
	2, 413, 050	5, 171, 731	7, 584, 781	98, 455, 330	106 040,	8, 606, 495
1846	2, 342, 629	5, 522, 577	7,865,206	101, 718, 042	109, 583,	8, 905, 268
1047	1,812,847	4, 353, 907	7, 028, 204	150.574.844	156, 741, 598	1,907,024
646	2,015,815	6, 625, 276	8, 641, 091	131, 710, 081	140.351.	5, 404, 648
1850.	2,099,132	7,376,361	9, 475, 493	184, 900, 233	144, 375,	7,522,994
1851	1,742,154	8, 552, 967	10, 295, 121	178, 620, 138	188, 915,	29, 473, 252
1852	2, 538, 169	9, 514, 925	12,053,084	154, 931, 147	166, 984,	42, 674, 135
1863	2, 449, 539	11, 170. 681	13, 620, 120	189, 869, 162	203, 489,	27, 486, 876
1854	3,210,907	18, 437, 397	21,648,304	215, 156, 304	236.804.	41, 436, 456
1855	6,516,550	19, 641, 818	26, 158, 368	192, 751, 135	218,909,	56, 247, 343
1856.	3, 144, 604	11, 636, 768	14, 781, 372	266, 438, 051	281, 219,	45, 745, 485
1807		10, 591, 647	14, 917, 047	278, 906, 713	293, 823,	69, 136, 922
1858.	5, 751, 850	14, 908, 391	20, 660, 241	251, 351, 033	272, 011,	52, 633, 147
1859	5, 429, 921	9,080,020	509,	278, 392, 080	292, 902,	63, 887, 411
1860	5, 350, 441	11, 983, 193	17, 333, 634	316, 242, 423	333, 576, 057	66, 546, 239
Total	130, 531, 902	426, 610, 268	557, 142, 170	4,856,763,368	5, 413, 905, 538	688, 646, 608

Treasury Department, Register's Office, November 28, 1860.

No. 28.

Statement exhibiting the quantity of wine, spirits, &c., imported annually, from 1843 to 1860, inclusive.

	Madeira	eira.	Вретту.	÷	Sicily.	Ŀ
TOURS OF THE OTHER	Gallons	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
months ending June 30, 1843	3.949		4. 685	\$6.491	14.579	\$6.617
Fear ending June 30, 1844	16,754	30,575	18,665	23,418	31, 180	15,000
Do1845	101, 176		23,616	38, 289	110, 590	46,033
Do1846	169, 797			41,761	209, 131	74,000
months ending Nov. 30, 1846	117, 117			26, 194	21, 281	8,933
mouths ending June 30, 1847	13, 806			26,061	92, 631	24.230
Pear ending June 30, 1848.	44,634			109,983	190, 294	67,364
Do1849	193,971			128, 510	130, 851	32, 231
	803, 125			118,952	91, 123	24,933
Do1851	163,941			154,668	301,010	98,975
Do	216,683			97,680	91,746	22, 563
Do1853	226, 403			155,819	190, 205	46, 794
Do1854	120,391			244,028	68,810	23, 191
	71,912			208, 414	197, 700	65,359
Do	44, 393			270,317	184, 194	61,954
	106, 359			364, 906	280,316	133,894
	86,805			343, 100	123 619	56, 612
Do	87, 237			262.849	83.043	37,099
Do	131, 481			440, 295	93, 684	36, 395

No. 28.—STATEMENT—Continued.

	No. 2.—	No. 2.—WINE IN CASKS.	χ8.	-		
Period of importation	Port	ţ.	Claret	e <b>t</b> .	Other red wino.	d wine.
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
9 months ending June 30, 1843.	38,593	\$25,714	873,895	\$134, 598		
Year ending June 30, 1844	223, 615	156,878	993, 198	218,239	340.387	\$60.096
Do1845	260 593	162, 358	1,051,862	249, 633	495, 558	143,210
Do1846	372, 528	148,895	951,3 1	249,703	954, 646	316,821
δ months ending Nov. 30, 1846	80,991	62,851	294, 433	111,453	1,072,589	328.814
7 months ending June 30, 1847	8,075	3, 791	591,656	119,844	539, 454	119,411
848	501, 123	170, 134	1, 227, 071	221, 416	7×1,073	180,928
Do1849	711,268	272, 700	1,912,701	263, 836	994,458	221, 177
Do1850	626, 211	305, 354	1,919,766	267, 445	1,469,256	265,988
	762,967	349,849	1,940,121	280, 333	1, 245, 201	236, 727
	614,816	240,238	2, 702, 612	405, 380	1, 172, 316	229, 350
Do1858	662,791	268,005	2, 633, 802	482,827	1,374,416	377,482
	393, 197	177, 935	2,015,474	497,005	1,854,885	450, 195
	186, 460	97,987	1,371,400	440,631	1,519,505	459,985
	264,816	158, 729	1,516,018	561, 440	697, 334	285, 111
	600, 219	407, 564	1,897,108	669, 403	1, 186, 293	500, 527
	352, 677	226, 7H1	1,027,013	385, 750	1,078,926	442, 641
	115.874	88, 217	2, 126, 065	624,023	984, 251	306, 547
	366,715	229, 997	3, 513, 083	1, 229, 740	1,988,372	838, 233

No. 28.—STATEMENT—Continued.

No. 3.—WINE, BRANDY, AND GRAIN SPIRITS.

Don't of two nowbedfore	Other white wine.	ite wine.	Brandy.	ldy.	Grain spirite.	pirits.
reflect of the potential	Gallons	Value	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
9 months ending June 30, 1843.	123,832	\$28, 205	191,832	\$106, 267	259, 129	\$121,647
Year ending June 30, 1844	268, 414	75,090	782,510	606, 633	416,518	171,015
Do	591, 735	211, 183	1,081,314	819,450	606, 311	262, 643
Do 1846	705,808	310, 241	963, 147	839, 2 1	677, 785	345, 352
5 months ending Nov. 30, 1846	618, 267	296, 736	331, 108	355,451	186, 323	86,073
7 months ending June 30, 1847	278, 48	69, 831	623, 309	675, 631	327, 635	143, 549
Year ending June 30, 1848	840,687	193, 358	1, 370, 111	1, 135, 089	676, 683	327, 493
Do	971,895	210, 139	2, 964, 091	1,347,514	796, 276	327, 957
Do	1,088,801	215, 353	4, 145, 802	2, 659, 537	751, 18	361,078
Do 1851	1,085,374	209,847	3, 163, 783	2, 128, 679	984, 417	364, 204
Do 1852	935, 379	195, 870	2, 751, 810	1, 794, 729	865, 304	294, 386
Do	1, 275, 290	305, 287	3,854,956	3, 251, 408	1,060,456	424, 638
Do 1854	1, 379, 888	380, 204	2, 152, 366	2, 255, 344	1, 197, 234	564, 569
	939, 354	322, 257	1,024,497	1,479,362	1, 190, 642	575, 560
Do 1856	517, 135	189, 499	1,716,717	2,859,342	1, 582, 126	772,276
~	721,417	306, 739	1, 518, 328	2, 527, 262	1,988,037	1, 125, 160
	853, 283	335, 235	1, 180, 484	2, 232, 452	2, 157, 553	1, 168, 517
_	1, 307, 828	415,767	2, 528, 356	3, 262, 058	3, 145, 204	1,465,243
Do	2, 468, 395	1, 929, 846	2, 616, 154	3, 937, 698	2,851,616	1, 211, 335

No. 28.—STATEMENT—Continued.

No. 2.—WINE IN CASKS.

Desiral of improving to	Port.	ŧ	Claret	Te t	Other red wino.	d wine.
- TOTON OF THE POST OF THE POS	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
9 months ending June 30, 1843.	38. 693	\$25.714	873.895	\$134.598		
Year ending June 30, 1844	223, 615	156,878	993, 198	218, 239	340.387	\$60,096
Do	260 593	162, 358	1,051,862	249,633	495, 558	143,210
Do1846	372,528	148,895	961,3.1	249, 703	954, 646	316,821
5 months ending Nov. 30, 1816.	80,991	62,851	294, 433	111,453	1,074,589	328,814
847.	8,075	3, 791	591,656	119,844	539, 454	119,411
Year ending June 30, 1848	501, 123	170, 134	1,227,071	221,416	781,073	180,928
849	711, 268	272, 700	1,912,701	263,8%6	994,458	221, 177
1850	626, 211	305, 354	1,919,766	267, 445	1, 469, 256	265, 988
1851	762,967	349,849	1,940,121	280, 333	1, 245, 201	236,727
	614,816	240,238	2,702,612	405, 380	1, 172, 316	229, 350
1853	662,791	268,005	2, 633, 802	482,827	1,374,416	377,482
	393, 197	177,935	2,015,474	497,005	1,854,885	450, 195
	186,460	97,987	1,371,400	440,631	1, 619, 605	459,985
_	264,816	158, 729	1,516,018	561, 440	697, 334	285, 111
Do.	600, 219	407,564	1,897,108	669, 403	1, 186, 293	500, 527
_	352, 677	226,7×1	1,027,013	385, 750	1,078,926	442, 641
	115,874	88, 217	2, 126, 065	524,023	984, 251	306,547
	366,715	229, 997	3, 513, 083	1, 229, 740	1,988,372	838, 233

No. 28.—STATEMENT—Continued.

No. 3.—WINE, BRANDY, AND GRAIN SPIRITS.

Don't of income to the	Other white wine.	te wine.	Brandy.	ıdy.	Grain spirits	pirits.
Feriod of Importation.	Gallons	Value	Gallons.	Value.	G.llons.	Value.
months ending fune 30 1843	123, 832	\$28. 205	191.832	\$106.267	259, 129	\$121.547
Fear ending June 30, 1844	268, 414	75,090	782,510	606, 633	416.918	171,015
Do	591, 735	211, 183	1,081,314	819,450	606, 311	262, 543
Do	705,808	310,241	963, 147	839, 2 1	677, 785	345, 352
months ending Nov. 30, 1846	618, 267	296, 736	331, 108	355, 451	136, 323	86,073
months ending June 30, 1847	278, 483	69, 831	623, 309	575, 631	327, 635	143, 549
ear ending June 30, 1848	840, 687	193, 358	1, 370, 111	1, 135, 089	676, 683	327, 493
Do	971,895	210, 139	2, 964, 091	1,347,514	796, 276	327, 957
	1,088,801	215, 353	4, 145, 802	2, 659, 5.37	751, 18	361,078
1851	1,085,374	209,847	3, 163, 783	2, 128, 679	984,417	364, 204
	935, 379	195,870	2, 751, H10	1, 794, 729	865, 304	294, 386
_	1, 275, 290	305, 287	3,854,956	3, 251, 40H	1,060,456	424, 638
-	1, 379, 888	380, 204	2, 152, 366	2, 255, 344	1, 197, 234	564, 569
_	939, 354	322, 257	1,024,497	1,479,362	1, 190, 642	575,560
1856	617, 135	189, 499	1,715,717	2,859,342	1,582,126	772,276
Do	721,417	306, 739	1,518,328	2,527,262	1,988,037	1, 125, 160
1858.	853, 283	335, 235	1, 180, 484	2, 232, 452	2, 157, 553	1, 158, 517
_	1, 307, 828	415,767	2, 528, 356	3, 242, 058	3, 145, 204	1,465,243
	2, 468, 395	1,929,846	2,616,154		2,851,616	1,211,335

No. 28.—STATEMENT—Continued.

No. 4.—OTHER SPIRI'IS, BEER, ALE, AND PORTER.

Period of importation.	Other spirits	spirits.	Beer, ale, and porter, from England.	porter, from and.	Beer, ale, and porter, from Scutland.	porter, from and.
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
9 months ending June 30, 1843	135, 399	\$32,095	62.612	\$57.098	7,428	\$6, 335
Year ending June 30, 1844.	210,477	78,027	107,489	102, 157	19, 236	18, 343
Do	270,484	78,957	79,302	73, 729	26,711	21, 294
Do1846	221, 344	81,713	117,621	110,397	38, 464	39,831
5 months ending Nov. 30, 1346	65, 477	28,862	46, 146	42, 987	2, 151	1,895
7 months en ling June 30, 1847	160, 747	908,129	132, 157	67, 305	15,375	8,657
Year ending June 30, 1848	228, 671	75,943	130,008	101, 171	39, 282	21, 533
Do1849	542, 492	145,784	146, 473	118,233	52, 297	30,088
Do1850	339, 169	113,779	156, 735	129,957	52,856	41,790
Do1851	309, 214	100,850	275, 336	189,010	88, 179	56, 736
Do	359, 677	98.940	262, 438	186,964	110,752	67,804
Do1853	336, 477	106,501	397, 420	284, 347	131,357	77,414
	399, 583	128, 308	825, 571	424,875	270,064	128,667
	397, 572	151, 378	919, 252	669, 900	345,016	188, 457
Do1856	771,604	288, 494	792, 155	97, 146	359, 486	193, 600
	443 495	218, 907	1,04×,903	619, 729	376, 706	221,316
Do	645,830	324, 905	872,969	508,887	1×3, 672	112, 555
Do	1, 126, 489	444, 207	1,057,633	613,477	257, 034	136, 652
Do. 1860	831.712	350, 209	677, 501	483, 240	253, 624	137,906

THE RICHTRE Presiden

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 28, 1860.

No. 29. Statement exhibiting the value of imports, annually, from 1821 to 1860.

1822			Value of merc	handise imported	l <b>.</b>
1822 3, 389, 846 3, 928, 862 75, 942, 833 77, 579 1824 8, 379, 835 4, 1813, 938 67, 985, 324 80, 549 1826 6, 150, 765 4, 796, 745 85, 392, 565 96, 340, 1826 6, 880, 966 5, 686, 803 72, 406, 708 84, 974 1828 7, 489, 741 4, 889, 435 76, 180, 648 88, 509 1829 7, 403, 612 4, 401, 849 62, 687, 928 74, 492 1830 8, 155, 984 4, 690, 281 8131 7, 305, 945 6, 160, 640 89, 734, 499 103, 191 1832 5, 907, 504 8, 341, 949 86, 779, 813 1833 7, 070, 366 25, 377, 582 75, 670, 861 1836 13, 131, 147 64, 809, 046 71, 955, 249 109, 805 1837 10, 516, 414 58, 812, 152 126, 521 1838 17, 747, 116 43, 112, 889 5, 855, 176 1839 5, 595, 176 70, 806, 616 85, 690, 340 162, 492 1830 1842 4, 087, 016 26, 540, 470 69, 534, 601 100, 162, 932 1840 4, 697, 042 184	Years ending—		Free of duty.	Paying duty.	Total.
1823 5,097, k96 3,950,392 68,530,979 77,579, 1824 8,379,835 4,183,938 67,985,234 80,549, 1826 6,160,765 4,796,745 85,392,565 96,340, 1827 8,151,130 3,703,974 67,628,964 79,484, 1828 7,489,741 4,889,435 76,130,648 88,509, 1829 7,403,612 4,401,8e9 62,687,024 74,492, 1830 8,155,964 4,590,281 58,130,675 70,876, 1831 7,305,945 6,160,600 89,734,499 103,191, 1832 5,907,504 8,344,949 86,779,913 101,029, 1833 7,070,868 25,377,582 75,670,361 108,118, 1834 17,911,632 50,481,548 58,128,152 126,521, 1835 13,400,881 78,655,600 97,923,554 189,980, 1837 10,516,414 58,783,617 71,739,186 140,989, 1839 5,595,176 70,806,616 85,690,340 126,092, 1840 8,882,813 48,313,391 49,945,315 107,141, 1841 4,984,633 61,031,098 61,926,446 17,946, 1840 8,882,813 48,313,391 49,945,315 107,141, 1841 4,984,633 61,031,098 61,926,446 17,946, 1840 8,882,813 48,313,391 49,945,315 107,141, 1841 4,984,633 61,031,098 61,926,446 100,162,092,100,162,1				\$52,503,411	\$62,585,724
1824 8, 379, 835 4, 185, 938 67, 985, 234 80, 549, 1826 6, 150, 765 4, 796, 745 85, 392, 565 96, 340, 1826 6, 880, 966 5, 686, 803 72, 406, 708 84, 974 1828 7, 489, 741 4, 889, 435 76, 130, 648 88, 509, 1829 7, 403, 612 4, 401, 8e9 62, 687, 024 74, 492, 1830 8, 155, 964 4, 590, 281 58, 130, 675 70, 876, 1831 7, 305, 945 6, 150, 6e0 89, 734, 499 103, 191 1832 5, 907, 504 8, 341, 949 86, 779, 813 17, 911, 632 10, 481, 548 58, 124, 152 126, 521, 1835 13, 181, 447 64, 809, 046 71, 955, 249 149, 895, 1838 17, 747, 116 43, 112, 889 52, 857, 399 113, 717, 1839 17, 747, 116 43, 112, 889 52, 857, 399 113, 717, 1839 1839 1, 747, 716 43, 112, 889 52, 857, 399 113, 717, 1841 4, 984, 633 61, 031, u98 61, 926, 446 127, 946, 945, 1842 4, 087, 016 26, 540, 410 69, 534, 601 100, 162, 1841 4, 984, 633 61, 031, u98 61, 926, 446 127, 946, 951, 249, 1848 6, 377, 732 1846 3, 777, 732 1846 3, 777, 732 1846 3, 777, 732 1848 6, 860, 224 18, 037, 698, 1842 14, 121, 289 15, 453, 592 18, 682, 955, 191, 118, 345 1843 1844 24, 121, 289 18, 936, 452 83, 668, 154 1848 6, 360, 224 16, 356, 379 182, 282, 252 154, 998, 1849 6, 651, 240 1865 4, 070, 242 18, 077, 698 95, 106, 724 117, 254 1848 6, 360, 224 16, 356, 379 182, 282, 252 154, 998 1849 6, 651, 240 165, 726, 425 125, 479, 774 147, 857, 1848 6, 360, 224 16, 356, 379 182, 282, 252 154, 998 1850 1854 4, 027, 622 18, 037, 598 191, 118, 345 216, 244, 1859 1852 1855 1856 4, 027, 632 186, 64, 753, 818 4 26, 327, 637 182, 282, 325 164, 998 1855 1855 1856 4, 207, 632 186, 426, 277, 637 271, 276, 560 304, 562 36, 595, 113, 184, 561 1855 1856 4, 207, 632 186, 400, 544 24, 187, 890 1855 27, 684, 236 144, 639 1856 1856 1856 4, 207, 632 186, 400, 576 186, 400		1 -' -'			83, 241, 541
1825 6, 150, 765 4, 796, 745 86, 392, 565 96, 340, 1826 6, 880, 966 5, 686, 803 72, 406, 708 84, 974 1827 7, 489, 741 4, 889, 435 76, 130, 648 88, 509 74, 403, 612 4, 401, 8e9 62, 687, 024 74, 492 1830 8, 155, 964 4, 590, 281 58, 130, 675 70, 876, 1381 7, 305, 445 6, 160, 6e0 89, 734, 499 1832 5, 907, 504 8, 341, 949 86, 779, 813 101, 029, 1833 7, 070, 368 25, 377, 582 75, 670, 361 108, 118, 1834 17, 911, 632 50, 481, 548 58, 128, 152 126, 521, 1835 13, 1447 64, 809, 046 71, 955, 249 149, 895, 1836 13, 400, 881 78, 655, 600 97, 423, 554 149, 895, 1837 10, 516, 414 58, 783, 617 71, 739, 186 140, 989, 1838 17, 747, 116 43, 112, 889 52, 857, 399 113, 717, 1841 1841 4, 984, 633 61, 031, 098 61, 926, 446 127, 946, 1844 14, 984, 633 61, 031, 098 61, 926, 446 127, 946, 1844 1846 3, 777, 732 20, 990, 007 96, 534, 601 100, 162 9 months to June 30, 1843 22, 390, 559 13, 184, 025 29, 179, 215 64, 753, 758 1846 3, 777, 732 20, 990, 007 96, 924, 058 121, 591, 1849 6, 360, 224 16, 356, 379 132, 282, 325 154, 998, 1849 6, 360, 224 16, 356, 379 152, 479, 774 177, 186 46, 556, 579 182, 282, 325 154, 998, 1849 6, 360, 224 16, 356, 379 152, 479, 774 177, 1860 4, 628, 792 18, 077, 698 95, 106, 724 177, 254 1848 6, 360, 224 16, 356, 379 152, 479, 774 147, 857, 1866 4, 628, 792 18, 081, 590 155, 427, 936 146, 545 1865 3, 659, 812 36, 430, 524 221, 378, 184 261, 468, 1865 3, 659, 812 36, 430, 524 221, 378, 184 261, 468, 1865 3, 659, 812 36, 430, 524 221, 378, 184 261, 468, 1865 3, 659, 812 36, 430, 524 221, 378, 184 261, 468, 1865 3, 659, 812 36, 430, 524 221, 378, 184 261, 468, 1865 3, 659, 812 36, 430, 524 221, 378, 184 261, 468, 1865 3, 659, 812 36, 430, 524 221, 378, 184 261, 468, 1869 3, 7444, 789 72, 286, 327 269, 047, 014 338, 768, 387, 688,			1		77, 579, 267
1826 6,880,966 3,703,974 67,628,964 79,484 1828 7,489,741 4,889,435 76,130,648 88,509 1829 7,403,612 4,401,889 62,687,024 74,492 1830 8,155,964 4,590,281 58,130,675 70,876 1831 7,305,945 6,100,600 89,734,499 101,029 1833 7,070,368 25,377,582 75,670,361 108,118 1834 17,911,632 50,481,648 58,128,152 126,521 1835 13,131,447 64,809,046 71,955,249 149,895 1837 10,516,414 58,733,617 71,739,186 140,989 1833 17,747,116 43,112,889 52,857,399 113,717,1839 5,595,176 70,806,616 85,690,340 1827 1841 4,988,633 61,031,098 61,926,446 127,946 1841 4,988,633 61,031,098 61,926,446 127,946 1841 4,988,633 61,031,098 61,926,446 127,946 1841 4,988,633 61,031,098 61,926,446 127,946 1841 4,988,633 61,031,098 61,926,446 127,946 1841 4,988,633 61,031,098 61,926,446 127,946 1841 4,988,633 61,031,098 61,926,446 127,946 1846 3,777,732 20,990,007 98,924,058 121,991 1847 24,121,289 17,651,347 104,773,002 146,545 1848 6,360,224 16,356,379 132,282,325 154,998 1849 6,651,240 15,726,425 125,479,774 17,544 1850 4,628,792 18,081,590 155,427,936 121,991 1851 5,453,592 19,652,995 191,118,345 266,545,185 4,070,242 18,077,598 95,106,724 117,254 1846 6,360,224 16,356,379 132,282,325 154,998 1849 6,651,240 15,726,425 125,479,774 17,857 1850 4,628,792 18,081,590 155,427,936 121,991 1851 5,453,592 19,652,995 191,118,345 266,245 1853 4,201,382 27,182,162 236,595,113 267,978 1851 6,453,592 19,652,995 191,118,345 266,245 1855 3,659,184 26,377,673 271,276,560 304,562 366,595,113 267,978 1856 4,207,632 52,748,074 257,684,236 314,639 1856 4,207,632 52,748,074 257,684,236 314,639 1856 19,274,496 61,044,779 202,938,875 226,613 1859 7,444,789 72,286,327 259,047,014 338,768,					80, 549, 007
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1832   5.9u7.5u4   8,341,949   86,779,813   101.029, 1833   17,916.632   1844   17,911.632   1845   1844   17,911.632   1846   1847   10,516,414   58,738,617   71,739,186   140,989, 1838   17,747,116   43,112.899   52,857,399   113,717, 1838   1841   4,988,633   61,031,098   61,926,446   127,946, 1840   1842   4,087.016   26,540,470   69,534,601   100.162, 1840   1842   4,087.016   26,540,470   69,534,601   100.162, 1846   3,777.732   20,990,007   24,121,289   1846   3,777.732   20,990,007   96,924,058   121,691, 1845   6,651,240   16,356,379   132,282,325   134,998, 1851   6,651,240   16,356,379   132,282,325   134,998, 1851   1851   5,453,592   18,081,590   155,427,936   178,138, 1851   1854   6,958,184   26,327,637   271,276,560   304,562, 1856   1856   4,207,632   18,081,590   155,427,936   178,138, 1854   1853   4,201,382   1864,036,393,184   26,327,637   271,276,560   304,562,995   1856   4,207,632   18,081,590   155,427,936   178,138, 1855   4,201,382   1856   4,207,632   18,081,590   155,427,936   178,138, 1856   4,207,632   18,081,590   155,427,936   178,138, 1856   4,207,632   18,081,590   155,427,936   178,138, 1856   4,207,632   18,081,590   155,427,936   178,138, 1856   4,207,632   18,081,590   155,427,936   178,138, 1856   4,207,632   18,081,590   155,427,936   178,138, 1856   4,207,632   18,081,590   155,427,936   178,138, 1856   4,207,632   18,081,590   155,427,936   178,138, 1856   4,207,632   18,081,590   155,427,936   178,138, 1856   4,207,632   18,081,590   155,427,936   178,138, 1856   4,207,632   18,081,590   155,427,936   178,138, 1856   4,207,632   18,081,590   155,427,936   178,138, 1856   4,207,632   18,081,590   155,427,936   178,138, 1856   18,568	1831	7, 305, 945			103, 191, 124
1834   17, 911, 632   13, 1447   64, 809, 046   71, 955, 249   149, 895   1836   1837   10, 516, 414   58, 738, 617   71, 739, 186   140, 989   1838   17, 747, 116   43, 112, 889   62, 857, 399   113, 717   1841   4, 986, 633   1842   4, 987, 016   26, 540, 470   69, 534, 601   100, 162   162, 692   1845   4, 087, 016   26, 540, 470   69, 534, 601   100, 162   1846   3, 777, 732   1845   4, 070, 242   18, 077, 598   95, 106, 724   117, 254   1846   3, 777, 732   20, 990, 007   1647, 773, 002   146, 545   1848   6, 360, 224   16, 356, 379   132, 282, 325   154, 998   1851   5, 453, 592   19, 652, 995   191, 118, 345   218, 224   1852   5, 505, 044   27, 182, 1852   5, 505, 044   27, 182, 1853   4, 207, 632   4, 207, 632   4, 207, 632   1856   4, 207, 632   1856   4, 207, 632   1856   4, 207, 632   1856   4, 207, 632   1856   4, 207, 632   1856   4, 207, 632   1856   4, 207, 632   1856   4, 207, 632   1856   4, 207, 632   1856   4, 207, 632   1856   4, 207, 632   1856   4, 207, 632   1859   7, 434, 789   72, 286, 327   269, 047, 014   338, 768, 768, 768, 768, 768, 768, 768, 76	1832		8,341,949	86,779,513	101,029,266
1835   13, 181, 447   64, 809, 046   71, 955, 249   149, 895, 189, 800   1837   10, 516, 414   58, 733, 617   71, 739, 186   140, 989   1839   5, 595, 176   70, 806, 616   85, 690, 340   162, 692   1840   8, 882, 813   48, 313, 391   49, 945, 315   107, 141   1841   4, 984, 633   61, 031, 098   61, 926, 446   127, 946   1842   4, 087, 016   26, 540, 470   69, 534, 601   100, 162   162, 692   18, 936, 452   83, 668, 154   104, 435   1845   4, 070, 242   18, 077, 598   95, 106, 724   117, 254   1846   3, 777, 732   20, 990, 007   96, 924, 058   121, 691, 1847   24, 121, 289   16, 356, 379   132, 282, 325   154, 998   1853   4, 201, 382   18, 681, 590   155, 427, 936   178, 138   1845   4, 628, 792   18, 081, 590   155, 427, 936   178, 138   1851   5, 453, 592   19, 652, 995   191, 118, 345   216, 224, 1853   4, 201, 382   27, 182, 152   236, 595, 113   267, 978   1854   6, 958, 184   27, 182, 152   236, 595, 113   267, 978   1856   4, 207, 632   36, 430, 524   221, 378, 184   361, 462, 799   1858   19, 274, 496   61, 044, 779   202, 93, 875   282, 613, 887, 688, 1899   7, 434, 789   72, 286, 327   269, 047, 014   338, 768, 1869   7, 434, 789   72, 286, 327   269, 047, 014   338, 768, 1869   7, 434, 789   72, 286, 327   269, 047, 014   338, 768, 1869   7, 434, 789   72, 286, 327   269, 047, 014   338, 768, 1869   7, 434, 789   72, 286, 327   269, 047, 014   338, 768, 1869   7, 434, 789   72, 286, 327   269, 047, 014   338, 768, 1869   7, 434, 789   72, 286, 327   269, 047, 014   338, 768, 1860   72, 286, 327   269, 047, 014   338, 768, 1860   72, 286, 327   269, 047, 014   338, 768, 1860   72, 286, 327   269, 047, 014   338, 768, 1860   72, 286, 327   269, 047, 014   338, 768, 1860   72, 286, 327   269, 047, 014   338, 768, 1860   72, 286, 327   269, 047, 014   338, 768, 1860   72, 286, 327   269, 047, 014   338, 768, 1860   72, 286, 327   269, 047, 014   338, 768, 1860   72, 286, 327   269, 047, 014   338, 768, 1860   72, 286, 327   269, 047, 014   338, 768, 1860   72, 286, 327   269, 047, 014   338, 768, 1860					108, 118, 311
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1837 10,516,414 558,783,617 71,739,186 140,989 1839 5.595,176 70,806,616 85.690,340 162,692 1840 8,882,813 48,313,391 49,945,315 107,141.  1841 4,958,633 61,031,098 61,926,446 127,946, 1842 4,087,016 26,540,470 69,534,601 100,162,  9 months to June 30,1843 22,390,559 13, 184,025 29,179,215 64,753,  Year to June 301844 5,830,429 18,936,452 83,668,154 108,435, 1845 4,070,242 18,077,598 95,106,724 117,254, 1846 3,777,732 20,990,007 96,924,058 121,691, 1847 24,121,289 17,651,347 104,773,002 146,545, 1848 6,360,224 16,356,379 132,282,325 154,998, 1849 6,651,240 15,726,425 125,479,774 147,857, 1850 4,628,792 18,081,590 155,427,936 178,138, 1851 5,453,592 19,652,995 191,118,345 216,224, 1852 4,01,382 27,182,152 236,595,113 267,978, 1854 6,958,184 26,327,637 271,276,560 304,562, 1855 4,207,632 52,748,074 257,684,236 314,639, 1858 19,214,496 61,044,779 202, 93,875 282,613, 1859 7,434,789 72,286,327 269,047,014 338,768,				71, 955, 249	149, 895, 742
1838   17, 747, 116   43, 112, 889   52, 857, 399   113, 717   1840   8, 882, 813   1841   4, 984, 633   61, 031, 098   61, 926, 446   127, 946   1842   4, 087, 016   26, 540, 470   69, 534, 601   100, 162   1842   4, 087, 016   26, 540, 470   69, 534, 601   100, 162   1845   4, 070, 242   18, 077, 598   95, 106, 724   117, 254   1846   3, 777, 732   20, 990, 007   96, 924, 058   121, 691   117, 254   1848   6, 360, 224   16, 356, 379   132, 282, 325   154, 998   1847   4, 628, 792   18, 081, 590   155, 427, 936   178, 138, 1851   5, 453, 592   19, 652, 995   191, 118, 345   216, 224   1852   5, 505, 044   24, 187, 890   1853   4, 201, 382   1854   6, 958, 184   26, 327, 637   271, 276, 560   304, 562   1855   4, 207, 632   53, 748, 074   1858   1856   4, 207, 632   53, 748, 074   1858   1858   19, 274, 496   1859   7, 434, 789   72, 286, 327   269, 047, 014   338, 768, 288, 688, 287   282, 613, 288, 688, 154   268, 287, 287   269, 047, 014   338, 768, 288, 688, 154   268, 287, 287, 287, 287, 287, 287, 287, 28					189, 980, 038
1839   5.595, 176   70, 806, 616   85.690, 340   162, 692   1840   8, 882, 813   48, 313, 391   49, 945, 315   107, 141, 1841   4, 984, 633   61, 031, 098   61, 924, 446   127, 946, 1842   4, 087, 016   26, 540, 470   69, 534, 601   100, 162   9 months to June 30, 1843   22, 399, 559   13, 184, 025   29, 179, 215   64, 753, 1844   64, 777, 722   18, 077, 598   95, 106, 724   117, 254, 1846   3, 777, 732   20, 990, 007   98, 924, 058   121, 691, 1847   24, 121, 289   17, 651, 347   104, 773, 002   146, 545, 1848   6, 360, 224   16, 356, 379   132, 282, 325   154, 998, 1849   6, 651, 240   15, 726, 425   125, 479, 774   147, 857, 1850   1851   5, 453, 592   19, 652, 995   191, 118, 345   218, 244, 187, 890   1853   4, 201, 382   27, 182, 152   236, 595, 113   267, 978, 1854   6, 958, 184   26, 327, 637   271, 276, 560   304, 562, 364, 365, 812   1856   4, 207, 632   52, 748, 074   221, 378, 184   261, 468, 1856   4, 207, 632   52, 748, 074   227, 182, 163, 257, 684, 236   346, 689, 1858   19, 274, 496   61, 044, 779   202, 93, 875   282, 613, 1859   7, 434, 789   72, 286, 327   269, 047, 014   338, 768, 1859   7, 434, 789   72, 286, 327   269, 047, 014   338, 768, 1859   7, 434, 789   72, 286, 327   269, 047, 014   338, 768, 1859   7, 434, 789   72, 286, 327   269, 047, 014   338, 768, 1859   7, 434, 789   72, 286, 327   269, 047, 014   338, 768, 1859   7, 434, 789   72, 286, 327   269, 047, 014   338, 768, 1850   7, 434, 789   72, 286, 327   269, 047, 014   338, 768, 1850   7, 434, 789   72, 286, 327   269, 047, 014   338, 768, 1850   7, 434, 789   72, 286, 327   269, 047, 014   338, 768, 1850   7, 434, 789   72, 286, 327   269, 047, 014   338, 768, 1850   7, 434, 789   72, 286, 327   269, 047, 014   338, 768, 1850   7, 434, 789   72, 286, 327   269, 047, 014   338, 768, 1850   7, 434, 789   72, 286, 327   269, 047, 014   338, 768, 1850   7, 434, 789   72, 286, 327   269, 047, 014   338, 768, 1850   7, 434, 789   72, 286, 327   269, 047, 014   338, 768, 1850   7, 434, 789   72, 286, 327   269, 047, 014   338, 76					
1840 8, 882, 813 48, 313, 391 49, 945, 315 107, 141, 1841 4, 95×, 633 61, 031, 098 61, 926, 446 127, 946, 945, 945, 945, 945, 945, 945, 945, 945					
1841					
1842       4,087.016       26,540,470       69,534,601       100.162         9 months to June 30,1843       22,390,559       13,184,025       29,179,215       64,753         1845       5,830,429       18,936,452       83,668,154       108,435         1846       3,777,732       18,077,598       95,106,724       117,254         1847       24,121,289       17,651,347       104,773,002       146,545         1848       6,360,224       16,356,379       132,282,325       154,998         1850       4,628,792       18,081,590       155,427,774       147,857         1850       4,545,592       19,652,995       191,118,345       216,242         1851       5,453,592       19,652,995       191,118,345       216,242         1853       4,201,382       27,182,152       236,596,113       267,978         1854       6,958,184       26,327,637       271,276,560       304,562         1855       3,659,812       36,430,524       221,378,184       261,468         1856       4,207,632       53,748,074       227,684,236       314,639         1858       19,274,496       61,044,779       202,93,875       282,613         1859       7,434,789		1 '			127, 946, 17
9 months to June 30, 1843   22, 399, 559   13, 184, 025   29, 179, 215   64, 758   1846   1846   3, 777, 732   18, 977, 598   95, 106, 724   117, 254   1847   24, 121, 289   17, 651, 347   104, 773, 002   146, 545   1848   6, 360, 224   16, 356, 379   132, 282, 325   154, 998   1849   6, 651, 240   15, 726, 425   125, 479, 774   147, 857, 1850   4, 628, 792   18, 081, 590   155, 427, 936   178, 138, 1851   5, 453, 592   19, 652, 995   191, 118, 345   216, 224   1852   5, 505, 044   24, 187, 890   183, 252, 508   212, 945   1853   4, 201, 382   27, 182, 152   236, 595, 113   267, 978   1854   6, 958, 184   26, 327, 637   271, 276, 560   304, 562   281, 681, 681, 681, 681, 681, 681, 681, 6	1842				100. 162, 08
1845     4,070,242     18,077,598     95,106,724     117,254       1846     3,777.732     20,990,007     96,924,058     121,691       1847     24,121,2e9     17,651,347     104,773,002     146,545       1848     6,661,240     15,726,425     125,479,774     147,857       1850     4,628,792     18,081,590     155,427,936     178,138       1851     5,505,044     24,187,890     183,252,508     212,945       1853     4,201,382     27,182,152     236,595,113     267,978       1854     6,958,184     26,327,637     271,276,560     304,562       1855     3,659,812     36,430,524     221,378,184     261,468       1856     4,207,632     52,748,074     257,684,236     314,639       1858     12,461,799     54,267,507     294,160,855     360,890       1859     7,434,789     72,286,327     269,047,014     338,768	<b>9 months to June 30, 1843</b>	22, 390, 559	13, 184, 025		64, 753, 799
1846     3,777,732     20,990,007     96,924,058     121,691       1847     24,121,269     17,651,347     104,773,002     146,545       1848     6,360,224     16,356,379     132,282,325     154,998       1849     6,651,240     15,726,425     125,479,774     147,857       1850     4,628,792     18,081,590     155,427,936     178,138       1851     5,453,592     19,652,995     191,118,345     216,224       1852     5,505,044     24,187.890     183,252,508     212,945       1853     4,201,382     27,182,152     236,595,113     267,978       1854     6,958,184     26,327,637     271,276,560     304,562       1855     3,659,812     36,430,524     221,378,184     261,468       1856     4,207,632     52,748,074     257,684,236     314,639       1858     19,274,496     61,044,779     202,93,875     282,613       1859     7,434,789     72,286,327     269,047,014     338,768	<b>Year to June 301844</b>		18, 936, 452	83,668,154	108, 435, 03
1847       24, 121, 289       17, 651, 347       104, 773, 002       146, 545, 545         1848       6, 360, 224       16, 356, 379       132, 282, 325       154, 998, 154, 998, 152, 479, 774       147, 857, 147, 857, 155, 427, 936       178, 138, 155, 427, 936, 178, 138, 155, 427, 936       178, 138, 158, 155, 427, 936       178, 138, 158, 158, 252, 508       216, 224, 187, 890       183, 252, 508       212, 945, 212, 945, 183, 252, 508       212, 945, 212, 945, 183, 252, 508       212, 945, 212, 945, 183, 252, 508       212, 945, 212, 945, 183, 252, 508       212, 945, 212, 945, 183, 252, 508       212, 945,			1 - '		117, 254, 56
1848     6, 360, 224     16, 356, 379     132, 282, 325     154, 998       1849     6, 651, 240     15, 726, 425     125, 479, 774     147, 857       1850     4, 628, 792     18, 081, 590     155, 427, 936     178, 138, 138, 152       1851     5, 453, 592     19, 652, 995     191, 118, 345     216, 224       1852     5, 505, 044     24, 187, 890     183, 252, 508     212, 945       1853     4, 201, 382     27, 182, 152     236, 595, 113     267, 978       1854     6, 958, 184     26, 327, 637     271, 276, 560     304, 562       1855     3, 659, 812     36, 430, 524     221, 378, 184     261, 468       1856     4, 207, 632     53, 748, 074     257, 684, 236     314, 639, 314, 639, 360, 890, 890, 890, 890, 890, 890, 890, 89		1 - '			121,691,79
1849     6, 651, 240     15, 726, 425     123, 479, 774     147, 857, 185, 185, 185, 185, 185, 185, 185, 185					146, 545, 636
1850     4,628,792     18,081,590     155,427,936     178,138,138,138,138,138,138,138,138,138,13					
1851     5,453,592     19,652,995     191,118,345     216,224       1852     5,505,044     24,187,890     183,252,508     212,945       1853     4,201,382     27,182,152     236,595,113     267,978       1854     6,958,184     26,327,637     271,276,560     304,562       1855     3,659,812     36,430,524     221,378,184     261.468       1856     4,207,632     52,748,074     257,584,236     314,639       1857     12,461,799     54,267,507     294,160,835     360,890       1858     19,274,496     61,044,779     202,93,875     282,613       1859     7,434,789     72,286,327     269,047,014     338,768				120,419,114	
1852     5,505,044     24,187.890     183,252,508     212,945       1853     4,201,382     27,182,152     236,595,113     267,978       1854     6,958,184     26,327,637     271,276,560     304,562       1855     3,659,812     36,430,524     221,378,184     261.468       1856     4,207,632     52,748,074     257,684,236     314,639       1857     12,461,799     54,267,507     294,160,835     360,890       1858     19,274,496     61,044,779     202,93,875     282,613       1859     7,434,789     72,286,327     269,047,014     338,768					
1853     4, 201, 382     27, 182, 152     236, 596, 113     267, 978       1854     6, 958, 184     26, 327, 637     271, 276, 560     304, 562       1855     3, 659, 812     36, 430, 524     221, 378, 184     261, 468       1856     4, 207, 632     52, 748, 074     257, 684, 236     314, 639       1857     12, 461, 799     54, 267, 507     294, 160, 835     360, 890       1858     19, 274, 496     61, 044, 779     202, 93, 875     282, 613       1859     7, 434, 789     72, 286, 327     269, 047, 014     338, 768	_	1 -11			212, 945, 44
1854     6,958,184     26,327,637     271,276,560     304,562,       1855     3,659,812     36,430,524     221,378,184     261.468,       1856     4,207,632     52,748,074     257,684,236     314,639,       1857     12,461,799     54,267,507     294,160,835     360,890,       1858     19,274,496     61,044,779     202,93,875     282,613,       1859     7,434,789     72,286,327     269,047,014     338,768,		1			267, 978, 64
1855     3,659,812     36,430,524     221,378,184     261,468       1856     4,207,632     52,748,074     257,684,236     314,639       1857     12,461,799     54,267,507     294,160,835     360,890       1858     19,274,496     61,044,779     202,93,875     282,613       1859     7,434,789     72,286,327     269,047,014     338,768	1854				304, 562, 38
1857     12, 461, 799     54, 267, 507     294, 160, 835     360, 890, 890, 895       1858     19, 274, 496     61, 044, 779     202, 93, 875     282, 613, 890, 890, 890, 890, 890, 890, 890, 890	1855	3,659,812	36, 430, 524	221, 378, 184	261, 468, 520
1858 19, 274, 496 61, 044, 779 202, 93, 875 282, 613, 1859 7, 434, 789 72, 286, 327 269, 047, 014 338, 768,		1	52,748,074	257, 684, 236	314, 639, 94
1859 7,434,789 72,286,327 269,047,014 338,768			1		360, 890, 14
					282, 613, 150
1000   0,000,130   52,291,014   279,872,327   362,163,					338,768,130
	1000	0, 000, 135	02, 291, 014	219, 512, 321	362, 163, 941
Total341, 226, 962 1, 179, 927, 550 4, 778, 744, 143 6, 291, 348,	Total	341, 226, 962	1, 179, 927, 550	4, 778, 744, 148	6, 291, 348, 520

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 28, 1860.

No. 30.

Statement exhibiting the value of dutiable merchandise re-exported annually, from 1821 to 1860, inclusive; and showing also the value re-exported from warehouses under the act of August 6, 1846.

Years.	Dutiable value of merchandise re- exported.	Value re-export- ed from ware- houses.
1821	\$10,037,731	
1822	11, 101, 306	
1823	19,846,873	
1824	17, 222, 075	
1825	22.704,803	
1826	19, 404, 504	
1827	15, 617, 986	••••
1828	13, 167, 339	
1829	11,427,401	,
1830	12.067, 162	
1831	12, 434, 483	
1832	18, 448, 857	
1833	12,411,969	
1834	10,879,520	
1835	7,743,655	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
1836	9, 232, 867	
1837	9, 406, 043	
1838	4,466,384	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
1839	5,007,698	
1840	5,805,809	
1841	4, 228, 181	•••••
1842	4,884,454	
1843	3, 456, 572	•••••
1844	3, 962, 508	
1845	5, 171, 731	
1846	5,522,577	
1847	4, 353, 907	\$651, 170
1848	6,576,499	2,869,941
1849	6,625,276	3, 692, 363
1850	7, 376, 361	5, 261, 291
1851	8,552,967 9,514,925	5, 604, 453
1852	9,514,925 11,170,581	6, -55, 770
1853	18, 437, 397	8, 036, 551
1854	18.431,391 19,641,×18	14.608,712
1855	11,636,768	13, 975, 759
1856	10,591,647	7.566,890
1857	14, 908, 391	5, 195, <b>960</b> 7, 747, <b>930</b>
1858	9,080,050	1, 141, 930 4, 385, 870
1860	11, 983, 193	
10UV	11, 300, 193	6, 414, 036
Total	426, 610, 268	92, 866, 696

F. BIGGER, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 28, 1860.

Statement exhibiting the aggregate value of breadstuffs and provisions exported annually, from 1821 to 1860.

No. 31.

Years	s ending	Amount.
September 30	1821	\$12, 341, 901
	1822	13, 886, 856
	1823	13, 767, 847
	1824	15, 059, 484
	1825	11, 634, 449
	1826	11, 303, 496
	1827	11,685,556
	1828	11,461,144
	1829	13, 131, 858
	1830	12, 075, 430
	1831	17, 538, 227
	1832	12, 424, 703
	1833	14, 209, 128
	1834	11,524,024
	1835	12,009,399
	1836	10, 614, 130
	1837	9, 588, 359
	1838	9, 636, 650
	1839	14, 147, 779
	1840	19,067,538
	1841	17, 196, 102
	1842	16, 902, 870
Nine months ending June 30	1843	11, 204, 123
Year ending June 30	1844	17, 970, 138
	1845	16,743,42
	18 <del>4</del> 6	27,701,921
	1847	68, 701, 121
	1848	37, 472, 75
	1849	38, 155, 507
400	1850	26, 051, 373
	1851	21, 948, 651
الم الم الم	1852	25, 857, 027
	1853	<b>32,</b> 985, <b>32</b> 2
	1854	65, 941, 323
•	1855	38, 895, 348
	1856	77, 187, <b>30</b> 1
	1857	74, 667, 852
	1858	50, 683, 285
	1859	<b>3</b> 8, 305, 991
	1860	45, 271, 850
Total		1, 006, 951, 235

F. BIGGER, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 27, 1860.

No. 32.

Statement exhibiting the quantity and value of cotton exported annually, from 1821 to 1860, inclusive, and the average price per pound.

		8	COTTOM.		Volus	te cost
Years.	Bales.	Sea Island.	Other.	Total.	Yalue.	Average per po
	Number of.		Pounds.		Dollars.	Cents.
188		11.344.066	113, 549, 339	124, 893, 405	20, 157, 484	16.2
		11, 250, 635	133, 424, 460	144, 675, 095	24, 035, 058	16.6
		12, 136, 688	161, 586, 582	173, 723, 270	20, 445, 520	1.8
1		9, 525, 722	132,843,9+1	142, 369, 663	21,947,401	16.4
1825.		9, 665, 278	16., 781, 629	176, 449, 907	36, 846, 649	20.9
		5.972,852	198, 562, 563	204, 535, 415	25,025,214	12.2
		15, 140, 798	279, 169, 317	294, 310, 115	29, 359, 545	2
1828		11, 288, 419	199, 302, 044	210, 590, 463	22, 487, 229	10.7
		13, 833, 307	252,003,879	264, 837, 186	26, 575, 311	2
1880		8, 147, 165	290, 311, 937	298, 459, 102	29, 674, 883	6.6
		8.311.762	268, 668, 022	276, 979, 784	25, 289, 492	9.1
1882		8, 743, 373	313, 451, 749	322, 215, 123	31, 724, 682	8.
1883		11, 142, 987	313, 535, 617	324, 69H, 604	36, 191, 105	11.1
188		8, 085, 937	376 6nl.970	384, 717, 907	49, 448. 403	12.8
		7, 752, 736	379, 686, 256	387, 358, 992	64,961.302	16.8
1836		7,849.597	415,721,710	423, 631, 307	71, 284, 925	16.8
[XX]		5, 286, 971	438, 964, 566	444. 211, 637	63, 240, 102	14.2
NO.X		7, 2,6, 340	5KK, 615, 957	595 952, 297	61, 566, 811	10.8
582		5, 107, 404	408, 568, 808	413, 621, 212	61, 238, 982	14.8
		8 779 669	735, 161, 392	743, 941, 061	63, 870, 307	80
		6, 237, 424	523, 966, 676	530, 214, 100	54, 880, 841	10.3
		7. 254. 099	677, 462, 918	684, 717, 017	47, 598, 464	8.1

1843			784, 782, 027	297.	119.	6.2
1044			534,	633,	063.	8.1
		380	516,	905,	739,	5.92
1846	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	388,	169,	558,	767.	7.81
1847		6, 293, 973	925,	219,	415,	10.34
1848		724,	550,	274,	998,	7.61
1849		969,	633,	602,	396,	6.4
1850		236,	145,	381,	984,	11.3
		299,	937,	237,	315,	12. 11
1852	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	738.	492.	230	965.	8.05
		165,	105	570,	456,	9.86
1054		486,	346.	833,	696.	9.47
2001		13, 058, 590	995, 366, 011	1,008,424,601	88, 143, 844	8.74
1856	991,	797,	634,	431,	382,	9.49
1867		940,	341,	282,	575,	12.56
1050	464	101,	522,	624.	386,	11.72
1859		713,	755,	468,	434,	12. 72
	3,812,345	15, 598, 698	087,	686,	806,	10.85
7-4-1	16 000 276	907 620 556	94 760 000 779	060 117 717 090	0 571 091 001	
100011111111111111111111111111111111111	10,024,010	201, 600, 100	41,100,030,116	60, 141, 101, 360	160 (100 (100 (7)	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 27, 1860.

No. 33.

Statement exhibiting the quantity and value of tobacco and rice exported annually from 1821 to 1860.

Years.		TOBA	TOBACCO.			BICE.	
	Bales,	Cases.	Hogsheads.	Value.	Barrels.	Tierces.	Value.
1001			0 00	000		100 00	100 707 14
1041			909, 938	20.048,902		177,00	404, 101
1822			83, 169	6, 222, 838	1	81,089	1, 553, 482
1823			600.66	6, 282, 672		101,365	1,820,985
1824			77,883	4,855,566		113, 229	1,882,982
1825			75, 984	6, 115, 623	•	97,015	1,925,245
			64,098	5, 347, 208		111,063	1,917,445
			100,025	6,577,123	•	113,518	2, 343, 908
1828			96,278	5, 269, 960		175,019	2, 620, 696
1829			17, 131	4,982,974		132, 923	2,514,370
			83,810	5, 586, 365		130, 697	1,986,824
1831			86, 718	4,892,388		116,517	2,016,267
1832			106,806	5, 999, 769		120, 327	2, 152, 631
			83, 153	5, 755, 968		144, 163	2,744,418
1834.			87,979	6, 595, 305		121,886	2, 122, 273
			94, 353	8, 250, 577		119,851	2, 210, 331
1836			109,042	10,058,640		212, 983	2, 548, 750
1887			100, 232	5, 795, 647		106,084	2, 309, 279
			100, 593	7, 392, 029		71,048	1,721,819
1839			78, 995	9,832,943		93, 320	2, 460, 198
1840			119, 484	9, 883, 957		101,660	1,942,076
1961			147,828	13, 576, 703		101, 617	2,010,107
1842			158,710	9, 540, 755		114,617	1,907,387
•••••••••••••••			94,454	4,650,979		106,766	1,625,726
1844			163,042	8, 397, 255		134,716	2, 182, 468
			147, 168	7,469,819		118,621	2, 160, 456
1846			147.998	8,478,270		124,007	Z, D64, BVI

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TREASURY DREARTMENT, Register's Office, November 28, 1860.

No. 34.

Statement exhibiting the values of iron and manufactures of iron, and iron and steel, steel, wool and manufactures of wool, manufactures of wool, manufactures of silk, flax, linen and linen fabrics, hemp and manufactures of hemp, manilla, sun, and other hemps of India, and silk and worsted goods, imported from and exported to foreign countries, from 1840 to 1860, both years inclusive; and also showing the domestic exports of like articles for the same

		1840.			1841.			1842.	
Artioles.	Foreign im- Foreign ex- Domestic ported. ported. exported.	Foreign ex- ported.	Domestic exported.	Foreign exported.	Foreign ex- ported.	Domestic exported.	Foreign im- Foreign ex- Domestic ported.	Foreign ex- ported.	Domestic exported.
Iron and manufactures of iron, and the and steel. Cast, shear, German, and other steel. Wool, unmanufactured manufactures of cotton, manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of linen and linen fabrics. Hemp, unmanufactured manufactures of manufacture	ther steel	\$156,115 \$3,961 26,246 418,399 1,103,489 1,015,532 425,466	\$156, 115 \$1,104,455 33,961 26,246 418,399 ,103,489 3,549,607 200,239 ,015,532 425,466 8,242	\$6, 914, 425 609, 201 1, 091, 953 11, 001, 959 11, 757, 036 264, 102 15, 300, 795 6, 846, 807 561, 039. 2, 566, 381	\$134,316 24,848 44,226 171,814 929,056 227,113 356,264 280,459 167,506	\$134, 316 \$1,045,264 24, 848 44, 226 171, 814 929, 056 3, 122, 546 227, 113 356, 264 280, 459 167, 506 11, 400	\$6,988,965 597,317 797,382 8,375,725 9,578,615 9,444,341 3,669,231 267,849 1,273,534	\$177, 301 18, 447 90, 865 145, 123. 836, 892 420 265, 159 265, 159 210, 176 162, 866	\$177, \$01 \$1, 109, 522 18, 447 90, 865 145, 123 886, 892 266, 159 266, 159 210, 176 210, 176 1,038
Total	40, 425, 714 3, 605, 794 4, 662, 304	3, 605, 794	4, 662, 304	58, 908, 678 2, 351, 464 4, 181, 210	2, 351, 464	4, 181, 210	42, 337, 631 1, 908, 639	1, 908, 639	4, 081, 250

No. 34.—STATEMENT—Continued.

		1843.		,	1844.			1845.	
Articles.	Foreign imported.	Foreign ex ported.	Domestic exported.	Foreign im- ported. ported.	Foreign ex- ported.	Domestic exported.	Foreign lm. Foreign ex- ported. ported.	foreign ex- ported.	Domestio exported.
Iron and manufactures of iron, and iron and steel.  Cast, shear, German, and other steel.  Wool, unmanufactures of manufactures of cotton, manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of linen and linen fabrics.  Hemp, unmanufactured manufactures of manu	\$1,903,858 \$248,679 2,488,679 2,958,779 2,958,796 2,958,796 1,484,921 1,484,921 228,882 421,882 1,484,921 1,48	50, 802 59, 733 34, 651 114, 040 3, 353 06, 777 2, 012 4, 929 4, 929	\$532, 693 3, 223, 550 3, 223, 550	\$5, 227, 484 487, 468 851, 460 9, 475, 782 13, 641, 478 172, 953 8, 310, 713 4, 492, 826 263, 365 1, 003, 420 1, 292, 488	\$107,956 15,415 67,483 404,648 7,102 230,838 129,726 129,726 188,002 6,234 188,002	\$, \$33 2, 898, 780 311	\$8, 294, 878 175, 675 1, 689, 794 10, 666, 176 13, 863, 282 208, 454 9, 731, 109 145, 209 897, 345 238, 179 145, 209 897, 345 1, 510, 310	\$91,966 20,052 22,153 22,153 502,553 4,822 246,242 6,242 159,626 159,626 11,466 11,466	\$845,017 4,327,928 14,762
Total	17	1, 002, 928	3, 756, 569	45, 495, 562 1, 108, 712 3, 615, 4.3	1, 108, 712	3, 615, 423	53, 034, 716	1, 328, 057	5, 187, 707
			-			-		- 1	

No. 34.—STATEMENT—Continued.

		1846.			1847.			1848.	
Articles.	Foreign imported.	Foreign exported	Domestic exported.	Foreign im- ported.	Foreign exported.	Domestic ex- ported.	Foreign im- ported.	Foreign exported.	Domestic exported.
Iron and manufactures of iron, and iron and steelsteel	\$7,835,832 1,234,408 10,134,226 10,083,819 13,503,635 13,667,647 10,667,649 16,337 5,098,605 1808,605	\$122,687 32,564 41,671 147,894 673,203 23,999 195,753 125,570	\$1, 151, 782 203, 996 3, 545, 481 12, 129	\$8, 781, 252 1, 126, 458 10, 998, 938 15, 199, 875 15, 198, 875 28, 387 5, 154, 837 684, 880	\$63,596 19,218 37,302 315,894 486,135 8,385 834,173 97,601 1,157 59,009	\$1,167,484 89,460 4,082,523 5,782	\$12, 626, 854 1, 284, 937 867, 034 15, 240, 883 15, 421, 589 354, 973 14, 543, 633 102, 261 6, 624, 648 6, 624, 648		\$1,259,632 5,718,205 27,657 6,713
of IndiaSilk and wersted goods	1,778,202	73, 139 3, 641		1,965,095	27, 307		342, 445 2, 456, 652	2, 614	
Total	53, 000, 471	1, 527, 439	4, 913, 388	56, 817, 026	1, 472, 769	5, 345, 249	73, 601, 889	2, 261, 547	7,012,207

No. 34.—STATEMENT—Continued.

		1849.			1850.			1851.	
Articles.	Foreign imported.	Foreign exported	Domestic ex- ported.	Domestic ex- Foreign im- ported. ported.	Foreign exported.	Domestic ex- Foreign im- ported.	Foreign imported.	Foreign exported.	Domestic exported.
Iron and manufactures of iron, and iron and steel\$13,831,823 Cast, shear, German, and other	\$13,831,823	\$109,439	\$1,096,172 \$16,333,145	\$16, 333, 145	\$100,746	\$100,746 \$1,911,320 \$17,306,700	\$17, 306, 700	\$100, 290	\$100, 290 \$2, 255, 698
Wool, unmanufactured	1, 227, 138 1, 177, 347 13, 704, 606	55,044 6,891 201,404		1, 332, 253 1, 681, 691 17, 151, 509	40, 193		1, 570, 063 3, 833, 157 19, 507, 309	38, 371 7, 966 267, 379	
Cotton, manufactures of Silk, unmanufactured	15, 754, 841	55,615	4, 933, 129	20, 108, 719	7,408	4, 734, 424	22, 164, 442	43,856	7, 241, 205
Flax, unmanufactured	13, 791, 232	388, 074		17, 639, 624 128, 917 8, 134, 674	129,878		25, 777, 245 176, 197 8, 795, 740	107, 382	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0
Hemp, unmanufactured	491, 633	13,401	8, 458 5, 558	579,814 588,446	5, 031 98, 369	6, 633 11, 776	223, 984 661, 768	7,876	29, 114 8, 023
of India	196, 634 2, 452, 289	29, 161 27, 537		659, 362 1, 653, 809	8,843 15,795		508, 709 1, 783, 076	8, 688 5, 307	
Total	69, 566, 953 1, 705, 433	1, 705, 433	6,043,317	86, 393, 348 1, 355, 941	1, 355, 941	6, 663, 153	6, 663, 153 102, 764, 839 1, 811, 843	1,811,843	9, 534, 040

No. 34.—STATEMENT—Continued.

		1852.			1853.			1854.	
Articles.	Foreign imported.	Foreign ex- ported.	Domestic ex- ported.	Foreign imported.	Foreign ex- ported.	Foreign im- Foreign ex- Domestic ex- ported. ported.	Foreign imported.	foreign ex- ported.	Domestic exported.
Iron and manufactures of iron, and iron and steel	\$18, 957, 993 1, 703, 589 1, 930, 711 17, 573, 964 19, 689, 496 37, 742 8, 515, 752 8, 515, 709 175, 342 8, 515, 709 1942, 422 1, 667, 513	\$134, 937 31, 569 54, 286 256, 878 997, 030 7, 143 604, 865 131, 153 47, 831 9, 584 6, 285	\$2, 303, 819 7, 672, 151 18, 649 13, 622	\$2, 303, 819 \$27, 255, 425  2, 970, 313  2, 669, 718  7, 672, 151  27, 731, 313  77, 731, 313  78, 434, 886  18, 649	\$262, 343 31, 637 51, 387 343, 989 1, 254, 363 607, 294 149, 399 2, 310 4, 567 4, 573 3, 981	8,768,894 18,196 16,784	\$29, 341, 775 2, 477, 709 2, 822, 186 32, 382, 594 34, 696, 831 1, 099, 389 34, 696, 831 1, 698, 831 1, 583, 586 598, 251 1, 528, 339 1, 524, 038		\$795, 872 \$4, 210, 350  53, 247 41, 668 42, 897 7968 843, 154 179, 598 177, 598 52, 318 79, 717 56, 679 21, 037
Total	93, 743, 174	2, 281, 927	10, 008, 241	10, 008, 241 134, 059, 220 3, 757, 124		11, 303, 525	11, 303, 525 151, 982, 777 4, 826, 229	4, 825, 229	9, 919, 282

No. 34.—STATEMENT—Continued.

		1855.			1856.			1857.	
Articles.	Foreign imported.	Foreign ex- ported.	Domestic ex- ported.		Foreign ex- ported.	Foreign im- Foreign ex- Domestic ex- ported. ported.	Foreign imported.	Foreign ex- ported.	Domestic exported.
Iron and manufactures of iron, and iron and steel	522, 980, 728	\$1, 565, 523	\$3, 763, 472 \$22, 041, 939	\$22, 041, 939	\$423, 221	\$4, 161, 008	\$23, 320, 497	\$472,910	\$472,910 \$4,884,967
steel Wool, unmanufactured	2, 593, 2, 072,	63,068	27,802	2, 538, 323 1, 665, 064	25, 598 14, 997	27, 466	2, 125, 744	27, 703 920	19,001
Cotton, manufactures of	17, 757, 118 17, 757, 118 751, 617	2,012,554 2,012,554 71,132	5,857,181	25, 917, 999 991, 234	1,580,495 4,255 7,855	6, 967, 309	28, 685, 726 953, 734 97 900, 919	4, 163	6, 116, 177
Flax, unmanufactured	, &	278,850	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	132, 189,	179,666	1	220, 738 11, 441, 542	92,930	
Hemp, unmanufactured	112, 763 266, 829	27, 236	121, 320 36, 508	57, 676 253, 730	54, 249 19, 635	28, 598 26, 035	423, 533 519, 582	11, 871 15, 368	46, 907 34, 753
Silk and worsted goods	2, 045, 653 1, 133, 839	198, 136 118, 557	1 0 1 3 0 9 4 4 0 9 4 0 2 0 4 0 5 0 7 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9	1, 945, 044 1, 335, 247	12, 256 14, 963		2, 353, 891 1, 580, 246	86, 182 1, 169	
embroideries of wool, cotton, silk, or linen	4, 978, 315	155, 865		6, 265, 963	77,757	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5, 894, 890	9, 532	
Total	112, 366, 811	7, 909, 494	9, 796, 283	9, 796, 283 136, 522, 468 4, 240, 237	4, 240, 237	11, 210, 405	11, 210, 405 139, 240, 174	1,888,234	11, 100, 811

No. 34.—STATEMENT—Continued.

		1858.			1859.	
Articles.	Foreign imported.	Foreign ex- ported.	Domestic exported.	Foreign im- ported.	Foreign ex- Domestic ex- ported. ported.	Domestic exported.
Iron and manufactures of iron, and iron and steel Cast, shear, German, and other steel Wool, unmanufactures of manufactures of Silk, unmanufactured Flax, unmanufactured Inen and linen fabrics. Hemp, unmanufactured manufactures of manufact	\$14, 464, 928 1, 873, 111 4, 022, 636 26, 486, 091 17, 965, 130 1, 300, 065 20, 521, 103 197, 934 6, 667, 323 831, 307 614, 666 2, 298, 709 1, 249, 385 3, 654, 203	\$183,366 13,154 824,898 197,902 390,988 94,092 20,959 63,770 81,890 20,343 482,223 4,000	\$4,729,874 \$15,000,866 2,447,739 211,861 4,444,954 25,651,604 26,355,081 26,555,081 26,745,627 26,745,627 26,745,627 27,875 27,746 289,092 2,167,895 2,167,895 2,167,895 2,167,896 4,184,000	\$15,000,866 2,047,730 2,444,954 33,521,956 26,355,081 1,330,890 26,755,027 146,707 10,340,605 405,173 432,746 2,157,895 1,623,106 4,184,000	\$251, 810 32,079 32,079 320, 447 328, 941 19,978 29,172 71,582 23,592 34,692 98,448 5,154	\$5, 503, 667 355, 553 8, 316, 222 9, 279 18, 878
Total	101, 227, 690	2, 627, 547	2, 627, 547 10, 730, 206 128, 737, 236	128, 737, 236	1, 375, 841	14, 203, 609

No. 34.—STATEMENT—Continued.

		1860.	
Articles.	Foreign imported.	Foreign ex- ported.	Domestic ex- ported.
Iron and manufactures of iron, and iron and steel	\$18.726,657	\$262, 311	\$5,703,024
Wool, unmanufactured	4.842,152	37, 280	389, 512
manufactures of. Silk, unmanufactures of.	10, 139, 209	1,059,533	10,934,796
manufactures of	30, 767, 744	298, 034	•
linen and linen fabrics. Hemp, unmanufactured	10, 736, 835	180,611	
manufactures of India manilla, sun, and other, of India	769, 135 1, 820, 137	42,219	27,814
Silk and worsted goods.  Laces, inserting, braids, and embroideries of wool, cotton, silk, or linen.	2, 193, 376 4, 017, 675	12, 190	
Total	126, 676, 197	2, 333, 340	17,064,677
m		F. BIGG	F. BIGGER, Register.

Trrasury Department, Register's Office, November 28, 1860.

No. 35.

Statement exhibiting the value of iron, manufactures of iron, and iron and steel, steel, sugar, wines, and all fabrics of which wool, cotton, silk, flax, or hemp is a component part, imported annually, from 1847 to 1856, both inclusive, with the duties which accrued thereon during each year, respectively, and brandies, for the years 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860.

- 6.5	1847.	и.	1848.	18.	1849.	.61
Articles.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Dutles.	Value.	Duties.
I was men the change of item and item and after	<b>6</b> 0 701 989	29 751 407 BB	#19 F96 9F4	06 966 987 6	419 691 699	199 700 60
Cast shear German and other steel	1, 126, 458	165, 780 48	1, 284, 937	606	1 227 138	
	10, 998, 933	3, 365, 277 94	15, 240, 883	4, 247, 170 30	13, 704, 606	3, 780, 863, 65
cotton	15, 192, 875	4, 117, 803 01	18, 421, 589	4, 558, 587 70	15, 754, 841	111
silk	11, 733, 371	2,833,850 75	14, 543, 634	3, 739, 650 05	13, 791, 232	88
flax	5, 154, 837	1,093,180 65	6, 624, 648	1, 327, 231 20	5, 907, 242	999
hemp	684,880	135, 754 88	658, 075	131,615 00	619,774	54
Wines	1,801,951	439,873 22	1, 434, 009	570,595 60	1,821,157	14
Sugar	9, 877, 212	3, 375, 815 53	9, 479, 817	2,843,945 10	8,048,900	170
Articles of which wool, cotton, silk, flax, or hemp is	•	•			•	
a component part, but which cannot properly be						
classified with either, viz:						
Silk and worsted goods	1,965,095	535, 555 25	2, 456, 653	614, 163 00	2, 452, 289	613,072 25
Embroideries of wool, cotton, silk, and linen						
Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wear	₹0 <del>₹</del> 0₹	228, 488 30	653, 222	195, 966 60	587, 590	176, 277 00
Laces, thread, and insertings	370,028	67,900 50	263, 859	52, 771 80	176, 375	35,275 00
cotton, insertings, trimmings, laces, and braids	398, 514	99,628 50	716, 552	179, 138 00	663,991	165,997 75
Cordage, untarred, tared, and cables.	67,592	31,863 18	239, 526	69,881 50	146,410	36,602 50
Twine and packthread	54,809	13,756 50	45,575	12,479 50	34,378	10,313 40
Seines	446	80 20	203	150 60	182	24 60
Total	68,884,657	68, 884, 657 19, 256, 016 77	84, 590, 334	84, 590, 334 22, 473, 478 15	78, 667, 928	21,040,756 50

No. 35.—STATEMENT—Continued.

A with the	18	1850.	1851.	51.	1852.	52.	
A1 100 100	Value.	Dutles.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	
Iron, manufactures of iron, and iron and steel	\$16, 333, 145	\$4,876,811	\$17,306,700	\$5, 170, 213	\$18, 957, 993	63	
Cast, snear, derman, and other skeel	1, 332, 233	4,752,782	1, 570, 063	5, 407, 688	17, 573, 694	222	142
	20, 108, 719 17, 639, 624	5,002,633	22, 164, 442 25, 777, 245	5, 516, 962 6, 574, 792	19, 689, 496	387, 538	. 0.
	8, 134, 674	1, 630, 900	8, 795, 740	1, 765, 497	8, 515, 709	61	-
	588, 446	117,689 20	661,768	132,353 60	391, 608	78,321 60	0.
Sugar	7,555,146	2, 266, 543	13,841,426	4, 152, 427	14, 712, 847	354	., .
Articles of which wool, cotton, silk, flax, or hemp is a component part, but which cannot properly be							
classined with eliner, viz.  Silk and worsted goods.  Tunhoidene of and other silk and liner	1,653,809	413, 452 25	1,783,076	445,769 00	1, 667, 513	416,878 25	
	813,261	978	1,058,994	317, 698 20	1,368,812	343	2221
Laces, thread, and insertings	185, 925 672, 627	991	756,651	44, 623 00 189, 162 75	160, 385 535, 056	164	٠
Cordage, untarred, tarred, and cables	257, 377	64,344 25	213, 785	53,446 25	205,417	51, 354 25	•
Seines	069	177	299	89 70	742	222	
Total	94, 555, 133	94, 655, 133 25, 146, 423 50	116,070,174	116, 070, 174 30, 977, 706 75	109, 292, 867	29, 327, 780 50	

No. 35.—STATEMENT—Continued.

	18	1853.	18	1854.	1855.	55.
Articles.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.
Iron, manufactures of Iron, and iron and steel  Cast, shear, German, and other steel  Manufactures of wool  cotton  silk flax  hemp  Wines  Sugar  Articles of which wool, cotton, silk, flax, or hemp is a component part, but which cannot properly be classified with either, viz:  Embroideries of wool, cotton, silk, and linen Clothing: ready-made, and articles of wear  Laces, thread, and insertings  cotton, insertings  Cordage unt rred, tarred, and cables  Cordage up tred, tarred, and cables  Seines	\$27, 255, 425 2, 970, 313 27, 621, 911 27, 731, 313 30, 434, 886 10, 236, 037 479, 171 2, 995, 631 14, 987, 776 1, 880, 918 2, 307, 135 2, 307, 135 2, 307, 135 841, 757 121, 660 58, 546 58, 546	\$8, 152, 621 40 476, 868 70 476, 868 70 7, 746, 378 75 2, 056, 004 50 95, 834 20 1, 134, 802 20 4, 496, 832 80 470, 229 50 692, 140 50 50, 434 00 210, 439 25 30, 436 20 17, 613 80	\$29, 341, 775 2, 477, 709 32, 382, 594 33, 949, 503 34, 696, 831 10, 863, 536 598, 251 3, 370, 789 13, 700, 789 1, 594, 638 1, 594, 638 78, 552 266, 563 78, 563 78, 563 78, 563 78, 563 78, 563 78, 563 78, 563 78, 563 78, 563	\$8,777.066 80 403,624 95 8,986,151 85 8,613.79 85 2,178,895 90 179,475 30 1,198,614 40 4,110,236 70 4,110,236 70 1,178,142 30 73,679 80 213,888 90 63,992 25 23,962 90 213,888 00 63,992 25 23,679 80 213,888 00 63,992 25	\$22, 980, 728 2, 593, 137 24, 404, 1149 17, 757, 112 24, 366, 556 8, 617, 165 8, 617, 165 8, 617, 165 1, 123, 839 1, 975, 662 3, 892, 749 1, 975, 662 1, 975, 662 187, 124	\$6, 873, 058 00 6, 431, 757 10 6, 4319, 033 45 6, 129, 583 95 1, 723, 573 90 53, 265 80 1, 998, 304 40 4, 402, 064 10 283, 459 75 1, 167, 824 70 63, 702 20 191, 763 75 46, 781 00 16, 711 20
Total	150, 175, 053	160, 175, 063 40, 242, 508 15	168, 460, 982	168, 460, 982 45, 104, 883 15	127, 104, 691	34, 148, 687 70

Twine and seines are under one head for the year 1855.

No. 35.—STATEMENT—Continued.

A which as	18	1856.	18	1857.	1858.	58.
	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Dutles.	Value.	Dutles.
Iron, manufactures of iron, and iron and steel	\$22, 041, 939 2, 538, 323	\$6,587,975 70	\$23, 320, 497 2, 633, 614	319	\$14,454,928	88 8
Manufactures of wool	31, 961, 793	99.2	31, 286, 118	99 7	26, 486, 091	
Bilk	30, 226, 532		27, 800, 319	200	20, 222, 103	857, 023
	253, 730	146	519, 582	99	614, 666	66
Drandles Wines	6, 796, 058	2,718,423 20	4, 274, 205	1,709,612 00	3,246,388	973,916 40
Articles of which wool, cotton, silk, flax, or homp is a component part, but which cannot	20, 620,	3	100 '011 '7	3	60, 400, 10	110
properly be classified with either, viz: Silk and worsted goods	1, 335, 247	311	1,580,246		1, 249, 385	
Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wear	1,978,344	82, 82,	1,918,988	575, 696 40 64, 392 20	1, 283, 538	308,049 12 28,424 10
Laces, cotton, insertings, trimmings, laces, braids, &c. Cordage, untarred, tarred, and cables	1, 191, 019	297, 754 75 33, 043 00	1, 129, 754	282, 438 50 39, 133, 00	619, 680	117,739 <b>2</b> 0 32,349 21
Twine and packthread	53,821	16, 146 30	59, 957	17,987 10	73,989	17, 757 36
Total	166, 089, 379	47, 168, 850 05	184, 875, 979	54, 282, 931 20	123, 520, 279	27, 146, 962, 97

Twine and seines are under one head for the years 1856, 1857, and 1858.

No. 35.—STATEMENT—Continued.

## and iron and steel ## \$15,000,866 ## \$3,577,276 38 ## \$18,726,657 ## \$2,047,730 ##	A definition	<b>81</b>	1859.	1860.	30.
and iron and steel	AL MALION.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.
2, 047, 730   272, 903 37   2, 799, 937   279, 937   299, 937	Iron, manufactures of iron, and iron and steel	\$15,000,866	\$3,577,276 38	\$18,726,657	9
26, 355, 081  26, 745, 527  10, 340, 605  1, 563, 478  10, 340, 605  1, 563, 478  10, 340, 605  1, 563, 478  10, 340, 605  1, 563, 478  10, 340, 605  1, 64, 911  1, 98, 174  1, 98, 174  1, 98, 174  1, 98, 174  1, 98, 174  1, 98, 174  1, 98, 174  1, 98, 174  1, 98, 174  1, 98, 174  1, 98, 174  1, 98, 174  1, 98, 174  1, 98, 174  1, 98, 174  1, 98, 174  1, 98, 174  1, 98, 174  1, 98, 186  1, 198, 186  1,	Cast, shear, German, and other steel Manufactures of wool	2, 047, 730 33, 521, 956	7. 246, 780 55	2, 799, 937 37, 937, 190	362, 726 04 8, 155, 518 56
Classified with either, viz.  10,340,605 1,553,478 10,786,335 10,340,605 1,553,478 10,786,335 10,786,135 10,80,146 10,80,144 10,83,444 10,83,444 10,83,444 10,83,444 10,83,444 10,83,444 10,83,444 10,83,106 10,80,146 1	cotton	26, 355, 081	5, 749, 249 77	10, 139, 209	8 2
3,262,058 3,262,058 3,6617 4,31,19 3,568,144 40 4,775,119 30,578,578 7,338,858 7,338,858 1,082,005 31,082,005	flax	10, 340, 605	1, 553, 478 36	10, 736, 335	2 5
classified with either, viz.  1, 623, 106  1, 633, 106  1, 633, 106  1, 633, 106  1, 633, 106  1, 633, 106  1, 633, 106  1, 633, 106  1, 633, 106  1, 633, 106  1, 633, 106  1, 633, 106  1, 634, 306  1, 631, 306  1	Dear-dies	432,746	64,911 90	769, 135	2 2
classified with either, viz.       1,623,106       308,390 14       2,193,376         classified with either, viz.       1,637,284       368,948 16       2,963,616         n. silk, and linen.       1,537,284       368,948 16       2,101,958         nrticles of wear.       276,292       41,448 80       397,542         nmings, lace, braids, &c.       61,217       11,631 23       118,047 00       656,517         nd cables       61,217       11,631 23       49,238       49,238         1,634 374       11,631 23       130,937 68       49,238		3, 608, 148	1,082,444 40	4,775,119	2 2
classified with either, viz.  1, 623, 106 308, 390 14 2, 193, 376  1, 623, 106 308, 390 14 2, 193, 376  1, 631, 104 788, 737 92 2, 963, 616  1, 637, 284 368, 948 16 2, 101, 958  1, 637, 284 368, 948 16 2, 101, 958  1, 637, 284 368, 948 16 2, 101, 958  1, 637, 284 36, 948 16 2, 101, 958  1, 631, 300 118, 047 00 656, 517  1, 631 23 132, 937  1, 682 374 18, 049 76 49, 238  1, 682 374 18, 049 76 49, 238	Sugar	30, 578, 578	7, 338, 858 72	31, 082, 005	3
1, 623, 106     308, 390 14     2, 193, 376       n, silk, and linen     3, 286, 408     788, 737 92     2, 963, 616       nrticles of wear     1, 537, 284     368, 948 16     2, 101, 958       nmmings, laces, braids, &c.     621, 300     118, 047     397, 542       nd cables     61, 217     11, 631 23     132, 927       149, 238     150, 247     15, 049 76     49, 238       15, 64, 374     18, 049 76     16, 238       15, 62     150, 971 628	Articles of which wool, cotton, silk, flax, or hemp is a component part, but which cannot properly be classified with either. viz:				
n, silk, and linen.  3, 286, 408	Silk and worsted goods.	1, 623, 106	390	2, 193, 376	416,743 44
riticles of wear 1, 537, 284 368 948 16 2, 101, 958 397, 542 animings, laces, braids, &c. 276, 292 41, 448 80 397, 542 animings, laces, braids, &c. 276, 292 41, 448 80 397, 542 animings, laces, braids, &c. 276, 292 41, 448 80 397, 542 animings, laces, braids, &c. 276, 292 41, 292 41, 292 animings, laces, braids, &c. 276, 292 41, 292 animings, laces, braids, &c. 276, 292 animings, laces, braids, &c. 276, 292 animings, laces, braids, &c. 276, 292 animings, laces, braids, &c. 276, 292 animings, laces, braids, &c. 276, 292 animings, laces, braids, &c. 276, 292 animings, laces, braids, &c. 276, 292 animings, laces, braids, &c. 276, 292 animings, laces, braids, &c. 276, 292 animings, laces, braids, &c. 276, 292 animings, laces, braids, &c. 276, 292 animings, laces, braids, &c. 276, 292 animings, laces, braids, &c. 276, 292 animings, laces, braids, &c. 276, 292 animings, laces, braids, &c. 276, 292 animings, laces, braids, &c. 276, 292 animings, laces, braids, &c. 276, 292 animings, laces, braids, &c. 276, 292 animings, laces, braids, &c. 276, 292 animings, &c. 276, 276, 276 animings, &c. 276, 276, 276, 276, 276, 276, 276, 276,	Embroideries of wosl, cotton, silk, and linen	3, 286, 408	37	2, 963, 616	711, 267 84
mings, laces, braids, &c. 621, 300 118, 047 00 656, 517 and cables 64, 374 13, 049 76 49, 238 132, 927 15, 681 23 18, 049 76 49, 238 15, 049 76 18, 049 76 18, 049 76 18, 049 76 18, 049 76 18, 049 76 18, 049 76 18, 049 78	irticles of wear	1, 537, 284	¥ 4	2, 101, 958	504, 469 95
61, 217 11, 631 23 132, 927 54, 374 13, 049 76 49, 238 15, 68 730 15, 68 68 730 15, 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68	mmings, laces, brai	621, 300	7	656, 517	124, 738
1,582 379 68 730	Cordage, untarred, tarred, and cables  Twine and packthread	61, 217	331	132, 927 49, 238	25.256 13 11,817 12
150 954 ESC 24 RIG 440 RC 120 971 R99		1, 582	379	130	175 20
100 PT 10	Total	159, 354, 858	34, 616, 440 68	160, 271, 633	33,825,316 14

F. BIGGER, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 28, 1860.

No. 36.

Statement exhibiting the exports to and the imports from Canada and other British possessions in North America, from the 18th day of July, 1851, to the 30th day of June, 1860.

Years ending		Exports.		Imports.	Increase each successive year over 1852.	uccessive year 1852.
	Foreign.	Domestic.	Total.	•	Exports.	Imports.
June 30, 1852 1853 1854 1855 1856 1857 1858 1859	\$3, 863, 919 5, 736, 756 9, 362, 716 11, 999, 378 6, 314, 662 4, 326, 369 4, 012, 768 6, 384, 647 2, 918, 524	\$6, 655, 097 7, 404, 087 15, 204, 144 15, 806, 642 22, 714, 697 19, 936, 113 19, 638, 959 21, 769, 627 11, 264, 690	\$10, 509, 016 13, 140, 642 24, 566, 660 27, 806, 020 29, 029, 349 24, 262, 482 23, 551, 727 28, 154, 174 14, 183, 114	\$6, 110, 299 7,550, 718 8,927,560 15,136,734 21,310,421 22,124,296 15,806,519 19,727,551 18,861,673	\$2, 631, 626 14, 057, 844 17, 297, 004 18, 520, 333 13, 753, 466 13, 142, 711 17, 645, 158 3, 674, 098	\$1,440,419 2,817,261 9,026,433 15,200,122 16,013,997 9,696,220 13,617,252 12,751,374
	54, 909, 428	140, 393, 956	195, 303, 384	135, 555, 671	100, 723, 240	80, 563, 080

F. BIGGER, Register.

TRRASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 29, 1860.

No. 37.

General result of all receipts and disposal of merchandise within the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

				1659.	ġ.			
	July.		Aufast	ust.	September.	mber.	October.	ber.
	Amount.	Duty.	Amount.	Duty.	Amount.	Duty.	Amount.	Daty.
1. Value of merchandise in warehouse on the first of each month.	<b>\$22, 488, 158</b> 77	\$5,986,625 87	#893,488,158 77 \$5,2886,695 87 \$83,885,333 37 \$6,285,012 65 \$899,649,542 55 \$1,571,531 58 \$90,396,563 76 \$5,415,299 57	\$6,285,019 65	<b>\$29,649,549 95</b>	\$5,971,591 58	830,396,563 76	85,415,299 5.
foreign ports during each mo	6,240,166 03	6,240,166 03 1,402,591 63		4,854,058 35 1,046,394 98	3, 528, 789 97	738, 430 45	3,381,763 38	687, 701 64
parted from other ports d tring each month.	367, 843 59	90, 703 96	305, 061 71	75,034 63	330, 392, 39	72,557 09	491, 145 49	94,588 28
tion from foreign ports during each month.	87,015,896 95 5,980,549 64	5,980,549 64	92,931,391 80	92, 931, 391 80 4, 339, 194 34	16, 972, 437 24	16, 972, 437 24 3, 095, 785 12	12,901,800 03	2, 369, 489 73
	5, 439, 509 46	5,432,502 46		7,372,773 74	6, 559, 134 37			7,112,624 75
warehouse during each moni	4, 305, 064 93	963,063 55	4,984,194 10	4,924,194 10 1,103,776 70	4, 773, 378 75	4,773,378 75 1,082,781 94	4,686,363 40	1,075,962 79
other ports during each men	447,939 02	110, 109 03	464,073 08	119, 167 03	619,652 03	145, 403 87	773,806 00	186, 156 49
	477,813 00	101,689 22	1,006,684 00	218,866 95	717, 130 00	133,094 44	797,817 06	136,885 03
each month	22, 865, 353 37 6, 265, 043 65	6, 285, 043 65	22,649,542 25	22,649,542 25 5,971,591 58	90, 396, 563 76	90, 396, 563 76 5, 415, 999 57	17,911,486 07	4,799,978 50
IV. Value of merchangue in transity at the close of each month	1,041,897 72	280,697 56	1,130,388 08	313,941 85	1, 170,021 43	321, 266 98	1,510,605 00	408,335 97

No. 31.—General result of all receipts and disposal of merchandise within the United States, &c.—Continued.

			18.	1859.			1660.	80.	
		November.	aber.	December.	aber.	January.	ury.	February.	ary.
		Amount.	Duty.	Amount.	Duty.	Amount.	Duty.	Amount	Duty.
1. Value of merchandise in warehouse on the first of	arehouse on the first of	on the first of \$17,911,446 07 \$1,799,278 50 \$18,80,997 21 \$4,717,787 96 \$18,850,594 00 \$4,581,550 66 \$18,599,169 93 \$4,710,386 95	\$ 1,789, 278 50	918, 89, 997 21	34,717,787 96	918, 850, 594 0	94,881,550 66	\$16,569,162 93	64,710,386 25
Fortige period during each month	red in warehouse Irom	4,596,730 94	873,982 94	5,315,599 00	5,315,599 00 1, 123,560 66	4,613,417 00	96 106,779	2,774,568 77	565, 170 14
2. Value of merchands e received in Warehouse frans- ported from other ports du ing each mouth	ing each mouth	554,777 60	107, 274 78	987,033 00	61,116 10	986,092 00	64, 599 71	284,816 10	69,236 81
4. Value of durable merchandise entered for constant-	ing each month.	14,804,483 29 2,565,786 67	2, 565, 786 67		16,927,543 90 3,147,918 93	21,814,823 31 4,964,693 72	4,964,693 72	18, 461, 467 36	3,663,675 25
5. Value of free merch andian entered for consumption from fareign morts during each month	ntered for consumption	8, 306, 861 16		5,831,342 \$7	:		6,973,601 75	6,659,484 44	
Warrhouse during each insin		3,656,898 73	814,725 81	3, 538, 195 91	777, 790 99	4,426,525 07	952, 490 89	3, 763, 691 75	829,888 67
7. Value of merchandisc entered other ports during each mont	onth.	457,927 74	108, 191 04	698, 464 00	156,063 50	460,978 00	105,681 41	463, 753 39	101,611 84
Warehou e during rach mont	midi.	858, 860 21	140,290 77	634,748 00	86,659 57	283, 437 00	54,796 78	603, 897 00	77,621 36
y. Value of mercuandise in warshouse at the close of	Arenouse at the close of		18,069,997 91 4,717,387 95		18, 850, 594 00 4, 881, 553 66	18, 589, 152 93 4,710,336 25	4,710,336 25	16,817,075 66	4,335,631 33
lo, Value of marchandise is drawing at the close of	Tentres at the close of	1,576,363 21	413,900 29	1,463,064 00	383, 236 09	1,549,441 00	416,692 29	1,638,807 00	424,470 65
GGCD 100/7100-1				_					-



No. 31.—General result of all receipts and disposal of merchandise within the United States, &c.—Continued.

				1860.	'n,			
	March	ė	April	-	May.		June	
	Amount.	Duty.	Amount.	Duty.	Amount.	Duty.	Amount.	Duty.
1. Value of merchandise in warehouse on the first of each month	<b>6</b> 16,817,075 66	\$4,335,631 33	<b>18,943,486 66</b>	\$1,734,738 49	@16,942,486 66 91,734,726 43 @18,765,665 06 94,789,728 06 @30,804,989 19 @5,287,311 06	\$4,789,728 06	\$20, 804, 989 19	<b>6</b> 5,287,311 06
fortign ports during each month	6,032,900 92 1,392,967 59	1,392,967 59	6,064,838 07 1,386,835 00	1,366,935 00	6,956,640 06 1,579,309 76	1,579,309 76	6, 461, 021 69	1,488,036 41
ported from other ports during each month	379, 244 00	80,111 83	350, 446 00	76,639 69	492,716 92	116, 751 35	507,002 73	111,179 33
tion from foreign poits during each month	22, 492, 494 30	4, 196, 993 85	15, 103, 592 56	2,852,016 17	15, 129, 140 06	2,805,959 57	15,933,101 99	2, 979, 124 32
from foreign ports during each month		7,603,811 76	6,062,341 38	:	6, 255, 392, 29	6,255,392 29	6,615,947 22	
warehouse during each mouth	3,898,308 37	832, 168 61	4, 896, 674 67	4,896,674 67 1,175,074 76	4,222,920 73	942,361 12	3,947,920 08	882, 809 13
other ports during each month.	572, 485 60	121,562 75	454, 148 00	103,608 91	561,670 00	130,328 48	653,678 83	153, 880 69
Warehouse during each month	585, 939 95	99,551 07	551,283 00	105,891 35	625, 441 43	182,791 51	1,095,556 49	210,721 23
each month	18, 342, 486 66	4, 734, 728 49	18, 765, 665 06	4,789,728 06	20, 604, 989 19	5,287,311 06	22,077,558 21	5,639,115 75
to, value of merchangue in drawits at the close of	1,559,493 00	406, 229 29	1,273,786 00	341,068 14	1,309,181 00	343, 702 15	1,254,228 00	336,670 68

. No. 38.

	State.	Maine	New Bampsbire	Vetmost		Kasschusetts	Rhode Island
	Date.	Dec., 1854 Dec., 1855 Jan., 1857 Jan. 4, 1858 Jan. 1, 1856 Jan., 1860	Dec., 1855 Dec., 1855 Dec., 1856 Jan. 4, 1858 Dec. 6, 1858 Dec., 1859	Aug., 1854 July and August, 1855. July and August, 1855.	July and Au- Rust, 1857. Aug, 1859 July, 1859	Aug., 1854 Oct., 1658 Oct. 17, 1857 Oct., 1758 Oct., 1859	Sept., 1854 Sept., 1855 Dec., 18:6 Dec., 14, 1857
	Namber of banks and branches.	22228	**************************************	<b>44 4</b>	± ±\$	488788 4888277	#222 #222
Synopsis of	Capital.	97, 301, 259 7, 699, 733 8, 131, 733 7, 614, 900 7, 406, 945 7, 506, 690	8 695 4 4 19 4 4 19 5 4 19 5 041 1 5 041 1 5 041 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00	3, 9775, 656	4, 028, 740 4, 082, 416 4, 029, 940	54, 422, 660 56, 633, 330 74, 589, 801 60, 319, 720 61, 819, 825, 64, 519, 825	17,511,169 18,662,802 20,275,899 20,334,777
of the returns of	Loans and disconnis.	913, 181, 908 13, 066, 936 13, 277, 520 11, 210, 345 11, 815, 197 12, 654, 791	6, 891, 631 8, 037, 437 8, 846, 431 7, 359, 713 8, 254, 754 8, 581, 688	6, 572, 951 6, 710, 926 7, 302, 951	7, 905, 711 6, 392, 993 6, 946, 523	99, 501, 711 101, 139, 193 99, 459, 579 101, 603, 947 107, 417, 323	85, 873, 364 86, 385, 458 89, 674, 343 85, 633, 138
rrns of ti	Biocks.	<b>96</b> , 850		140,864	39, 991 106, 500 176, 400		111,988 131,072 128,539 145,139
he banks	Real cetate.	8119, 694 113, 779 13, 951 135, 963 145, 56 181, 199	59, 343 26, 519 75, 863 66, 066 72, 919	136, 115 192, 237 135, 968	136, 589 922, 560 190, 563	1, 186, 509 1, 281, 641 1, 436, 392 1, 604, 613 1, 564, 864 1, 561, 072	969, 164 321, 692 478, 659 527, 787
the banks in the different States at the dates annexed	Other investments.			45, 13F 45, 486 58, 881	73, 185 73, 954 176, 412		¥5,58 83.85 85.85 85.85
different	Dife by other banks.	\$1,781,065 1,386,430 1,154,9:6 1,474,89: 1,019,90:	609, 447 769, 963 741, 475 829, 339 869, 339	1, 079, 686 1, 150, 363 1, 142, 104	928, 326 701, 545 1, 167, 604	8, 925, 662 7, 010, 323 7, 514, 791 5, 589, 08- 9, 187, 945 7, 212, 5.00	938.619 1, 243, 363 1, 255, 322 1, 410,675
States a	Notes of other banks.	8739, 974 464, 561 375, 216 245, 131 274, 303	124, 864 241, 383 136, 504 170, 994 181, 964	125, 902 54, 536 43, 146	122, 923 41, 780 69, 435	5, 325, 584 4, 547, 710 5, 948, 379 4, 985, 630 5, 183, 481	870,724 1,157,951 1,281,754 860,775
t the da	Gash items.			24,071 38,945 44,04	36,351 232,685 68,667		
kes annes	specie.	61,095,90+8 753,085,70 705,143 615,441 663,754	236. 434 236. 411 236. 013 275. 933 994, 423	194,684 201,544 208,854	184,588 178,556 198,409	88.44.6.1. 83.32.1.22.23.1	319,60° 345,767 548,34° 578,880
ced.	Circulation.	95,691,815 5,077,248 4,611,646 2,984,327 3,886,539 4,149,718	3,079,548 3,589,548 2,867,649 3,115,643 3,115,643	3,988,709 3,704,341 3,970,720	4, 275, 517 3, 094, 141 3, 682, 963	402 24, 803, 758 412, 73, 116, 0.54 571, 86, 544, 315 097, 18, 104, 927 715, 30, 839, 438 647, 25, 086, 920	5, 635, 673 5, 414, 104 5, 521, 909 3, 192, 661
	Deposits.	\$2,914,601 2,011,026 1,934,778 1,743,839 2,382,910 9,411,092	775,410 958,474 1,058,803 875,789 1,069,920 1,187,991	745, 1711 801, 039 787, 535	746,557 615,874 787,834	18, 783, 981 23, 476, 717 23, 437, 256 17, 631, 190 30, 558, 153 27, 804, 699	9, 772, 367 9, 914, 596 3, 141, 657 9, 510, 108
	Due to other benks.	817 2. 62+ 118. 975 145. 148 139. 304 89, 371 102, 392		15,715 4,788 7,346	1,639 5,441 19,132	6, 930, 098 5, 947, 835 4, 807, 801 4, 106, 694 7, 654, 234 6, 937, 042	1,046,654 1,192,449 1,475,221 1,661,304
	Orber Habilities.	619,559 104,173 181,743 76,069 80,069 87,165		979 7,647 317	1,443	563.313 494.549 931.668 1,343,946 1,537,883	389, 425 357, 539 659, 703 381, 403

No. 38.—Synopsis of the returns of the banks, &c.—Continued.

Sinte.	R. Island-Cont'd	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Deligware
Date	May, Jan., Jan.,	April, April, April, April, May,	Sept., Sept., Sept., Dec. 26, March, June, Sept., Dec. 18,1	Physical Physics of the Physics of t	Nov., Nov., Nov., Nov.,	Jun.,
é	1858 1859 1860	1855 1855 1857 1857 1858 1859	1854 1855 1858 1858 1858 1858	1855 1856 1858 1859 1860	1854 1855 1856 1858 1858	1865
Aumber of banks and branches.	9.6	282222	328 328 303 303 303	8884488	222228	10
Capital.	\$20, 670, 741 20, 331, 069 20, 865, 569	15,597,891 17,147,385 18,913,379 19,921,553 90,917,168	83, 773, 288 81, 589, 591 96, 381, 301 107, 449, 143 109, 390, 541 109, 996, 550 110, 238, 480	5,314,885 5,682,362 6,589,770 7,484,912 7,359,192 7,844,412	19, 864, 825 22, 096, 596 23, 6°9, 344 25, 691, 439 94, 565, 805 95, 563, 582	1,390,175
Loans and discounts.	824, 065, 894 25, 131, 15° 26, 719, 877	94.992,381 93.714,4*8 98.511,146 33,108.85 96,799,43 27,856,785	163, 216, 319 905, 892, 407 167, 887, 378 170, 438, 541 194, 734, 396 900, 577, 199	9, 177, 334 10, 999, 919 13, 380, 085 11, 764, 319 19, 449, 460 14, 909, 174	55, 287, 233 49, 148, 323 46, 148, 323 46, 825, 387	3,048,141
Stocks.	\$161,309 161,309 214,102	1, 298, 677 1, 391, 218 1, 916, 630 9 16, 749 938, 755 1, 267, 406	90, 820, 653 90, 530, 150 94, 087, 537 12, 633, 755 13, 097, 661 25, 031, 416 25, 908, 884	831,964 760,697 541,773 721,098 785,523 962,911	9, 133, 492 9, 714, 232 9, 301, 636 9, 564, 443 9, 513, 674	37.468
Real estate.	\$536, 103 536, 403 604, 015	386, 919 375, 619 453, 132 890, 241 1, 085, 173 1, 915, 047	5, 178, 831 6, 868, 945 7, 423, 614 7, 681, 904 7, 899, 958 8, 182, 93 8, 182, 93 8, 725, 526	240, 92* 965, 928 224, 711 344, 645 491, 793 446, 203	1,159,710 1,198,674 1,906,569 1,353,985 1,423,253 1,719,136	194,356
Other investments.	\$93,365 93,365 100,223	564.529 673.037 488.138 614.763 877.000 799,244	767, 642 467, 835 331, 667 350, 155 397, 33 1, 418	158,398 71,587 298,296 288,889 391,194 590,884	599,669 678,018 303,730 944,190 253,501 685,561	99,140
Due by other banks.	.\$1,700,185 1,491,592 1,143,591	2, 205, 068 2, 279, 606 3, 432, 975 2, 651, 143 9, 584, 819 9, 994, 958	2 (2, 475, 992 19, 668, 517 19, 179, 168 11, 736, 973 13, 769, 231 13, 769, 231 12, 860, 86 5, 169, 558	1,619,249 9,217,204 1,509,817 2,223,935	4,840,118 5,647,649 3,773,9 7 1,418,439 3,073,910	
Notes of other banks.	\$755.049 802,660 974,620	459,503 341,754 367,319 443,900 273,381 326,617	3,665 9,935 1,705 1,937 1,914 9,961	418, 34 2 503, 949 710, 072 494, 197 578, 006 662, 196	3,769,420 4,460,673 5,719,234 4,814,978 834,124 4,277,309	39,031
Cash items.		\$306, 921 281, 930 246, 244 970, 722 262, 595 255, 644	9.4 (6, 453, 329 [3.6] 038 [8, 096, 545 [0, 20, 20, 32, 47] 20.43, 677 [6, 139, 543, 33, 67] (67] [5, 139, 241 [34, 47] (67] [1, 379, 71] [34, 47] (75) [8, 475, 977 [38, 77]		3, 927, 949 155, 376 1, 593, 696 75, 829 3, 319, 824	917,915
Specie.	\$732,622 608.833 608.833 450,925	1, 207, 381 810, 171 1, 606, 493 1, 159, 748 915, 844 989, 920	256	826, 452 77-2, 659 849, 926 1, 208, 851 959, 231 940, 700	3,944,600 6,738,652 5,973,138 4,584,528 11,345,538	90,140
(Treulation,	\$2,644,195 3,318,681 3,55,995	1,919,566 6,871,102 9,197,76: 10,590,491 5,380,347 7,561,519	11, 507, 780 11, 340, 003 34, 019, 633 3, 899, 963 4, 079, 192 6, 605, 40 8, 507, 890 9, 959, 506	3,552,585 4,385,079 4,759,855 3,395,986 4,054,770 4,811,832	16, 739, 169 16, 883, 199 17, 368, 096 11, 610, 458 11, 980, 481	1, 386, 991
Deposits.	\$2,634,236 3,130,475 3,553,104	3, 910, 160 3, 433, 081 4, 090, 835 4, 140, 0ee 5, 574, 900	84, 970, 8 85, 967, 9 83, 943, 3 83, 943, 3 90, 762, 9 94, 970, 4	3, 890, 4 4, 891, 9 3, 696, 6 4, 839, 9 5, 741, 4	91,076,464 95,340,814 97,483,534 18,924,113 96,054,567	859,010
Due to other banks.	\$1,150,667 936,081 1,029,277	1,008.655 945,814 875,387 1,091,711 684,997 926,300	840 21, 081, 456 385 28, 045, 439 9 0 29, 014, 125 85 2 2 26, 56 3 85 2 3 3 3 4, 077 145 3 4, 610, 445 758 35, 134, 019 273 28, 807, 429	483,875 616,391 1,438,658 507,077 770,935 1,141,664	7,930,6619, 4,955,485 4,915,515 5,847,970 4,569,635 3,837,554	197,510
Other liabilities.	\$296, 889	1, 092, 940 4+2, 975 911, 458 1, 503, 135 893, 155 5, 808	40 21 081. 476 4, 731, 884 886. 045, 4781, 615, 512 53 2, 588, 56 70, 33 53 2, 588, 56 70, 282, 636 101 39, 716, 222, 930 101 39, 716, 242, 83 101 39, 83, 134 101 38,	80,763	9,716,879 197,059 197,059 80,706 429,167	**********

	891, 930 829, 106 679, 701 548, 933 417, 667 357, 195	51,546 36,662 98,235 98,210 56,721 94,600	16,907	ર્ ક	8	7,766 ,196,478	52, 936 46, 539 1, 355, 119	2,4	816,520	872, 644	899, 608	552, 954	787,733	:	15,000 10,000 5,000
147, 850 78, 897 86, 180 102, 166	1, 511, 976 1, 994, 756 1, 985, 984 4, 194, 677 1, 725, 807 1, 384, 740	813,830 663,935 729,357 869,331 962,331	5 <b>8</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>8</b>	184, 356	1,197,949	1,499,218	1,334,096	1,663,429	533,819	1,787,995	1,267,268	5, 144	181,558 481,989 703,443
868, 414 609, 179 838, 657 976, 226	7,968,888 8,370,345 9,611,334 7,541,184 9,038,664	5,615,686 6,204,341 7,387,474 6,971,325 7,461,701 7,729,652	1,130,329	1, 170, 036	1,037,457	1,502,319	9,871,095 8,178,008,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,0		9, 525, 956	3, 196, 530	9,915,853	5,317,92	4, 738, 28:	129,51	1, 978, 093 9, 8.77, 556 9, 483, 969
1,384,094 1,940,370 980,846 1,135,773	5, 997, 983 5, 997, 983 6, 155, 086 1, 041, 021 4, 106, 685	10,834,963 13,014,936 19,865,621 10,34,314 9,812,197	6,667,763 5,750,082		5,699,497	6, 902, 626 5, 594, 057	6, 739, 623 6, 504, 679 10, 654, 659	9, 176, 333	10,092,809	9,147,011	5,518,425	11,687,589	8, 798, 100	183,640	9,389,176 3,467,948 3,177,834
146, 367 903, 936 917, 343 906, 921	9, 967, 925, 3, 336, 101 9, 581, 581 9, 614, 747 3, 130, 011	9,738,492 3,151,105 9,092,741 9,710,777 3,077,687	5 3	<u> </u>	1,035,869	1,948,525 1,617,6e7	1,923,984	× = =	1,955,966	1,702,106	1,417,545	3,751,988	3,211,974	32, 876	1, 185, 480 1, 187, 944 1, 189, 319
195,601 108,516 114,819 103,862	96,516 82,961 9,164 3,164 1,521,463	2.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4	38, 336	1,376	•	51,9% 54,851			513,697	31,93	939,576	408, 451	101, 939		45,647
40,680 56,639 61,446 139,125	1,586,361 1,483,744 1,466,663 1,473,413 69,763	1,995,106 1,509,089 1,674,73 1,894,09	378,690	366,076		317, 36?	24.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.	600, 29r	846,675	1,480,570	454,136	780,692	1,063,711	<b>%</b> ,580	57,061 561,482 504,987
506, 514 507, 955 308, 922 411, 948	1, 490, 60% 1, 649, 166 1, 894, 791 3, 236, 112 1, 017, 641 1, 657, 016	9, 596, 434 9, 106, 725 9, 005, 421 9, 005, 484 9, 757, 182	ĘĘ.	<b>6</b> .		1,991,345	1, 198, 481	9 8.8	1,985,68	1,368,971	1, 194, 463	4,073,665	2,003,788	25, 8.3	1,421,445 665,309
1,065	995, 933 696, 993 23, 526 14, 741 67, 574 41, 500	75, 908 1114, 433 484, 663 331, 967 413, 675 413, 675	_		14,875	45,696 68,009	571,749 951.832 698,662	. 4 . 4. 6.	135,298	534,619	549,630	678,971	1, 110, 377	:	1,256
130,000 57,655 81,499 65,182	333, 930 318, 696 402, 317 417, 925 484, 625 505, 179	786, 959 807, 981 872, 784 910, 394 951, 629 1, 019, 039	145,033	192, 475	196,671	216, 347 184, 568	510,565 600,840 631,873	677,641	4, 863, 503	8,358,980	8, 470, 709	4,791,022	8, 414, 463		53,58 85,65 84,65
8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8	618,893 644,600 758,477 644,318 994,863	9, 187, 300 9, 647, 366 1, 184, 366 9, 561, 564 9, 569, 437 9, 564, 075	182, 275 183, 1885	<b>4</b> , 116	180, 970	18-, 95	1,670,305 3,443,011	4 % % 2 % % 3 % % 3 % % 3 % %	1,671,224	2, 948, 083	9,358,584	1,605,197	9, 583, 158	100,00	768,650 713,096 149,901
3,021,378 9,544,212 3,009,285	17, 568, 718 90, 616, (05 92, 383, 514 91, 804, 111 91, 854, 934 90, 888, 762	83, 331, 939 85, 319, 948 84, 869, 57: 82, 336, 411 82, 419, 512 84, 975, 792	<b>3</b> 3	12, 636, 581	<b>5</b>	19, 247, 30# 19, 213, 272	923, 149, 098 93, 928, 900 98, 927, 370	₹ <b>₹</b> ₹	16, 758, 403	16,649,901	19, 677, 863	17, 929, 066	16, 776, 283	464, 630	4, 397, 998 5, 117, 427 6, 545, 909
1,436,185 1,355,010 1,636,185 1,640,773	10, 411, F74 11, 349, 646 19, 297, 976 19, 451, 545 14, 560, 645 19, 568, 868	14,033,839 13,860,1:8 14,851,000 14,651,370 16,665,370	8 8			6, 525, 900 6, 636, 472	16, 603, 953 17, 16, 100 14, 837, 642	\$ <b>3</b>	11,508,117	15, 428, 690	16,015,256	12, 479, 111	16,6 9,560	30,,000	9, 296, 400 9, 297, 800 9, 297, 800
==22	និតភតអិត	85558	89	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	88	2888		ま	83	8	8	 <b>8</b>	01	***
1857 1858 1850 1960	1855 1857 1859 1859 1859 1869	25.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.5	1854 Dec.,	8 <del>2</del>	28.57 26.97	38	28.8	333	1855	\$ 8 8 8	ğ,	358, 10	25.	992	1855 1857
		Jan. J.	Nov., 1854 Nov. & Dec., 1855.	707 1881 1887		Jan.,	Sept., 1854 Bept., 1755 Jan., 1857	D = 0	Aug.,	Oct., Nov., Dec., 1856,	Sept.	Ap <sup>3</sup> , 1	G:	Jan.,	Jan.,
	Maryland	Virginia	North Carotina		-		South Carolina		Georgia					Florida	Alabama

No. 38.—Synopsis of the returns of the banks, &c.—Continued.

Other Habilities.	99, 131 198, 049	239, 973 301, 747 207, 563 781, 658 901, 138	::8	85,501 664,910 951,963 768,141 441,165	296, 605 532, 000 50, 000 1, 915	
Due to other banks.	\$571,558 1,406,832 874,800	1, 154, 53P 1, 1, 1687, 531 3, 1, 1687, 531 3, 1, 1, 1840, 619 2, 198, 989 1, 1, 165, 675 2, 2, 1, 165, 675 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4,	31,792	911, 681 467, 070 944, 917 1, 617, 610 9, 1, 073, 969	9, 577, 894 9, 555, 953 9, 961, 372 4, 374, 361 3, 959, 369	984,776 173,495 111,944 949,117 579,630
Deposits.	\$1,408,837 3,810,607 4,851,153	11, 668, 296 14, 747, 470 13, 478, 729 11, 639, 120 21, 632, 537 19, 777, 812	\$5.85.65 \$3.435 \$1.85 \$1.85	9, 413, 418 4, 8740, 101 4, 875, 346 4, 545, 104 4, 384, 789	3,011,719 3,606,757 3,473,378 3,833,378 5,141,679 5,669,892	1, 947, 651 1, 331, 136 1, 188, 987 1, 442, 448 2, 153, 638
onobation.	\$2,591,791 6,651,117 7,477,976	6,586,601 7,993,614 9,191,139 4,336,634 9,094,009 11,579,313	921, 780 324, 080 536, 345 169, 400	5.850, 568 9.518, 548 6.638, 988 5.473, 988 5.589, 378	8,678,946 5,634,533 6,682,215 9,8-4,925 14,345,696	1, 460, 650 2, 5115, 1640 2, 181, 380 1, 718, 750 6, 069, 190 7, 864, 888
Specie.	\$1,302,312 3,371,936 2,747,174	6,570,568 8,191,625 6,811,162 10,370,701 16,216,027 12,115,431	8,063 7,744 7,919 591	1, 473,040 2, 821, 418 2, 094, 632 9, 670, 751 9, 863, 018 9, 867, 710	4, 153, 988 4, 611, 766 4, 406, 106 4, 984, 141 4, 503, 838	975, 491 4, 335, 050 1, 245, 18 1 1, 484, 034 2, 991, 789 4, 160, 918
Cash items.	\$30,800		47,961	68, 209 16, 037 63, 767 1, 287, 077 933, 093	20 138 138 20 000	3 tet, 658
Notes of other banks.	\$151,726 872,746 643,657		5,450 7,740 98,503 975	491,800 859,936 1,069,408 998,917 581,723	686, 370 965, 878 840, 939 735, 460 1, 017, 580 779, 565	33,870 196,910 331,705 1,007,575
Dine by other banks.	\$1,163,972 2,192,019 1,208,506	3, 154, 437 6, 099, 650 6, 16, 726 3, 951, 205 9, 268, 254 7, 305, 115	60, 710 81, 159 957, 505 919, 086	9,067,140 9,9617,686 9,939,700 9,575,485 9,613,910	3,319,718 4,115,430 4,411,131 6,535,915 5,099,678	26, 980 75, 981 75, 981 7, 981 1, 980, 63, 63, 63, 63, 63, 63, 63, 63, 63, 63
Other investments.	\$24,506 22,396	1, 985, 373 2, 273, 419 1, 493, 905 1, 147, 287 873, 471 1, 082, 041	50,000	166, 385 143, 696 118, 323 118, 323 44, 333	216, 505 531, 730 363, 934 2, 611 141, 075 188, 391	116,064
Real catate.	\$150,141 160,410 171,300	2,317,422 2,311,333 2,470,683 2,493,494 2,385,500 2,141,681	11, 9C4 18, 613 11, 413	541,711 541,711 583,406 685,688	416,930 488,504 467,907 500,993 506,993 506,503	11. 183 104, 693 106, 556 106, 556 106, 556
Brocks.	\$146,539 160,919 521,513	4, 187, 180 4, 591, 400 4, 794, 885 5, 318, 418 5, 564, 591 5, 842, 096	5,914 4,894 519 1,007	671, 076 1, 466, 45° 2, 450, 308 3, 317, 060 1, 577, 578	743, 033 678, 369 739, 146 739, 705 793, 641	73,000 417,336 795,670
Logns and discounts.	\$5,585,494 9,058,379 13,570,027	97, 143, 907 97, 500, 348 31, 900, 496 93, 929, 096 99, 484, 274 35, 401, 609	359, 739 486, 411 657, 020 383, 916	11,755,729 14,889,809 16,893,390 13,124,289 13,263,786 11,751,019	21, 307, 567 21, 132, 519 22, 404, 551 24, 404, 958 25, 984, 969	4.4.4.9.4 1.20.20.34 2.00.20.34 2.00.20.34
Capital.	\$3,235,650 3,663,49 4,991,000	90, 179, 107 19, 037, 738 21, 736, 400 23, 800, 630 24, 2815, 6, 9	240, 165 240, 165 3.66,000 1, 110, 600	8, 717, 848 8, 593, 693 8, 454, 423 9, 043, 049 8, 381, 367 8, 067, 077	10, 369, 717 10, 454, 578 10, 586, 305 10, 781, 588 19, 316, 723 19, 833, 670	1, 215, 306 1, 215, 405 9, 215, 405 9, 620, 615 6, 796, 781 9, 661, 951
humber of banks and branches,	663	999295		844488	******	*****
Date.	1, 1858	1855 1875 1876 1876 1858	1, 1886	1856 1857 1, 1857 1889	1865 1, 1856 1, 1858 1869	1854 1, 1856 1, 1856 1860
ü	Jan. Jan., Jan.,	Jan., Dec., Dec., Dec., Dec.,	Jan, ja		*****	Nog.
State.	Alabama-Cont'd.	Louisians	Mississippi	Tennessee	Kentucky	Missouri

294, 034 241, 903 157, 981 555, 344 559, 344	100,632 161,975 177,309 60,954 68,215 140,895	411, 638 394, 758 399, 758 399, 778 195, 464 195, 464	187, 593 126, 216 52, 646 184, 186 195, 011	456, 739 ,073, 874 ,990, 486 ,974, 878 ,573, 694	95, 056 9, 576
910, 483 19, 662 15, 621 26, 533	445, 339 803, 849 379, 804 273, 815 369, 569 176, 386	949, 727 1, 713, 040 1, 902, 961 990, 786 306, 793 486, 678	_ 		16,689
1, 265, 102 1, 267, 234 1, 042, 339 658, 531 640, 058	1,764,747 9,920,605 1,957,097 1,859,742 1,417,966 1,723,640	5,450,566 7,101,325 6,513,430 3,915,781 3,780,911 4,389,831	1, 170, 974 1, 386, 954 1, 347, 956 310, 479 555, 693		13, 131 527, 378 2, 695 195, 291 3, 673 83, 748
9, 983, 536 5, 534, 945 5, 534, 945 5, 978, 930 6, 981, 723	4, 516, 637 4, 516, 428 4, 731, 705 3, 363, 976 5, 379, 936 5, 330, 246	8, 074, 132 9, 080, 589 9, 153, 629 6, 201, 286 7, 588, 291 8, 040, 314 7, 983, 884	92.50 93.12 93.14 94.14 94.14 94.14 94.14 94.14 94.14 94.14 94.14 94.14 94.14 94.14 94.14 94.14 94.14 94.14 96.14 96.14 96.14 96.14 96.14 96.14 96.14 96.14 96.14 96.14 96.14		48, 613 563, 8:6 8. 895 353, 796 41, 611 23, 346
565, 159 759, 474 635, 810 333, 239 989, 585 923, 8	1, 894, 357 1, 894, 357 1, 599, 014 1, 480, 076 1, 961, 720 1, 969, 000 1, 563, 540	1,640,105 2,094,809 2,016,814 1,734,995 1,935,025 1,815,441	্ন্ <b>ৰ</b> গ্ৰহ ক্ষ		15, 972 255, 545 8, 208 138, 325 5, 663 6, 629
63, 892 37, 165 19, 897 6, 433 9, 872	139, 860 173, 57: 269, 60u 68, 504 38, 623 88, 682 99, 799	158,310 106,539 39,007 191,354 195,517 150,741	ුඳෙකුකුටු ශී්ඨී	<u> </u>	\$15 \$10
385,339 517,066 433,717 865,034 971,538	715,305 911,000 15,886,363 557,238 395,538 605,685	905, 555 1, 678, 969 1, 199, 863 768, 243 796, 998		341, 174 603, 846 701, 161 467, 411 853, 233	
878,619 9,354,571 3,953,450 9,813,57- 9,637,690 3,901,416	3,0 <i>c</i> 7,827 1,974,992 1,374,992 1,338,418 920,411 1,177,489	9, 751, 319 9, 749, 558 9, 1749, 558 9, 1789, 354 9, 317, 041 9, 661, 763	8 3 % F. E. E.	00440D	1
1,388,903 1,108,148 7,757 1,679,277	132, 946 132, 946 380, 911 111, 069	1,006,525 1,185,047 1,185,047 1,185,047 1,185,047 1,1157		8,791 1,501 1,926 45,966	1,25n 49,306 3 2,154
23, 158 25, 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250	289.673 248,286 231,989 287,599 104,284 115,711	256, 222 350, 706 310, 145 522, 041 601,000 586, 670	. 13. 15. 14. 15. 14. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15	<u>ૡૣૡૢૻૻૡૢ૿ૡ૿</u> ૢૡૢ૿	9, 895, 3, 975 3, 850 1, 155
9, 671, 903 6, 139, 613 6, 189, 613 6, 164, 017 1, 648, 65 1, 648, 691	3, 337, 064 6, 148, 837 1, 705, 070 1, 694, 357 1, 416, 737 1, 232, 981 1, 349, 465	9, 466, 247 9, 476, 751 9, 749, 666 9, 089, 778 2, 0.6, . 97 1, 153, 552	55.5 58.8 58.8 58.9 58.9 58.9 58.9 58.9	ન્-્લ્સ્ સ્પૃષ્	59,000
316,841 337,675 11,740,671 1,146,770 1,296,616 1,296,616	7,217,366 9,303,651 6,886,993 7,039,691 4,861,445 6,468,308 7,673,851	13, 578, 339 14, 931, 934 15, \$23, 241 9, 558, 927 10, 548, 574 11, 171, 343	<u> </u>	1, 861, 043 3, 906, 079 5, 991, 634 6, 930, 861 7, 592, 361	5, 185 724, 926 48, 936 418, 097 15, 679 97, 067
9 513,730 5 879,730 6 679,946 6 679,325 5 950,334	5, 554, 552 7, 281, 934 4, 045, 385 4, 183, 089 3, 585, 982 3, 617, 629 4, 343, 210	7, 166, 581 6, 491, 427 6, 743, 421 6, 550, 770 6, 677, 436 6, 707, 151	. 88.39 1.33 1.45 1.45 1.45 1.45 1.45 1.45 1.45 1.45	1, 400, 000 1, 870, 000 2, 955, HK 2, 515, 000 7, 995, 000	56, 000 460, 450 53, 000 15, 000 56, 000
384542	13 4 5 5 2 2	<b>582</b>	0444 W4	22522	a
1856 1856 1858 1858 1858	Dec, 1853 1411y & Oct., 1854, & Oct., 1885, & Lan, 1856, & Oct., 1856, & Oct., 1856, & Oct., 1856, & Iss., I	1836 1836 1838 1838 1838 1858	1855 1855 1856 857, & 1858 1858	1856 1856 1857 1859 1859 1859	1859 1859 1857 1, 1858 1858
20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	Dre, 1853 July & Oct., 1853, & Oct., 1855, & July & Oct., 1896. Nov., 1857, & Jan, 1858. & Jan, 1858. &	Nov., Reb., Nov., Nov.,	Jan., 1855 Dec., 1855 Dec., 1855 Dec., 1857, & Jan., 1859 Dec., 1839		Jan., Dec., Jan., Jan. 1
Illinoie	Indiana	Obio	Michigan	Wisconsin	Minnesota

No. 39.

Comparative view of the condition of the banks in different sections of the Union in 1856-'51, 1851-'58, 1858-'59, and 1859-'60.

g and the same of		Banks and branchos.	l brancho	•		Capital	Capital paid in.			Loans and discounts	discounts.	
	1856-757.	1857-758	1858-759	.57 1857-356 1858-359 1859-80	1856-157.	1857-758.	1858-'59.	1859-'60.	1856-57.	1857-'58.	1858-759.	1659-460.
Eastern States Middle States Southern States Routhwestern States Western States	507 470 128 105	\$55 5115 815 815	501 138 116 943	503 146 138 138 138	\$114,611,752 140,286,876 50,554,583 44,639,333 90,739,143	990 149 821	\$119,580,423 155,342,227 48,572,132 54,254,042 23,171,418	\$123, 449, 075 159, 091, 051 54, 583, 256 59, 383, 594 25, 373, 189	\$187,750,976 289,874,750 89,412,667 82,813,957 31,605,937	0.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	\$179,992,400 284,716,143 77,038,922 85,980,791 29,454,543	\$190, 186, 990 289, 636, 640 82, 231, F88 101, 468, 716 28, 421, 346
	1,416	1,4	1,478	1,562	370,834,686	394, 622, 799	401,976,943	431,880,085	184, 456, 887	583, 165, 942	657, 183, 789	691,945,580

No. 39.—Comparative view of the condition of the banks in the different sections of the Union—Continued.

9		Stocks.	iks.			Real estate.	state.			Other in v	Other in vestments.	
	1856-757.	1857'58.	1858-759.	1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-760, 1856-57, 1857-58.	1856-757.	1857-758.	1858-759.	1859-'60.	1836-357. 1857-358.	1857-758.	1858-'59.	1859-*60.
Bastern Blates 81, Middle Balse 37, Bouthern States 8, Bouthern States 6, Western States 13,	\$1,459,758 \$1,702,866 8,796,041 8,197,039 13,167,905	#1, 131,869 26,576,900 9,334,305 9,623,329 13,618,466	\$1,906,564 29,924,425 7,635,484 8,513,343 15,929,613	91, 657, 908 31, 2-77, 493 9, 624, 777 9, 177, 973 18, 6.55, 693	\$2,707,568 8,8 2,442 10,084,386 3,715,130 e01,976	43,310,486 9,596,594 10,876,463 4,537,783 1,034,579	83,640,675 10,673,735 11,481,225 6,633,639 3,730,584 1,529,388 1,529,388	8 1,844,810 11,481,225 10,313,:08 3,613,530 1,529,268	611,139 616,619 1,725,8:6 1,843,250 1,943,250	6682, 708 1, 015, 759 1, 951, 349 1, 439, 020 267, 077	81,044,319 1,30%,619 4,102,185 1.045,814 841,114	\$1,075,879 1,319,363 3,067,297 1,3-5,063 4,277,549
	59, 272, 329	60, 305, 969	63,502,449	70,344,343	28, 124, 523	26, 124, 552 26, 75., 834	25, 976, 497 30, 783, 151	30, 782, 151	5, 920, 336	6,073,906	8, 393, 041	11,183,171

No. 39.—Comparative view of the condition of the banks in different sections of the Union—Continued.

		Due hy other banks.	er banks.			Notes of o	Notes of other banks.			90	Sash items.	
<b>Rections.</b>	1856~'57.	856-757. 1857-738.	1858-'59. 1858-'60.	1856-760.	1856-757.	1857'58.	1958-759. 1859-760.	1859-760.		1856-257. 1857-38. 1858-59.	1858-759.	1859-760.
Bartern States 115.2 Middle States 115.2 Southern States 21.5 Southwestern States 2.5 Western States 13.5 Western States 2.5 Co. 13.5 South Western States 2.5 Co. 13.5 South Western States 2.5 Co. 13.5 South States 2.5 Co. 13.5 South States 2.5 Co. 13.5 South States 2.5 Co. 13.5 South States 2.5 Co. 13.5 South States 2.5 Co. 13.5 South States 2.5 Co. 13.5 South States 2.5 South	25225	3 919,015, 423 (9,6,333, 357 (9,9), 384 (9,9), 384 (9,1), 783 (9,1), 783 (9,1), 783 (9,1), 783 (9,1), 783 (9,1), 783 (9,1), 483 (9,1), 483 (9,1)	25, 137, 783 10, 122, 640 21, 116, 638 7, 462, 565	114,310,756 20,061,445 7,461,775 17,317,715 8,063,736	97,479,318 11,071,854 3,885,228 2,638,067 3,066,537	87.478, 318 86, 216, 504 11, 071, 854 868, 885 3, 885, 887 3, 401, 629 9, 639, 667 8, 201, 783 3, 066, 537 1, 928, 635	3, 484, 545 3, 554, 304 3, 454, 414 9, 479, 621 9, 849, 512	97,036,319 9,220,661 3,446,976 9,964,589 2,844,012	9285, 688 24, 477, 063 46, 708 62, 767 2009, 385	14, 318, 182 265, 763 47, 383 441, 830		4:25,511 17,480,619 186,031 973,792 365,575
	65, 849, 905	58,059,808	58,059,809 78,944,967	67,935,457	98, 124, 006	92, 447, 436	18, 836, 269	25, 509, 567	25,081,641	95, 061, 641 15, 380, 441	36, 808, 822	19, 331, 591

No. 39.—Comparative view of the condition of the banks in different sections of the Union—Continued.

		Spe	Specie.			Circula	lation.			Dep	Deposits.	
Reations,	1856-757.	856-757. 1857-758.	1858-759.	1859-760.	1856~37,	1857-758.	1858-759.	1859~40.	1856-757.	100	1857-758. 1858-759.	1850-760.
Enstern Plates Middle Bastes Bouthern States 7 Now Western Blates 14,	47.360, 436 23, 330, 763 7, 149, 616 15, 704, 405 4, 844, 725	96, 391, 617 36, 391, 617 6, 398, 319 19, 796, 184 3, 935, 936	43,971, 195 43,971, 104 10,679.614 31,359,191 4,753,954	\$10.098, 162 33, \$29, 061 10, 130, 310 95, 793, 477 4, 343, 597	953,554,041 62,696,374 28,788,532 37,792,961 38,147,194	* 4 8 8 5	\$79,564,689 40,482,057 37,400,883 42,628,764 91,226,425	618 618 759 611	\$34,590, F68 139, 73, 112 15, 196, 163 96,523, 139 14,225, 370	113, K14, 435 113, K14, 435 113, 110, 469 22, 336, 416 8, 384, 282		1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1
	58,319,838	74,419,839	104,537,818	83,584,537	314,778,822	153, 908, 344	153, 200, 344 193, 306, 818 207, 102, 477 200, 351, 332 185, 939, 049 239, 568, 978	207, 102, 477	230, 351, 339	185, 939, 049	239, 568, 278	253, 802, 129

No. 39.— Comparative view of the condition of the banks in the different sections of the Union—Continued.

		Due to other banks.	er banks.			Other liabilities.	bilities.	
Secuons:	1836-157.	1857~'5è.	1858-'59.	1859-760.	1836-157.	18:758.	1858-'59.	1659-760.
Bastern States Middle States Middle States Southern States Western States	\$7,310,540 36,710,832 6,136,719 5,709,939 1,806,970 57,674,333	96, 929, 552 31, 890, 783 4, 580, 702 6, 989, 046 739, 992 51, 169, 875	99, 370, (24 42, 236, 536 6, 641, 308 9, 197, 277 721, 448 68, 215, 651	88, 967, 151 33, 913, 63 4, 631, 696 6, 764, 239 877, 229 55, 922, 918	\$2, 625, 069 7, 574, 093 4, 524, 643 3, 213, 843 9, 771, 0e0 19, 816, 850	\$1,744,554 3,541,058 2,670,550 9,770,116 1,880,435 14,168,713	82, 819, 422 3, 731, 458 3, 833, 720 9, 224, 334 9, 489, 499	81,541,091 4,391,664 3,436.648 9,538,607 2,439,905 14,661,815

Eastern States.—Maine, New Hampehire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Onnecticut.
Middle States.—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland.
Scaldern States.—Virginia, North Carolina, Fouth Carolina, Georgia, Georgia, Pfordia.
Scaldwerdern States.—Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri.
Western States.—Hilinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Nebraska Territory, Minnesota, Kansas.

# No. 40.

#### GENERAL STATEMENT

OF

# THE CONDITION OF THE BANKS,

ACCORDING TO

RETURNS DATED NEAREST TO JANUARY 1, 1860.

No. 40.—General statement of the condition of the banks

State.	Number of banks.	Number of Branches.	Date of returns.	Ospital.	Loans and discounts.	Stocks.	Real cetato.
Maine	68 52 46		Jan. 2,1860 Dec. 5,1859 July & Aug., 1859.	<b>8</b> 7,506,890 5,016,000 4,029,240	\$12,654,794 8,591,658 6,946,523	\$176,400	#181,199 72,912 190,565
Massachusetts	174 91 73 303 49	···i	Oct. 29, 1859 Jan 2, 1860 May —, 1859 Dec. 10, 1859 Jan. —, 1860	64,519,200 20,865,569 21,512,176 111,441,320 7,884,412	107, 417, 323 26, 719, 877 27, 856, 785 200, 351, 332	214,109 1,¥67,406 96,897,874	1,601,679 604,015 1,195,047 8,785,586 446,908
New Jersey	90 9 31 94	3	Nov. —, 1859 Jan. —, 1860 Jan. 2, 1860 Jan. 1, 1860	25,565,584 1,640,775 19,568,962 16,005,156	14, 909, 174 50, 327, 157 3, 150, 315 90, 848, 762 24, 975, 792	962, 911 9,513, 674 4,750 848, 9r3 3,584, 078	1,719,136 85,182 505,179 1,019,433
North Carolina	13 18 25 2 8	17 2 4	Dec. —, 1859 Oct. —, 1859 Jan. —, 1860 do	6, 626, 478 14, 962, 062 16, 689, 560 300, 000 4, 901, 000	12, 213, 272 27, 801, 912 16, 776, 182 464, 630 13, 510, 027	363, 648 2, 991, 648 2, 583, 178 100, 025 524, 513	166, 569 681, 945 8, 494, 463 171, 300
Louisiana	12 16 11 9 74	18 34 29	Dec. 31, 1859 Jan. —, 1860 do	24, 496, 866 8, 067, 037 12, 835, 670 9, 082, 951 5, 241, 125	35, 401, 609 11, 751, 019 25, 284, 859 15, 461, 192 387, 929	5,842,096 1,233,433 851,562 725,670 9,826,691	9,141,881 595,759 477,971 996,689 91,689
Indiana	59 4 108	20	Nov., 1859, to Jan., 1860. Feb. 6, 1861 Dec. —, 1859 Jan. 2, 1860	4,343,310 6,890.839 755,465 7,630,000	7,675,961 11,100,469 892,949 7,592,361	1,349,466 2,153,559 192,831 5,031,504	956,309 718,913 130,861 396,461
Iowa Kansas Territory Total	1,392	170	Dec. 5,1×59 Jan. 1,1860	480, 450 52, 000 421, 880, 093	794, 926 48, 256 691, 945, 5±0	70,344,343	9,993 30,782,131

This table embraces, with a few unimportant exceptions, all the chartered banks in the United States that were doing business on the let of Januar., 1850
In California, Oregon, Texas, Arkansas, Washington Territory, Utah, and New Mexico, there are no banks of issue.

#### according to returns dated nearest to January 1, 1860.

Other investments.	Due by other banks.	Notes of other banks.	Cash items.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due to other banks.	Other liabilities.
<b>\$176,412</b>	\$1,019,902 772,173 1,167,602	\$190,994 181,964 69,435	<b>\$</b> 69,687	\$670, \$79 255, \$78 19c, 409	\$4,149,718 3,971,183 3,882,983	82,411,029 1,187,491 787,831	<b>\$</b> 102,392	<b>\$</b> 87, 165
100, 923 799, 241 1, 418 590, 884 685, 561 41, 500 433, 423 68, 009 1, 455, 488 1, 110, 377 28, 296 1, 622, 041 84, 355 188, 391	7, 919, 530 1, 144, 591 2, 994, 956 19, 554, 249 2, 789, 024 111, 962 1, 657, 016 1, 657, 016 1, 692, 654 2, 0, 5, 768 25, 853 1, 204, 506 7, 305, 115 5, 099, 678	5, 183, 459 974, 620 326, 617 2, 961, 723 662, 196 4, 277, 399 122, 125 1, 897, 218 1, 294, 094 641, 115 443, 478 1, 083, 710 24, 580 643, 657	103,862 29,838 54,254 101,939 20,800 932,092 20,900	7,539,647 450,929 989,920 90,921,545 940,700 8,378,474 208,994 2,779,418 2,943,659 1,617,687 2,324,191 3,211,974 19,115,431 19,115,431 2,267,710 4,509,350	92, 086, 990 3, 558, 995 7, 561, 519 99, 959, 506 4, 81, 832 11, 135, 772 4, 106, 869 9, 819, 197 5, 599, 107 11, 475, 634 8, 798, 100 7, 477, 9:6 11, 579, 313 5, 558, 378	27, 804, 699 3, 553, 104 5, 571, 900 104, 070, 273 5, 741, 465 6, 167, 843 976, 296 8, 874, 180 7, 799, 652 1, 467, 273 4, 165, 615 4, 738, 989 129, 518 4, 831, 153 19, 777, 812 4, 334, 799 5, 669, 893	6, 977, 049 1, 002, 277 926, 308 28, 807, 439 1. 141, 664 3, 8:77, 554 102, 166 1. 394, 740 1, 138, 327 100, 139 1, 499, 318 1, 287, 368 5, 144 874, 800 1, 165, 675 964, 697 3, 959, 717	1,444,338 5,808 3,059,977 975,192 357,195 34,600 1,196,478 1,417,837 787,733 196,049 9,901,138 462,490
1,679,977 921,457 961,790 34,119 1,399,668 49,308	1,090,506 3,201,416 950,836 2,667,763 120,372 690,454 948,817	1,046,015 343,969 418,991 898,337 44,644 925,110 213,661	39, 397 80, 799 157, 378 23, 871 64, 130	1,160,919 243,819 1,583,140 1,828,640 94,175 419,947 255,545	7, 884, 885 8, 981, 793 5, 390, 946 7, 983, 889 922, 197 4, 429, 855 563, 806	3, 357, 176 697, 037 1,700, 479 4, 039, 614 375, 397 3, 085, 813 527, 378	1,900,010 96,533 89,530 790,568 13,969	559, 338 140, 895 144, 781 76, 906 1, 493, 599 95, 056
11,193,171	4,068 67,235,457	25, 502, 567	19, 331, 521	8, 268 83, 594, 537	8, 895 207, 102, 477	2,695 253,802,129		14,661,815

In Mississippi there is one small bank at Yazoo City, and there may be a few in Minnesota and Nebraska but they can hardly be said to do a regular business.

No. 38.—Symopsis of the returns of the banks, &c.—Continued.

State.	R. Island-Cont'd	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennylvania	Delaware
Date.	May. Jan.,	April, April, April, April, May,	Sept., Sept., Sept., Doc. 26, March, June, Sept., Dec 18,	Physical Physics of the Physics of t	NOW.	Jan.,
	1858 1859 1860	1855 1855 1857 1858 1858	1854 1855 1855 1858 1858 1858 1859	283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283	1854 1855 1855 1855 1855	1855
Ausuner of banks and branches.	886	282282	202 203 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	888688	823422	25
Capital	\$20, 070, 741 20, 331, 069 20, 865, 569	15,597,891 17,147,395 18,913,373 19,921,553 20,917,169	83, 773, 288 85, 589, 590 107, 449, 143 109, 587, 703 109, 386, 540 110, 238, 540 110, 238, 540 111, 244, 320	5,314,885 5,682,363 6,583,770 7,484,912 7,356,193 7,844,412	19,864,825 92,096,596 25,681,438 94,365,800 85,365,800	1,393,175
Loans and discounts.	\$24.065.894 25,131,15° 26,719,877	94.299,321 93.704,4-8 98.511,149 33.108,55 96,789,439	163, 216, 399 192, 161, 111 205, 805, 374 167, 435, 246 187, 435, 246 187, 734, 386 200, 577, 19- 200, 351, 333	9, 177, 224 10, 999, 919 13, 380, 0+5 11, 764, 319 19, 449, 460 14, 909, 174	48, 641, 383 59, 549, 199 65, 297, 291 46, 148, 372 46, 815, 989 50, 337, 157	2,906,953
Stocks.	\$161,309 161,309 214,102	1, 298, 677 1, 391, 218 1, 916, 630 938, 745 1, 267, 406	10, 820, 653 20, 539, 150 34, 682, 537 38, 891, 677 35, 031, 416 35, 988, 884 36, 887, 874	521,964 760,687 581,773 721,098 785,523 962,911	9,133,499 9,714,239 9,301,630 9,569,119 9,954,443	37,466
Real estate.	\$536, 103 536, 403 604, 015	356, 819 375, 619 453, 132 F20, 241 1, 085, 173 1, 915, 047	5, 178, 831 6, 838, 945 7, 423, 614 7, 681, 984 7, 899, 958 8, 182, 99 8, 182, 93 8, 725, 236	240, 924 965, 228 994, 711 344, 045 491, 793 446, 202	1, 159, 710 1, 198, 674 1, 253, 365 1, 423, 353 1, 718, 136	194,350
Orber investments.	\$93,363,81,700, 93,365 1,491, 100,923 1,143,	564.529 673,037 488.138 614.763 877,000 799,244	767,649 467,835 331,600 330,330 1,418	158, 396 71, 587 298, 296 298, 809 391, 194 590, 881	599, 669 678, 019 363, 770 244, 130 253, 521 685, 561	3,814
Due by other banks.	\$1,700,185 1,491,599 1,143,591	2, 205, 468 2, 273, 606 3, 472, 975 2, 651, 143 2, 584, 819 2, 994, 958	12, 475, 292 12, 666, 517 12, 178, 168 11, 726, 517 13, 569, 211 12, 880, 861 5, 169, 559 12, 724, 940	1,639,949 9,237,994 1,609,817 9,395,985	4,840,118 5,647,649 5,143,330 3,773,9 1,418,438	400, 179
Notes of other banks.	8755, 049 802, 660 974, 620	459, 303 341, 754 367, 319 43, 980 973, 391 826, 617	3,665.9 '. 9,856.9 '. 9,856.9 '. 9,857.9 '. 9,857.6 '. 9,857.6 '. 9,857.6 '. 9,857.6 '. 9,857.6 '. 9,857.6 '. 9,857.7 '.	418, 34 / 502, 949 710, 072 494, 197 578, 006 660, 196	3,769,430 4,460,673 5,719,234 4,814,977 834,134	39,031
Cash items.	- 111	9206, 931 281, 230 246, 244 974, 713 263, 565 255, 644	16, 453, 339 13,6 (8, 016, 545 10, 9 (22, 67, 628 12, 8 (4, 131, 673 29, 3 (16, 132, 745 33, 9 (15, 019, 241 31, 8 (15, 744, 711 29, 9 (13, 755, 726, 730 29, 9		3,927,949 155,376 1,593,696 75,829 3,319,524	917,915
Specie.	\$732, 622 6118, 833 450, 925	1, 207, 381 810, 101 1, 006, 493 1, 159, 748 915, 844 989, 920	13,661,565,31, 10,910,330,31, 29,313,421,33, 35,071,074,92, 35,071,074,92, 31,597,94,92, 32,995,98,36, 36,335,994,98, 36,335,994,98,	836,452 7.22,659 849,936 1,208,831 952,231 940,700	3,944,600 6,738,657 5,973,138 4,580,598 11,345,538	180,001
(Sireulation,	92,644,195 3,318,681 3,35,995	1,219,566 6,871,102 9,197,76- 10,590,421 5,380,247 7,561,519	31, 507, 780 31, 340, 003 34, 019, 633 3, 809, 963 92, 710, 158 M, 079, 193 26, 605, 40 28, 507, 890 29, 959, 506	3,552,585 4,789,855 4,759,855 3,395,996 4,084,770	16, 739, 169 16, 883, 179 17, 368, 086 11, 610, 458 11, 980, 480	1, 386, 991
Deposits	\$2,624,226 3,130,475 3,553,104	3, 910, 160 3, 433, 081 4, 090, 835 4, 688, 843 4, 140, 088 5, 574, 900	84, 970, 840 21, n 84, 872, 385, 86, 0 96, 907, 9 0 294, 0 93, 738, 81, 93 107, 481, 745, 33, 6 109, 485, 798, 33, 1	3, 290, 462 3, 294, 541 4, 891, 970 3, 696, 605 4, 239, 235 5, 741, 465	21, 076, 464 25, 340, 814 27, 583, 534 18, 924, 113 26, 654, 567 36, 167, 843	859, 010 852, 164
Due to other banks.	\$1,150,667 978,081 1,029,277	1, 008, 655 945, 844 875, 287 1, 090, 711 684, 897 926, 308	21, IRR1, 476 4, 28, 045, 429 3, 29, 014, 195 8, 29, 296, 56 9, 29, 290, 718, 201 31, 290, 718, 218, 134, 049 2, 28, 807, 429 3,	483,875 616,321 1,438,658 507,077 770,935 1,141,664	3, 930, 663 4, 955, 485 4, 215, 515 5, 847, 970 4, 569, 625 3, 837, 554	195,510
Other Itabilities.	\$296. PP9	482, 975 482, 975 911, 458 933, 135 893, 135 5,808	1, IN1, 456 4, 731, 884 6, 045, 439, 3, 615, 509 9, 014, 135, 6, 745, 373 7, 886, 566, 9, 829, 546 4, 614, 449, 619, 429, 619 4, 114, 049, 2, 949, 619 1, 144, 049, 2, 94, 618 5, 807, 429, 3, 429, 317	80,763	9,716,879 96,792 197,039 80,706 429,167 975,199	B 000

No. 42.

Statement in relation to the deposit accounts, receipts and payments, and outstanding drafts, condensed from the Treasurer's weekly exhibits rendered during the year ending June 30, 1860.

Per	iod.	Am't of deposits.	Outstanding.	Subject to draft.	Am't of receipts.	Am't drafts paid
1859						
uly	ii	<b>\$6,089,858 82</b>	<b>\$1,919,712 54</b>	94, 177, 146 98	82,045,345 80	<b>82,6</b> 91,186 7
	18	6,471,435 11	1,654,108 40	4,817,326 71	1,854,403 69	1,479,827 3
٠	25	7,107,393 47	9,151,970 30	4,955,423 17	2,251,871 39	1,615,913 0
lug.	1 8	6,829,564 57	1,865,888 51	4,963,676 06	1,573,370 35	1,851,199 9
	15	6,566,281 19	2,293,524 99	4, 279, 756 24	1,490.723 78	1,754,007 9
	22	6,455,693 79	9,331,475 53	4, 124, 218 26	1,119,984 68	1,930,579 0
	29	6,617,338 10 6,602,935 09	2,494,429 39	4, 192, 908 71	1,606,003 04	1,444,358 7
ept.	<b>-</b> 5	6,374,129,77	2, 688, 149 32 2, 049, 906 25	3,714,805 77	1,180,146 54	1,194,549 5
	12	6,688,146 95	1,960,098 31	4,344,216 59 4,728,118 64	1,503,052 96	1,731,865 9
	19	6, 555, 936 84	2,150,405 62	4,404,831 22	1,003,044 56 634,632 39	689,090 3
	26	6,746,344 59	1,582,885 48	5, 163, 459 11	1,598,730 70	967,742 5 1,407,692 9
	30	6, 344, 873 29	1,409,248 39	4,975,694 90	925,664 48	1,987,135 7
et.	10	6,235,201 51	1,665,353 93	4,569,817 58	1, 136, 099 99	1,285,771 7
	17	6,208,727 17	1,531,149 66	4,677,584 51	1,021,028 62	1,047,502 9
	24	6,101,948 43	1,592,794 34	4,508,594 09	1,105,731 41	1,213,210 9
	31	6,339,592 03	1,473,050 43	4,866,541 60	1,309,503 93	1,071,160 3
lov.	.7	6,222,282 13	1,480,557 50	4,741,794 63	819,070 99	936, 380 8
	14	6,573,792 07	1,384,237 98	5, 189, 554 09	1,175,968 83	894,458 8
	21 28	7,141,731 66	1,854,495 94	5,287,225 72	1,366,183 67	796,254 0
Dec.	5	7,411,743 84	1,851,533 95	5,560,210 59	801,843 19	531,890 9
,	12	7,060,372 89 7,144,431 57	1,305,621 28	5,754,751 61	1,042,583 45	1,393,954 4
	19	7, 290, 464 96	1,189.968 63 1,453,550 99	5,955,169 94	1,098,749 90	944.684 2
	26	5,824,331 00	1,453,550 99 1,836,139 93	5,816,914 74	878, 468 73	759,435 3
	31	6,695,225 05	2, 181, 600 25	3,968,901 07 4,513,694 80	1,434,890 15	9,880,454 1
1860		5,555, 65	A) 101,000 A0	7,515,021 00	2,073,076 87	1,902,182 8
an.	7	8,131,393 29	1,385,501 17	6,745,899 19	2,855,193 98	1,419.025 7
	14	8,481,793 05	1,565,637 13	6,916,087 92	1,143,595 85	793, 194 0
	21	9,538,240 10	1,569,839 77	7,975,407 33	1,806,996 79	749,711 7
	26	9,910,743 61	1,967,655 96	7,943,087 65	1,174,975 76	809, 479 2
eb.	.6	10,073,885 19	1,672,987 89	8,400,847 30	1,494,596 60	1,331,505 (
	13 20	10,840,766 41	1,817,959 59	9,023,506 82	9,054,781 04	1,987,849 8
	27	11,451,180 71 7,951,244 13	5,823,406 47	5,627,774 94	1,483,376 23	879,961 9
far.	5	6,577,540 62	9, 197, 945 83	5,823,298 30	857,849 63	4,357,779 9
141.	12	7,337,978 86	1,804,467 62 1,505,376 18	4,773,073 00	9,706,421 13	4,080,124 6
	19	8,007,524 39	1,374,717 78	5,831,902 68 6,632,806 61	1,656,305 17 1,419,490 08	896,566 9
	26	8, 163, 683 95	1,346,893 17	6,776,790 08	1,419,490 08 1,167,619 40	749,944 5
	31	8, 206, 603 90	1,793,035 41	6,411,568 49	1,997,047 01	1,011,460 3
\pril	9	8, 355, 089 02	1,830,798 05	6,524,290 97	954,039 69	1,184,196 3 605,554 5
-	16	8,445, 162 71	1,459,590 59	6,992,579 12	1, 149, 006 80	1,051,933
	23	8, 288, 491 16	1,6,1,024 48	6,677,396 68	816, 489 47	973,224
_	30	7,930,498 19	1,581,917 47	6,348,580 72	1,096,660 06	1,454,583
May	.7	7,777,303 55	1,343,604 95	6,433,698 72	615,981 37	768, 476
	14	7,995,797 92	1,963,740 44	6,732,057 48	884,895 54	666,401
	21 98	8,853,536 38	1,365,242 08	7,968,994 30	1,181,218 87	593,500 4
une	4	8,585,151 19	1,239,583 81	7,352,56/38	873,079 61	941, 464 8
une	11	8,326,190 84	1,752,681 36	6,573,509 58	774,749 60	1,033,702
	18	8, 427, 473 65 8, 358, 849 18	1,661,028 83	6,766,444 89	969,714 96	861,431
	25	8,153,680 57	1.536,318 37	6,822,523 81	697,490 70	766, 123
	30	5,560,459 44	9,563,593 35 1,694,452 50	5,590, 158 22	1,117,778 90	1,339,940
		2,000,000	1,007,700 30	3,866,006 94	1,433,969 06	4,027,190

No. 38.—Synopsis of the returns of the banks, &c.—Continued.

<b>+</b> 1	:=9	EES : 88	:::8	25228	8888 : :	::::::
Orber Habilities.	99, 131 198, 049	2, 231, 247 2, 311, 747 2, 307, 583 1, 781, 058 2, 901, 138		85,501 664,910 851,263 9,768,141 441,165 469,490	596, 605 533, 000 60, 000 1, 915	
Due to other banks.	\$571,556 1,006,832 874,800	1,154,538- 1,687,531- 965,555- 1,840,619- 2,196,962- 1,165,675-	31,799	911,681 467,070 944,917 1,617,610 1,073,969	9,577,994 9,555,953 9,963,373 3,195,389 3,234,381 3,239,717	984,778 172,495 111,944 948,117 679,630 1,990,010
Deposits.	\$1,408,837 3,830,607 4,851,153	11, 688, 296 13, 747, 770 13, 638, 120 21, 638, 120 21, 632, 534	\$2.50 \$2.50	9, 413, 418 4, 740, 101 4, 875, 346 4, 545, 104 4, 659, 809 4, 334, 799	3,011,719 3,606,757 4,474,378 5,141,679 5,669,892	1,947,651 1,331,136 1,188,967 1,463,418 3,193,639
Oirculation.	\$2,581,791 6,651,117 7,477,976	6,586,601 7,992,614 9,191,139 9,094,009 11,579,313	324,080 536,345 169,400	5, 850, 562 8, 518, 545 8, 401, 948 6, 473, 983 5, 538, 378	8,638,546 19,634,533 13,682,215 8,8-4,225 14,345,696 13,520,207	1, 469, 650 8, 805, 660 1, 718, 750 6, 069, 190 7, 884, 688
Rpecie.	91,302,312 3,371,936 9,747,174	6,570,568 8,191,625 6,811,162 0,370,701 6,218,027	8,063 7,744 7,919	9,921,418 9,924,638 9,994,638 9,967,751 9,963,018	4, 152, 988 4, 611, 768 4, 027, 255 4, 984, 141 5, 503, 854	975, 491 4, 335, 050 1, 945, 181 1, 484, 034 3, 981, 789 4, 180, 918
Cash tumas.	\$30,800		47,85	68, 909 16, 037 63, 767 1, 987, 077 938, 092	99, 900 1989	316,656
Notes of other banks.	872,726 872,746 643,657		5,450 7,740 <b>96</b> ,503 975	491, 900 839, 936 1, 069, 408 998, 917 581, 723 495, 862	686,370 965,878 840,939 735,460 1,017,580 779,565	33, 670 196, 910 334, 705 1, 007, 575 1, 016, 015
Dae by other banks.	\$1,162,972 2,192,019 1,208,506	3, 154, 437 6, 090, 850 6, 416, 728 3, 951, 205 9, 988, 254 7, 305, 115	60, 710 81, 152 957, 505 919, 086	1,057,140 9,617,686 9,380,700 9,387,335 9,575,465	3,319,718 3,731,463 4,115,430 4,41,131 6,535,915 5,099,678	49, 960 98, 331 75, 991 86, 636 397, 679 1, 090, 506
Other investments.	\$24,506 26,296	1,985,373 2,273,419 1,493,905 1,147,287 873,471 1,082,041	30, 909	164, 385 143, 696 116, 323 116, 323 14, 333 15, 335 15	916,505 531,730 363,924 2,611 141,075 186,391	116,084
Real ostate.	\$150,141 160,410 171,300	3,317,492 2,311,335 2,470,683 2,493,494 2,385,500 2,141,881	11, 90, 19, 613 11, 413 780, 767	541,711 541,711 583,456 883,456	416,930 488,504 461,907 500,992 508,503	111, 185 104, 693 86, 254 169, 649 169, 649
grocks.	\$146,539 160,419 521,513	4, 187, 180 9, 591, 400 5, 318, 418 5, 564, 590 5, 842, 096	5,914 4,894 1,001	871,076 1,466,45° 3,450,308 3,347,060 1,577,578 1,933,438	743,033 678,389 739,138 793,641	73,000 417,336 795,670
Loans and discounts.	\$5,585,424 9,058,379 13,570,027	97, 143, 907 97, 500, 348 31, 890, 396 93, 839, 096 89, 494, 378 35, 401, 609	359, 739 486, 411 657, 020 383, 916	11, 755, 729 14, 884, 609 16, 893, 390 13, 194, 993 13, 963, 786 11, 751, 019	17, 307, 567 21, 132, 519 22, 404, 551 24, 404, 943 25, 384, 869	44. 301.04 4. 301.04 4. 119.70 4. 6. 30.53 4. 6. 53 4. 6. 53 4. 6. 53 4. 6. 53 4. 6. 53 4. 6. 53 4. 6. 53 4. 6. 53 4. 6. 53 4. 6. 53 4. 6. 53 4. 6. 53 4. 6. 53 5.
Capital.	\$3,235,650 3,663,49 4,991,000	90, 179, 107 19, 027, 728 21, 730, 430 21, 215, 6.9 24, 496, 866	940, 165 940, 165 346,000 1, 110,600	6, 717, 846 8, 583, 69 4 8, 454, 423 9, 083, 069 8, 361, 357 8, 067, 077	10, 369, 717 10, 454, 578 10, 596, 305 10, 783, 588 12, 916, 725 12, 833, 670	1,215,306 1,215,405 9,215,405 9,706,718 6,796,781
hunber of banks and branches,	668	999585		<b>84548</b>	*****	****
Date.	1, 1858 1850 1860	Jan., 1855 Dec., 1855 Dec., 1856 Dec. 26, 1857 Dec., 1858 Dec., 1859	1855 1856 1,1857	1855 1857 1, 1857 1850 1860	1865 1857 1, 1858 1869	1. 1854 1. 1856 1. 1856
a	Jan., Jan.,	Dec.	Jan., Jan., Jan.,	######################################	44444 4444	Nov.
		•		:	· :	<del>-</del>
State.	ပို	<u>.</u>	id da	:	: b	
<b>5</b>	Alabama-Cont'd.	Louistans	Mississippi	Tennossee	Kentucky	Missouri

994, 034 941, 903 157, 981 131, 764 555, 344 552, 338	100,628	161,975	60,954	140,895	411,639 296,203 392,738 282,071 195,464 906,235	187. 598 136, 316 52, 6 46 194, 188	456, 739 ,073, 874 ,990, 486 ,974, 879 ,573, 694	25,05 <b>6</b>
910,483 19,662 15,641 96,533	445, 359 803, 849	979, 804 973, 815	380,569	88,530	949, 727 1, 718, 040 1, 202, 961 980, 786 306, 793 488, 878	. R. R. R. R. E.		1,749
1, 286, 102 1, 267, 234 1, 049, 339 656, 521 640, 058 697, 037	1,764,747 2,289,605	1,852,742	1,417,966	1,700,479	5, 450, 568 7, 101, 325 6, 543, 430 3, 915, 781 3, 780, 914 4, 389, 831	1, 170, 974 1, 366, 954 1, 347, 956 310, 479 555, 683	9, 486, 053 9, 385, 562 9, 077, 862 9, 082, 384	13, 131 537, 378 9, 695 195, 291 3, 673 83, 748
9, 983, 536 5, 534, 945 5, 278, 945 5, 278, 938 6, 707, 048 8, 981, 723	7,116.827 8,165,856	4,516,422	3,363,976	5,390,246	8,074,132 9,060,589 9,153,629 6,901,286 7,588,291 8,040,314	86.72 93.1. 84. 1.88	4,4,69,1,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0	
565, 159 759, 474 635, 810 333, 239 969, 585 223, 8. 4		1,599,014	1,261,730		1,690,105 2,096,809 9,016,814 1,731,995 1,933,025 1,815,441 1,815,640	ිදි <b>ම්</b> සුසු දෙනු	\$ 25.55 \$ 25.5	
63, 993 87, 165 19, 997 6, 433 9, 972		369,600	28,98		156, 310 106, 559 38, 007 191, 354 195, 517 150, 741	දේවන්ට ශ්රී	103, 184 57, 9-8 73, 929 67, 439 64, 430	
385, 339 517, 086 433, 717 865, 034 971, 538 343, 269	£, 2	598, 262	395, 536	418,991	905, 555 1, 678, 969 1, 189, 863 786, 943 1, 152, 433 886, 337		341, 174 603, 848 701, 161 467, 411 852, 344	:
978,618 3,854,571 9,853,450 9,627,690 3,801,416		1,374,992	920,411		9, 751, 319 9, 751, 319 9, 748, 558 9, 347, 041 9, 613, 615			
1,368,903 1,108,146 4,757 1,877 1,679,277	<u> </u>	380,911	10,891		1,006,525 1,185,047 687,337 910,436 749,681 711,157		8,791 1,501 1,792 45,386	` : :
21,158 73,940 59,833 87,768 87,768		931,929 927,539	104.924		236, 222 330, 706 310, 145 523, 041 601, 000 586, 670		94,320 150,315 229,236 301,142	. :
9,671,903 6,199,613 6,189,613 6,485,613 9,826,691	3,257, 6,148,	1,705,070	1,416,737		9, 466, 247 9, 476, 751 9, 749, 686 9, 089, 778 9, 069, 789 1, 153, 559	. 32 5 8 8 8 8 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	55.35 55.35 61.45	& ē
316,841 337,675 11,740,671 1,146,770 1,296,616 1,296,616		6,986,993 7,039,691	4,861,445	7,675,861	13, 578, 339 14, 921, 996 15, 923, 24 16, 529, 927 10, 549, 574 11, 171, 343	. 98.88.1 111.98.88.1 111.98.88.1 111.9	1,861,043 3,906,079 5,984,634 6,930,861 7,592,861	724, 228 724, 228 48, 226 418,097 15,679 97, 067
9 513 70 9 840 946 9 879 144 679 325 5 851, 235	5,554,552 7,281,934	4,045,395	3, 585, 922	4,343,910	7, 166, 581 6, 481, 421 6, 742, 421 6, 550, 770 6, 675, 426 6, 707, 151	980,416 730,438 811,489 851,804 745,304	1, 400, 000 1, 870, 000 2, 855, 000 7, 995, 000 7, 630, 000	50, 000 480, 450 53, 000 15, 000 56, 000
884342	13	<b>\$</b> \$	9 ;	; <del>k</del>	<b>53</b> 24323	0444 W4	883888	a 5 - 4 5 a
1854 1856 1856 1858 1858 1858	Dre, 1853 July & Oct., 1854.	Oct., 1855, & Jan., 1856. July & Oct.,	1857, & 1858.	Jan., 1859.	1854 1, 1858 1, 1858 1858 1858	3-	4, 1858 1858 1858 1858 1858 1858	_*
	Dec, July & 1854.	Oct., July &	Now .	Jan,	Nov.	Dec.,	44444	Jan., Dec., Jan., Jan., Nov.,
Illinois	Indiana				Ohio	Michigan	Wisconstn	Minnesota Iowa

No. 39.

Comparative view of the condition of the banks in different sections of the Union in 1856-151, 1851-158, 1858-159, and 1859-160.

anojeo d	má —	anke and	Banks and branchos.	•		Capital	Capital paid in.			Loans and	Loans and discounts.	
	1856-757.	1857-356	257 1857-256 1858-359 1859-80	1859-80	185637.	1857-758.	1858-'59.	1859-*60.	1836-757.	1857'58.	1858~39.	1659-760.
Eastern States Middle States Southern States Routhwestern States Western States	507 470 128 105 916	\$2550	50 174 138 116 823	505 146 138 888 888	\$114,611,752 140,296,876 50,554,582 44,630,333 \$0,739,143		\$119,590, 156,362, 48,572, 54,834, 23,171,	55.55	8187, 750, 976 299, 874, 750 89, 419, 667 89, 813, 857 31, 605, 937	E.E. 5.28	8179, 992, 400 284, 716, 143 77, 039, 922 85, 881, 791 29, 454, 543	\$190, 186, 2649, 636, 82, 231, 101, 468, 28, 421,
	1,416	1,42	1,478	1,562	370,834,686	394, 622, 799	401,976,943	431,880,085	184, 456, 867	583, 165, 942	657, 183, 799	691,945,580

No. 39.—Comparative view of the condition of the banks in the different sections of the Union—Continued.

900		Stocks.	jk.			Ren!	Real estate.			Other investments.	estments.	
	1856~27.	185657. 185758. 185859. 185990. 185657.	1858-759.	1859-760.	185657.	185758.	1857-758. 1858-759.	1859-760. 1836-757. 1857-758.	1836-757.	1857-'58.	1858-'59.	1859~*60.
Bastern Blates 37,2 Middle Bastes 37,2 Southern Bastes 8,7 Gouthwestern Bastes 8,1 Western Blates 13,1	\$1,459,758 37,702,866 8,796,141 8,137,039 13,167,905	#1, 131, 86 26, 576, 900 9, 334, 30, 9, 623, 72 13, 618, 46	81, 906, 564 30, 924, 425 7, 635, 484 8, 513, 343 15, 222, 613	91,657,906 31,937,493 9,635,777 9,177,873 18,6 55,648	2, 707, 588 3, 8 2, 442 1, 164, 386 3, 715, 130 e04, 976	43,310,486 9,596,594 10,876,463 4,5:17,783 1,034,579	83,640,675 10,675,795 6,639,659 3,790,584 1,399,804	6 (844,810 11,481,225 10,313,308 3,613,530 1,529,388	611, 159 616, 619 1, 725, 8.6 1, 843, 250 1, 943, 439	#689.708 1, 015, 759 1, 931, 349 1, 439, 020 967, 077	\$682.708 \$1,044,319 1,015,759 1,304,619 1,951,349 4,102,1e5 1,439,020 1,0.25,844 9e7,077 841,114	#1.075,879 1,319,393 3,067,897 1,3-3,063 4,277,519
	56,272,329	60, 305, 96	63,502,449	9 64,508,449 70,344,343 2	26, 124, 522	18,75.,83t	25, 976, 497	30, 782, 151	5, 920, 336	6,073,906	8, 383, 041	11,120,171

PHILADELPHIA, May 31, 1860.

DEAR SIR: We have the honor to acknowledge your letter of April 23, requesting us to furnish you with estimates of the cost of exhibiting, in practical shape, the processes proposed by Dr. James T. Barclay for protecting the coinage, and of adapting the present minting arrangements to Dr. Barclay's methods, and would, in reply, transmit the enclosed communications from Mr. James F. Heiskell, Dr. Barclay's representative, and from Mr. David Gilbert, ma-

chinist, and Mr. E. G. Chorman, engraver.

Desiring to place the responsibility where it should rest, we made application, on the receipt of your communication, to Mr. Heiskell, for the information called for; and after receiving from him the estimates rendered by Messrs. Gilbert and Chorman, have, by personal interviews with them, learned the grounds upon which they base their calculations of forty-three hundred dollars for their joint work. Knowing the high personal character of these individuals, and their standing as workmen in their respective branches, we feel no hesitation in testifying to the fairness and reasonableness of their estimates, and in expressing the belief that through their aid the results which they promise can be accomplished.

Of the cost of substituting for the present system the minting processes of Dr. Barclay, we find it impossible to furnish an estimate, but will endeavor, by conveying to the department the information

we possess, to enable it to arrive at some general opinion.

The devices of Dr. Barclay will require scarcely any alterations—certainly no radical ones—in the coining presses, nor in the machinery for rolling the bars, nor any important changes in that for cutting the planchets. A machine for each size of coin will need to be added to such as now exist, the cost of which can only be arrived at after the work proposed by Mr. Gilbert in his estimate has been executed.

In explanation of our delay in communicating this reply, we would state that, being compelled to appeal to others for the estimates, we have deemed it proper to allow them their own time to deliberately

make their calculation.

We are, with great respect, your obedient servants,

R. E. ROGERS,

HENRY VETHAKE,

1121 Girard street.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

### Рицалетрита, Мау 22, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: It gives me pleasure to reply to your communication of the 25th ultimo, in which you state that you have been requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish him with an estimate of the cost of machinery requisite for producing a "specimen coin" embodying Dr. James T. Barclay's proposed plans for protecting the

coinage of the country; also the probable cost of having the coinage at the mint conducted according to Dr. Barclay's method, and asking me, as the representative of Dr. Barclay, to put you in the possession of the desired information. In answer to the first query, I beg to enclose the estimate of Mr. E. G. Chorman, engraver and die-sinker. for the artistic, and that of Mr. David Gilbert, machinist, for the mechanical branches. I have great confidence in the skill of both these gentlemen, as well as their knowledge of the subject. As to the second query, no specific amount could be named; but I can see no reason why the coinage according to Dr. Barclay's method should be more costly than the present one, or, at all events, than the more careful and exact work of the European mints, after the machinery had been once adapted to the new mode, which adaptation, I imagine, would not be more expensive than the renewals and alterations the present machinery is subject to; and if the success of the former should inspire the department with confidence to undertake the latter. it will afford me sincere gratification to communicate my views as to the best manner of introducing the same in the most creditable mode. Awaiting your further commands, I am, with high respect, yours, very truly.

JAMES F. HEISKELL, Attorney for Dr. James T. Barday.

Prof's Robert E. Rogers and Henry Vethake, Commissioners, &c.

# PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 1860.

Being conversant with the plans proposed by Dr. J. T. Barclay for the improvement of the coinage, (having been engaged in the recent experiments connected therewith,) I will agree to engrave all the dies (for the facial and peripheral devices) that may be required for the production of a specimen coin, for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, (\$2,500.) I will guarantee the same to be in accordance with recent experiments, embracing Dr. J. T. Barclay's method of improving the coinage of the United States.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. G. CHORMAN, 41 N. Chestnut street.

Mr. JAMES F. HEISKELL.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Having had several interviews with Dr. James T. Barclay, and by him been made acquainted with certain plans for improving the coinage of the United States, and my having been for about fifteen years in the employ of the mint of the United States as a practical machinist, and having knowledge of the machinery and coining

operations of the mint, and at the request of Mr. James F. Heiskell, said Dr. James T. Barclay's agent, I herewith engage to construct the machinery, and to produce the mechanical results as proposed by said Dr. James T. Barclay, or his agent, Mr. James F. Heiskell.

My estimate for machinery and services is for the sum of eighteen hundred dollars; payment to be made at such times and ways as may

be agreed upon at the time of contracting.

Very respectfully submitted by

DAVID GILBERT.

### PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1860.

Honorable Sir: I am informed unofficially that at the recent session of Congress an appropriation was made, to be expended under the joint resolution passed February 26, 1857, to prevent the counterfeiting of the coins of the United States, and have likewise seen the printed report of the commissioners appointed to examine the proposed preventive plans, which, from their high attainments, I trust will be a sufficient indorsement to those friends who have so generously aided me in keeping this matter before the government.

Nevertheless, that there may be, in a matter of such magnitude, a tangible demonstration, it is proposed to employ this appropriation in constructing by machinery a coin embodying the principles suggested by Dr. Barclay; and as it will necessarily require considerable time and labor, I should be pleased to learn your wishes and instructions in the prosecution of the matter, and would also, if agreeable to you, take pleasure in laying before you, for consideration, my plans for the introduction of the improved currency, should this government accept and adopt it.

Awaiting your commands, I am your obedient servant,

JAMES F. HEISKELL,

Attorney for Dr. James T. Barclay.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

P. S.—Please find enclosure clipped from newspaper.

### TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 13, 1860.

SIR: Your letter of the 12th instant is received, asking my opinion and instructions in regard to the appropriation made at the last session of Congress, to be expended under the joint resolution of July 26, 1857.

My wish in the matter is that this amount be so expended as to give the best opportunity of satisfying the public of the superiority of the processes proposed by you over the present mode of coinage.

Having no personal acquaintance with such matters, I shall be glad to receive, at your convenience, a full and detailed programme of the manner in which you propose that this appropriation of \$5,000 shall be applied, in order to accomplish the object desired.

Very respectfully,

HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. James F. Heiskell,
Att'y of Dr. James T. Barclay, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### PHILADELPHIA, September 8, 1860.

Hon. Sir: Your letter of 13th July last was received by due course of mail, and my apology for not replying sooner is sickness on my part, and the absence of those with whom I wished to consult before Being pleased to learn that your views and wishes coincide with mine, I would propose that the commissioners who have heretofore acted in this matter be directed to contract with the proper persons (as per the estimates submitted) for the execution of coins, in accordance with Dr. Barclay's proposed methods, which coins, in themselves, I feel assured will clearly demonstrate the great value of the improvements proposed for protecting the future coinage from fraudulent attempts on its integrity, or base imitations of the genuine, thereby greatly lessening crime, and of course saving the very large amount annually expended by the federal government in prosecuting this class of offences, (rarely successfully,) besides imparting a degree of confidence that the present coinage does not enjoy, independently of preventing a large portion of the general loss resulting from abrasion by recoining under reduced areas not enlarged, as has been done through ignorance of all laws on the subject, as in the three-dollar piece, which, however, can only be done with sufety in connexion with the protective peripheral device submitted by Dr. Barclay.

On the completion of these illustrative pieces, and the entire approval of the same, it is proposed to ask of the government such remuneration as the magnitude of the end attained may merit, in which I trust to obtain your very favorable recommendation.

This point being reached, it is further proposed as follows:

We would undertake, after proper legislation, so as to be placed independent of the mint officers, (for whose co-operation we can never hope, bitterly arrayed as they have ever been against the improvement,) to remodel, prepare, and introduce the new coinage, calling to our aid skilful designers and artificers to make the whole worthy of this great coin manufacturing government, and would condition that our compensation should be a percentage for a certain number of years on the amount that might be conclusively shown to be saved over a like number of years under the old coinage. In conclusion, allow me to express my thanks for the attention and consideration this matter has obtained from the department under your direction:

and feeling confident of success should the government continue to foster our enterprise, and awaiting your commands, I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. HEISKELL, Attorney for Dr. Jas. T. Barclay, 4131 and 415 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Hon. Howell Cobb,

Secretary of Treasury, Washington City, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, September 12, 1860.

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 31st of May enclosed a letter from Dr. Heiskell containing the estimates of Messrs. Chorman & Gilbert of the expense of producing a specimen for the purpose of showing Dr Barclay's processes and discoveries. They offered to make the necessary dies and machinery for \$4,300, being \$2,500 for the former, and \$1.800 for the latter

Near the close of the last session of Congress an appropriation of \$5,000 was made applicable to this purpose. The amount beyond the estimates, \$700, will probably be required to furnish the necessary bullion for a sufficient number of the specimens to illustrate Dr. Barclay's improvements, which I desire may be fully and fairly done

Soon after this appropriation was made I addressed Dr. Heiskell, as agent and attorney of Dr. Barclay, as to the best and most satisfactory mode of applying the appropriation. I have now received his answer of the 8th instant, in which he suggests that you be requested to cause a coin to be made in accordance with the estimates before referred to. Allow me, therefore, to request you to take the necessary and proper steps to have a coin of the denomination of eagle or half eagle, as you may deem most suitable to exhibit Dr. Barclay's views, struck off, at an expense not to exceed the \$4,300 estimated by Messrs. Chorman & Gilbert.

I have to-day sent a copy of your report to the director of the mint, and requested him to furnish you with all proper facilities in regard to such specimens.

Very respectfully,

HOWELL COBB, Secretary of Treasury.

Professors R. E. Rogers and Henry Vethake, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, September 12, 1860.

SIR. Your letter of the 8th instant is received. The object of my letter of the 13th of July, to which it is a reply, was merely to obtain from you, as the authorized agent of Dr. Barclay, a full and detailed programme of the manner in which you desired the \$5,000, appropriated near the close of the last session of Congress, to be expended. in order to show the public the superiority of Dr. Barclay's processes over the present coinage. The suggestions in your letter in regard to the terms on which those processes shall supersede the existing mode cannot be made the subject of discussion at present, because no one, except yourself and the commissioners, is possessed of the means of being satisfied that Dr. Barclay's processes are, in fact, superior to those now in use at the mint. When the public shall be convinced of such superiority the time will have arrived for provision by law for the introduction of those processes; and before that time any discussion with this department or elsewhere on this subject seems to me premature, there being no lawful power in existence for any change in the present system.

In conformity with these views and the desire expressed in your letter, I have requested the commissioners to cause a specimen coin to be prepared for the exhibition of Dr. Barclay's processes, according to the estimates which accompanied their letter of the 31st of May.

I have proposed to them that this specimen coin may be an eagle or half eagle, as in their opinion may be best calculated to show the practical importance of Dr. Barclay's discoveries.

Very respectfully,

HOWELL COBB, Secretary of Treasury.

Dr. James F. Heiskell, No. 4134 and 415 Arch street, Philadelphia,

#### No. 45.

SIR: The undersigned, appointed as commissioners to examine into the methods proposed by Dr. James T. Barclay, for preventing the abrasion, counterfeiting, and deterioration of the coins of the United States, beg leave to make the following report.

We received the notification of our appointment to conduct the investigations in the summer of 1857, and so soon thereafter as our own professional engagements permitted and the arrangements of Dr. Barclay were made for the purpose, we entered upon the duties, and have continued to devote our attention to the subject down to the present time.

Frequent and occasionally prolonged interruptions have occurred in the course of the investigation, but these have been unavoidable, and have arisen in a great degree from the necessity forced upon Dr. Barclay to often spend much time in the effort to devise cheap

expedients to accomplish ends for which the appropriation of Congress would have been altogether inadequate had regular minting machinery been constructed.

An apartment in the mint at Philadelphia was placed at our service by the director as a workshop for Dr. Barclay in the execution of some of the mechanical details of the experiments, and as a convenient office for our frequent interviews, and was so made use of until May, 1858. The small amount of bullion in the shape of gold and silver planchets which was required from time to time in the experiments, was supplied likewise by the director of the mint. The chemical experiments have in the main been conducted in the laboratory of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania.

From the nature of the suggestions and devices submitted by Dr. Barclay for our examination and criticism, our inquiries have necessarily taken a somewhat wide range, and been various in their

character.

They have been conducted partly by direct research through mechanical and chemical experiments, partly by tentative processes or successive steps of trial, and partly by an appeal to the experience and knowledge of practical artists and workmen; and have frequently involved the investigation of collateral matters, as preliminary to the

solution of the main question.

It is proper, however, in this connexion to state, that although we have pushed our examination of the subject as far as the resources at our command have permitted, and believe a point has been reached from which we are prepared to communicate to the department a definite expression of our convictions, we yet feel that owing to a want of sufficient funds at our disposal, to defray the cost of the construction of machinery and to compensate those who alone were competent to carry out in *practical* detail most of the proposed devices of Dr. Barclay, a *promising beginning only* has been made towards the development of a system which when attained cannot fail to confer the most important benefits upon society.

As indicating the character of the inquiries which have engaged our attention, and in explanation of the form we have thought it desirable to give to this communication, we herewith transcribe the memorial of Doctor Barclay, presented in 1857, and which gave rise to the action of Congress on the subject, and the joint resolution of Congress authorizing the investigation with which we have been intrusted. The former sets forth in general terms the propositions which Doctor Barclay assumes to establish, and the latter exhibits the

sum of the instructions we have received for our guidance.

Left to decide in our own judgment upon the course best calculated to meet the views of Congress, as expressed in that resolution, and which would at the same time seem most fair to both the government and Doctor Barclay, we have deemed it proper to limit our report to a detail of such of the evils pointed out by him, to which the coins of the country are liable, as in our view came within the scope of the investigations, with an expression of opinion derived from careful experiment, and other modes of inquiry, upon the feasibility and merits of the several methods and devices by which he proposes to correct

them. As yet, the "processes and means for preventing the abrasion, counterfeiting, and deterioration of the coins of the United States," into which we have been appointed to inquire, are the property of Doctor Barclay, (or have been so claimed by him,) and have, we conceive, been intrusted to our confidence solely for the purpose that their practicability should be tested, and so reported upon. To reveal them to the public in this stage of the investigation, and in the present relative position of Doctor Barclay and the government, would be to open the way to much possible interference with his rights by those who in this country or abroad might feel tempted to take advantage of his suggestions. We therefore do not contemplate entering into any account or explanation of the modes by which he designs to carry into effect the details of his system, since, while such a course does not seem called for by our interpretation of the "resolution," it would involve a compromise of his private interests.

In the communications, written and otherwise, which we have received from Doctor Barclay, he has submitted the following three

propositions:

1. That the coins of the United States sustain a very serious loss from the ordinary wear and tear of circulation, and that much of this amount can be as easily saved as lost.

2. That our coins are extensively, profitably, and speciously counterfeited and impaired in value, and government thereby subjected to great expense, and society to serious inconvenience and loss on account

of this great and growing evil.

3 That every method of counterfeiting at all specious and dangerous can be entirely prevented, and that all the other attempts upon the integrity of coin that have hitherto been devised can either be altogether frustrated, or so materially obviated as to be rendered virtually impossible.

These propositions may be treated of in the order in which they have been presented.

# Natural abrasions of coin by circulation —Its diminution.

That all coin in circulation suffers loss by natural abrasion is a fact universally admitted. The amount, however, of the loss, or in other words, the annual average abrasion which it sustains, is not generally appreciated or easily determined. Every individual occasionally meets with coin which to the senses gives evidence of a serious diminution of value, the result of wear, while the mints, banks, and those who deal in bullion, have constant occasion to discover the same tact by an appeal to the scale beam. Yet how long such coin has been in active circulation, and to what peculiar influences of abrasion it may have been subjected, are circumstances which cannot with certainty be ascertained. To solve such a question, therefore, even approximately, it becomes necessary to extend the observations over large collections of coins, and to make them upon those derived from various branches of trade and commerce. It has not, of course, been possible for us to institute any experiments of the kind, even if it had been called for in

the investigation of the suggestions of a remedy by Doctor Barclay. We may therefore refer to the conclusions which others have arrived at, based upon the experiments heretofore conducted upon the subject.

By experiments made in the British mint, and at the mint of the United States, it has been ascertained that coins lose more the first year after they are put in circulation than subsequently; that coins of small denominations lose more in proportion than those of larger value, from the fact that smaller coins expose a greater relative surface than those which are larger; that the loss in gold and silver is nearly the same.

The loss is estimated by Mr. Jacobs for English coin at one part in four hundred and twenty in the year, and by Prof. Tucker for the coin of the United States, at one part in two hundred for the same period.

Assuming for the calculation the intermediate figure of one part in three hundred, it may be safely concluded that in the United States the annual loss by abrasion of gold and silver coins amounts, at the date of Dr. Barclay's memorial, to scarcely less than three fourths of a million of dollars, the bullion currency being estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report to Congress for 1855, at \$250,000,000. At the same rate, the aggregate loss with the present increased circulation would no doubt largely exceed a million.

The suggestions of Dr. Barclay for reducing a portion of this enormous annual loss are founded upon the correctness of the facts above

cited.

The method by which he proposes to save to the government that portion of the loss which all new coin suffers very quickly after being thrown into circulation, is prompt and efficient, and commends itself

for adoption.

To diminish that larger loss which the coins suffer in their continual round of circulation, Dr. Barclay urges, and with force of good reasoning, that since the amount of abrasion of a coin is in a direct ratio to its extent of surface and degree of embossment, and inversely as these are diminished, the coins of each of the dimensions, and especially the larger ones, should be reduced in diameter and made thicker, and the character of the engraving upon each face materially modified.

That this obviously important principle of contracting the surface in order to diminish the abrasion should not have been carried further than has been done in our coinage, is ascribable doubtless to the fear of the drill and saw—a fraud to which the increased thickness would

invite.

Were the proposed changes open to the objection that a coin so constructed could thus be tampered with, we could not hesitate to condemn

it as not only an undesirable, but a dangerous innovation.

But these changes have been submitted to us as a part of a plan, and cannot fairly be judged of but in connexion with the other devices with which Dr. Barclay proposes to associate them, providing against the danger of the drill and saw. Viewed in this light we would respectfully recommend the suggestions as well worthy the attention of the government.

In investigating next the suggestions of Dr. Barclay having reference to the counterfeiting and debasement of the coins of our country,

and in order to feel prepared to form a more correct judgment of the feasibility of the devices by which he proposes to prevent them, it became an important duty to inform ourselves as far as practicable of the nature of the frauds attempted upon the coinage, and of the methods by which they are effected.

Our inquiries have brought us to the conclusion that the counterfeits and other attempts upon the integrity of our coins are very numerous when counted in all their slight modifications of detail, but that they may all be embraced, so far as their principal features are

concerned, under the following fourteen varieties:

# I. Imitation by casting.

Casting a metal of inferior value, but resembling the coin, imitated as much as possible in color, specific gravity, ring, etc., is the simplest kind of counterfeiting practiced, but is limited exclusively to the imitation of silver coin. It is very easily executed upon our present coin, is much practiced, and though not very specious, is dangerous.

# II. The gilding fraud.

The gilding fraud is usually effected by stamping a soft metal of inferior value, and then coating it with silver or gold, by means of the electro-bath, or covering it with silver or gold leaf, as in ordinary

gilding.

The die with which the impression is struck is generally a mere cast from the genuine coin, made in a hard but fusible metal. The color of the compound is immaterial, being concealed by the subsequent gilding operation. Even the sound, and in the case of silver coins the density also, are obtainable.

This fraud, it must therefore be clearly seen, is a most specious and

dangerous one.

Our inquiries lead us to believe that it is carried on at the present time to a formidable extent.

# III. Coining alloys resembling gold and silver, but containing neither.

This fraud consists in coining a metal of inferior value, but resembling the genuine coin as nearly as possible in color, density, and ring, either with or without a coating of precious metal. Such compositions being generally very hard, require for the impression a steel die. Nevertheless, the higher grade of skill demanded in the execution of such dies does not exclude the production, to a very considerable extent, of this variety of counterfeit.

# IV. Counterfeits with alloy above the standard amount.

This fraud consists in coining a compound containing a liberal proportion of precious metal, but still much poorer than the genuine coin.

It is attended with so little profit, compared with other modes of

counterfeiting, on account of the skill and machinery required, that it is not extensively practiced.

## V. The encasing process.

This mode of counterfeiting consists in enveloping a cheap metal within thin soldered disks of precious metal, and then striking the

planchet in a coining press.

With a die and press at command, the fraud is easily practiced. It has been pronounced by the "Director of the Mint," according to the statement of Dr. Barclay, as the most dangerous which has attracted his notice.

# VI. Altering and gilding certain silver coins, in imitation of gold

This fraud is performed by electro-coating or otherwise gilding certain silver coins, after scraping off particular portions, in order to make them conform more closely to certain gold coins, which they resemble in other respects.

Some of our old half dollars are susceptible of being thus trans-

formed into eagles.

## VII. The facing fraud.

This species of deception is accomplished by removing one of the faces of a silver coin, and soldering the thin face of a gold coin of similar dimensions upon the silver coin suitably gilded. Thus the half dollar of 1801 harmonizes sufficiently well with the eagle of our earlier coinage to deceive the unpracticed.

This fraud, however, is one which cannot be extensively perpetrated at the present time, since our gold and silver coins differ from each other in their dimensions and designs more widely than formerly.

# VIII. The sawing and inserting fraud.

This fraud is practiced by sawing apart the two faces of a gold coin, and inserting between them a planchet of base metal, by solder, in place of the precious metal thus removed, the circumference being gilded to conceal the interposed metal.

How far counterfeits of this description have been circulated we

have been unable to ascertain.

# IX. The drilling and plugging fraud.

This method of impairing coin is performed by drilling the coin edgewise and plugging the perforation with base metal, the outer extremity being closed with precious metal.

Upon the larger denominations of coin, and especially of gold, there is much temptation to this fraud, since it is easily accomplished, and

may be made highly remunerative.

## X. The evicerating fraud.

This very lucrative mode of impairing coin, without appreciably diminishing its weight or affecting either the impressions on its face, its dimensions, or its appearance, is performed by removing one of the faces of the coin by means of the lathe as far as the beaded circle or even to the edge, and turning out so much of the contents as will leave a mere shell.

The corresponding thin face of another similar coin, exactly fitting the conical aperture left by the removal of the other, is then soldered on, the cavity having been previously filled with a fusible alloy of platinum so as exactly to preserve the correct weight.

A counterfeit of this description has been recently circulated, and can be detected by those only who are expert in examining coins.

## XI. The peripheral fraud.

This fraud consists in removing from the circumference of coin more or less of the metal by means of the turning-lathe and chisel or the file. Several dimes' worth of precious metal may be thus removed from the larger coins, and yet the reading be so perfectly restored by the simplest mechanical device that the loss cannot be discovered except by means of measurement or weighing.

It is a process easily executed, and one which we have reason to be-

lieve is practiced to very considerable extent.

# XII. The galvano-plastic fraud.

By means of the electrotype process one of the faces and the periphery of the coin are deposited quite thin in precious metal. The other face is made in like manner and of the exact size, and the hollow portion being filled with a platinum alloy of proper weight, the two are adjusted and soldered together.

The accuracy and economy of this mode of copying the designs of coins render it a fraud not difficult to accomplish, and offers to dishon-

esty the incentive of large profits.

# XIII. The sweating fraud.

This method of reducing the value of coin consists in abstracting

a portion of precious metals by means of mercury.

If the process be carefully conducted and not carried too far, the coin may be robbed to a very serious extent, and yet the impressions on its faces not be so observably impaired as to awaken suspicion.

#### XIV. Chemical reduction.

This fraud, sometimes also called "sweating," is performed by exposing coin to the action of dissolving liquids; for silver, nitric acid is usually employed, and for gold, the mixture of nitric and hydro-

chloric acids. This process is greatly more lucrative than the one with mercury, and is, indeed, in our opinion, by far the most dangerous of

all the methods by which our coinage is tampered with.

This danger arises from the cheapness, facility, and impunity from discovery, with which a profitable amount of gold or silver can be removed from the coins. Experiments have shown that it can be practiced to an extent to reduce a coin almost one-tenth of its value without greatly endangering a detection of the fraud by the incautious or unobserving.

In the course of inquiry which has enabled us to exhibit the foregoing classification, the truth has become painfully apparent that, notwithstanding the guards of artistic skill and mechanical ingenuity in aid of legal anthority by which it has been hoped to protect our coinage, the system is yet not only open to the frauds enumerated, but is actually so tampered with to an alarming extent.

We have been informed upon good authority that not less than one per cent. of the silver, and as much as two per cent. of the gold coin in circulation is either spurious or has been impaired in value, and yet by processes so speciously performed as daily to deceive banks and

brokers.

That some of the above detailed modes of counterfeiting, falsifying, or depleting our coins should be practiced to the extent which is done ceases to be a matter of surprise when we reflect that during the past thirty years, amid the improvements which have arisen in machinery and the developments made in the mechanical arts, giving facility and resources to the dishonest for the accomplishment of their frauds, the main features of legitimate coin-making have undergone but little change.

On the contrary, when it becomes understood how small is the risk of detection in the case of several of the frauds, and what little expenditure of skill and capital is requisite for conducting this most lucrative species of imposture, we may regard it as a subject for congratulation, if not of wonder, that the contamination of our currency

is not greater than is found to exist.

To realize the force and justness of these remarks it is only requisite for one to familiarize himself with those processes described in the preceding pages under the title of "Imitation by Casting," "The

Gilding Fraud," and the "Chemical Reduction."

To conduct them profitably and to an extent to flood the currency with adroitly forged coins in imitation of almost every denomination, trom the silver dime up to the twenty dollar gold piece, or with the genuine coin impaired in value by a reduction in weight, the entire stock in trade consists of a few simply constructed moulds, a quantity of inexpensive fusible alloy, a few books of gold leaf, or a solution of electrotyping liquid, with a small galvanic battery, a few pounds of nitric and of hydrochloric acids.

Such being the state of things the question may be reasonably asked, why has not some plan been heretofors devised to meet so im-

perative a want—to arrest this grave and growing evil.

The answer, we believe, is to be found in the fact that the problem being a difficult and complex one and offering to individual enter-

prize but little promise of reward, since governments alone exercise the right to issue coin, seems, until the researches of Dr. Barclay, not to have been investigated in that broad and comprehensive manner which could alone lead to satisfactory results.

By ascertaining first, through a careful survey of the subject, the nature of the various fraudulent practices to which our coins are exposed, and thereby obtaining in a single picture, as it were, a view of the various processes in their resemblances and dissimilitudes, Dr. Barclay laid for himself a ground-work upon which to construct a

system for their prevention.

By pursuing this course it was possible, for example, to study in juxtaposition and contrast the fraud of casting with that of stamping a base alloy, or the counterfeit of gilding with that of encasing, or even the fraud of plugging and drilling with the still more unlike process of chemical reduction, and thus to be enabled to submit the preventive devices each to the test of reason and experiment to determine their adaptation to all the diversified exigencies they were required to encounter.

The result of a study thus directed has been the invention of a plan of coinage which we believe, if fully carried out by the government with the resources which it could well afford to devote to so important an object, can scarcely fail either altogether to relieve our currency from the frauds of counterfeiters or so far render their attempts upon its integrity unremunerative as to disarm them of their danger.

We have carefully examined with all the means of investigation at our command each of the several devices which Dr. Barclay proposes to include in the manufacture of coins, and would express the opinion that his suggestions are founded in good sense and upon correct principles and that they are eminently practical in their nature.

They involve no violent innovations or any change of a kind which could offend good taste.

On the contrary, a coin so made, while less liable to loss by abrasion, even assuming that its dimensions remain unaltered, and proof against the designs of the dishonest, would be no less convenient for use nor attractive in appearance than those now in circulation. In this connexion it is due to Dr. Barclay to bear testimony not only to the philosophic zeal which has characterized his devotion to the undertaking and the ingenuity with which he has combatted the difficulties in his path, but also to the rational aim which has prevailed throughout his efforts to harmonize his improvement as far as practicable with the present state of things, so that prejudice based on long habit might be more readily led to acquiesce in his suggestions.

It has not been in our power, because of insufficient funds for the purpose, to have prepared in complete detail and finish a specimen coin to submit to the department. To make a single such piece, blending that perfection of artistic design and mechanical execution which would commend it for acceptance with the protective features Dr. Barclay desires to incorporate, would require the construction of machinery on a scale and at a cost adequate for regular minting business

and, of course, not to be attempted in a preliminary experimental

inquiry.

Therefore, as already intimated by a remark made early in this communication, less expensive expedients have been resorted to by which to test the feasibility of the methods through which Dr. Barclay

seeks to accomplish the ends of his undertaking.

The conclusion to which this investigation has brought us is that it is altogether within the reach of the present advanced skill in work-manship and perfection in mechanism to combine in our coinage all the improvements which Dr. Barclay would employ for the protection of the currency. In expressing this opinion we have the sustaining testimony of some of the most experienced artizans, who express themselves as ready both to undertake the execution of the plan and to guarantee its accomplishment.

In view of the results of our investigations and of the magnitude of the interests involved, we feel it to be our duty in concluding the present report to recommend in the strongest terms the adoption by government of such measures as may be necessary to embody in the practical form of a completed coin the several protective devices which

have been suggested.

The appropriation which would be demanded for this, considerable as it might be deemed, would, we feel assured, be utterly insignificant in amount compared with the vast pecuniary and moral benefits which

the proposed reforms would confer upon the country.

We feel confident, from our examination of the subject in all its bearings, that the mechanical, artistic, and scientific capacity of the country applicable to this object, if wielded by the resources of the government and directed as suggested by Dr. Barclay, would furnish a protection completely setting at defiance the dishonest ingenuity which the limited capital of individuals could command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Ř. E. ROGERS. HENRY VETHAKE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1860.

#### MEMORIAL

Alleging that our metallic circulating medium not only sustains an enormous loss from abrasion in the ordinary current of circulation, but that it is counterfeited and impaired to an alarming extent, and proposing certain improvements in mintage by which these evils can be either entirely obviated or so far remedied as not only to prevent the annual loss of a very large sum of money but the commission of much crime.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

This memorial respectfully represents that the coinage of the United States being extensively counterfeited and impaired by fraudulent practices as well as deteriorated by abrasion in the ordinary current of circulation, serious detriment is occasioned both to the government and society at large on account of these great and growing evils, but that alarming as these evils are, both in a moral and monetary point of view, all such fraudulent attempts upon the integrity of coin can be successfully counteracted, and a large portion of its natural loss by the wear and tear of circulation effectually prevented by an improvement of our present detective system of coinage, commended by the strongest considerations, and operated without involving any additional expense or skill in the fabrication of coins.

The large\* amount of counterfeit money said to be in circulation by those most conversant with the state of our metallic currency is truly alarming, and loudly demands the adoption of remedial measures, for nothing can well transcend in importance whatever has for its object the protection of our circulating medium. Your memorialist has therefore been induced to undertake a thorough examination of spurious coin, in the hope of discovering the means of arresting the practice of coin-torging and falsification, so fearfully on the increase of late, owing to the facilities afforded by the recently discovered sciences of photography and electro-metallurgy; and after much experimental investigation he has succeeded in devising certain expedients which will not only greatly increase the difficulty of every kind of counterfeiting and falsification, but render such of these frauds as are most specious and lucrative entirely impracticable; not only securing the coinage infallibly against those trauds characterized as "most dangerous" by the mint authorities, but at the same time shielding it against every known species of fraudulent reduction.

Besides the various methods of reduction heretofore known, a certain process was discovered by your memorialist some years ago by means of which coin can be reduced about one-tenth its weight, (at a cost of material not exceeding the hundredth part of the value of the precious metal withdrawn,) in such a way as not to be readily detected by the unaided senses, and being reducible to a smaller extent, (though still large enough to be exceedingly lucrative,) without exciting the slightest suspicion of fraudulent reduction.

But though so specious and easily practiced, he succeeded, after

<sup>\*</sup> Messrs. Drexel & Co., eminent bankers and brokers of Philadelphia, remark that the spurious coin is so handsomely executed that the banks and brokers are daily deceived: "Under silver there is now no doubt one per cent. of the circulation, and of gold more than two per cent."

The United States attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania thus declares, in reply to the query whether there is much spurious metallic money in circulation? "There is; and some of it so exceedingly well executed that it circulates with great facility, and is sold as an article of commerce among those who follow the business at about fifty cents per hundred. The proportion of criminal business in the district, growing out of prosecutions for violations of the laws for the protection of the coins of the United States, is very large as compared with the other criminal business."

much observation, reflection, and experiment, in devising an expedient for the prevention of this and all similar fraudulent practices, which will so far diminish the liability of coin to such a process that the rate of reduction would be so small and the risk of detection so great as virtually to guarantee its immunity from reduction, and in combination with another device, (esteemed entirely unexceptionable,) would render it absolutely insusceptible of the slightest reduction without instant exposure. But what is still more astonishing, his late investigation of the subject has developed the startling fact that, by a certain process of depletion and compensation, one-half the precious metal may be abstracted from coin without appreciably diminishing its weight, or in the slightest degree affecting either its impression, its dimensions, or its appearance.

Fortunately, however, the plan devised for the prevention of the debasing and counterfeiting practices already known is a perfect pre-

ventive of this most seductive fraud.

But however important it may be thus to correct the exposedness of coin to fraudulent practices, it is scarcely less important (apart from moral considerations) to counteract the natural abrasion to which coins are constantly exposed in the ordinary round of circulation. And although complete success is not, and from the very nature of things, cannot be attained, yet perhaps the most important result of his protracted investigation of the subject is the discovery of the fact that so large a portion of the enormous sum now annually dissipated by the natural attrition of coin in performing its functions is a loss as needless as it is serious, and may be effectually prevented in the future coinage.

The sum that can be annually saved to the country by the means proposed would (within certain limits) be almost directly commensurate in amount with the extent of their adoption, and may reasonably be computed to exceed the third part of the sum now lost by abrasion.

The entire amount thus annually wasted in the United States depends, of course, upon the current amount of our specie circulation, which is now estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury at two hundred and fifty millions dollars,\* and is supposed by many considerably to exceed that sum.

Estimating it, however, only at two hundred and fifty millions, composed of gold and silver in nearly equal quantities, (and a smaller amount would by no means be adequate to the demands of commerce, even conjointly with the present bank-note circulation of three-fourths this amount,) its annual loss, according to the ascertained rate of abrasion, cannot fall short of half a million of dollars, and may exceed three-quarters—one-third of which, if not one-half, may be just as easily saved as lost, and that too by the adoption of means entirely unexceptionable.

The obvious importance of preserving unimpaired the integrity of metallic money, as the universal measure of value and medium of interchange, and the fact that its integrity is endangered by the existence of processes offering such seductive temptation to their practice.

<sup>\*</sup> The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report, (1855,) estimates "the amount of gold and silver in circulation for the fiscal year 1855 at over \$250,000,000, and the bank notes in circulation at \$187,000,000."—(Page 9.)

but which may be so successfully counteracted in the future coinage, entitle this subject, in the opinion of your memorialist, to the earnest

consideration and prompt action of your honorable body.

Your memorialist is aware that he who thinks he has made a discovery which has escaped all others has occasion to suspect that he has fallen into an error, and especially when the subject is of great importance and extensive interest. But he pledges himself to demonstrate what he here alleges, whenever an investigation may be instituted; and with this view he is desirous of subjecting the whole matter to the ordeal of a most rigid examination that may be demanded by the great importance of the subject.

Your petitioner therefore respectfully asks of your honorable body an early examination of the subject, either by a scientific commission or in any other manner that may be prescribed. And if he shall succeed in establishing the validity of the objections alleged against the existing coinage, and the practicability of a plan by means of which we may have a mintage possessing such superior advantages as that proposed—a measure of such grave importance to a great commercial nation and coin-manufacturing government—respectfully proposes its adoption, and asks such remuneration as the discovery, in the estimation of your honorable body, may merit.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES T. BARCLAY.

JOINT RESOLUTION to prevent the counterfeiting of the coins of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to cause inquiry to be made by two competent commissioners into processes and means claimed to have been discovered by J. T. Barclay for preventing the abrasion, counterfeiting, and deterioration of the coins of the United States, and to report the result of the said inquiry to Congress at its next session, with his opinion as to the probable value of the alleged discoveries; and the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

Approved February 26, 1857.

No. 46.

London, July 21, 1860.

Sir: My mission to the International Statistical Congress terminated abruptly, even before the first regular meeting for the transaction of business.

At the appointed time, 16th instant, a preliminary meeting was called to appoint officers and arrange the order of business for the regular meetings. All the foreign delegates were declared to be vice-

presidents, and, by invitation of the chairman, took their seats as such upon the stand. Lord Brougham was, I think, the last member of the congress who entered the hall, and was applauded from the first glimpse of him until he took his seat—it was near and to the left of the Chair. Mr. Dallas, appearing as a complimentary visitor, was seated to the right, in a rather conspicuous position. Things thus arranged, the assembly waited the presence of his royal highness, the prince consort, who was to preside and open the meeting with an address. He soon appeared, delivered his address and took his seat. As soon as he concluded and the long-continued plaudits ceased, Lord Brougham rose, complimented the speech very highly and deservedly. and requested all who approved of it to hold up their hands. We did so, of course. This done, he turned to Mr. Dallas, and addressing him across the prince's table, said: "I call the attention of Mr. Dallas to the fact that there is a negro present," ("or among the delegates,") "and I hope he will have no scruples on that account." This appeal was received by the delegates with general and enthusiastic applause. Silence being restored, the negro, who goes by the name of Delany, rose and said: "I thank your royal highness and Lord Brougham, and have only to say that I am a man." This too was applauded warmly by the delegates. I regarded this an ill-timed, unprovoked assault upon our country, a wanton indignity offered to our minister, and a pointed insult offered to me. I immediately withdrew from the body. The propriety of my course is respectfully submitted to my government.

What England can promise herself from exciting the ire of the United States I cannot divine. Surely there is nothing in the past history of the two countries which offers to her the least encouragement to seek contests with the great republic, either national or individual. Will not her championship of the slave against his master be in full time when the slave shall complain of his lot and solicit her

interference?

My reasons, more at large, for the course that I have pursued, will be found in the London Morning Chronicle, herewith transmitted, which in its slightly modified form I pray you to regard as part of my report.

I am, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

A. B. LONGSTREET.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

#### THE AMERICAN DELEGATE AND LORD BROUGHAM.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR: After what occurred at the first meeting of the Statistical Congress, I withdrew immediately from that body, intending to offer no reasons here for my course, because, from what I saw, I judged that they would not be worth the paper on which they might be

written. I reserved them, therefore, for my own government. After waiting awhile to see what comments the papers would make upon the opening scenes of the congress, I commenced my despatch to my government: but a friend, in whose opinions I have great confidence. said he thought I ought to address the people here in vindication of myself. Upon this intimation (for it was rather an intimation than counsel) I sat down and, amidst a thousand doubts and interruptions, wrote the subjoined communication. I was just bringing it to a close for the press vesterday. (Thursday.) when I received information that. at the opening of the meeting on the day previous. Lord Brougham had explained his remarks at the first meeting, as I would see in a paper referred to, and the information came with a request that I would return to the congress. I read the explanation in that paper and two others. They only differ in their reports of it, but they all concur in making his lordship disavow any intention to show any disrespect to the American minister or the United States: and they make him say that he merely meant to call to notice an interesting or a statistical fact, viz: that there was a negro in the assembly. Now. I found myself in a very ticklish predicament. It was not his lordship's remarks so much as the reception they met with by all my associates of the congress that determined me to leave it. The signs were infallible that in that body I could not be received as an equal, either in country or in character, while the negro was received with They understood his lordship as I'did. All the papers understood him in the same way, and some of them glory in the exposure of the American minister, and promise themselves a rich treat when the President shall discover in what contempt his minister is held here. All this remains precisely as it did before his lordship's explanation. Of course, therefore, I cannot return to them. would receive me courteously no doubt-possibly, now, with plaudits: but why? Not from personal respect to me or my country, but to avoid schism in the society—to preserve its popularity. I am only three years removed from an Englishman, (I date from the birth of my government,) and I have too much English spirit in me to thrust myself into any company upon charity. Had the delegates received his lordship's remarks with a silent smile, (ill-timed as they were,) and Dr. Delany's response in the same way, I never should have left the congress. But the plaudits came like a tempest of hail upon my half-English spirit. Nothing, then, in the piece needs qualification but what refers to his lordship's intentions. Learning these from his own lips, I sat down to correct it in all that imputed to him, directly or impliedly, wrong intentions and wrong feelings; but I found that they were so often referred to in a vast variety of ways, so often intermingled with sentiments void against the principal, but good against the endorsers, and in all respects good against the leading spirits of Europe and the Congress, and so essential to the harmony and grammatical construction, that if I undertook to correct generally I should hardly leave it printable or readable. And yet the piece must now appear; for if not, it will go forth to all Europe that the United States delegate took offence, pro-slavery like, at an old man's playful remark, left the congress at its beginning, and that neither explanations nor

entreaties could bring him back. I have neither time nor patience to remodel it, much less to rewrite it. I am called away to-day; I should have been off from London before. In my dilemma I have concluded to publish the piece just as I wrote it; not now as fairly representing his lordship, but as exactly representing my understanding of him when I left the congress, and the reasons. I am at the bar now, and I am to be judged of by the reasonableness of my interpretations and of my conduct founded on them. I beg his lordship, in consideration of my situation, to indulge me in this. In return I beg the reader to treat as revoked, and utterly null and void, every reference to his lordship that is in the slightest degree inconsistent with his explanations. I am not very far behind him in years, I have long been his debtor, and I esteem him almost reverentially; and if he is not debtor for his judicial reform bill to my native State, there is the most remarkable accidental coincidence between the two systems that ever occurred since the world began. If he is, he ought to esteem me for my State's sake. Be this as it may, we are too old to quarrel.

A. B. LONGSTREET.

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

Before I terminate my first and last visit to Europe, I deem it due to my country and myself to leave behind me a word of comment upon a most remarkable incident of that visit. It may be of some service to the people on both sides of the Atlantic. England owes to my country much respect—to my native State, a little. I came hither as a delegate (and by accident the only delegate) from the United States to the International Statistical Congress, now in session at this place. The appointment was made by request of the authorities of this country. I am a native of the State of Georgia, the birthplace of two gallant Tattnalls; the one well known to me, the other well known to England. He was that humane and chivalrous commodore who, at the peril of his commission and his life, rescued the captain and the crew of Hope's sinking ship from a watery grave at Peiho. He has received much praise for the deed, but not quite all that is due to him, for in yielding to his generous impulses he forgot that his no less gallant brother was borne from the battle field at Point Peter, severely wounded by British muskets. What is done in war should be, but is not, always forgotten in peace. The commodore's conduct was approved by his government—that government which Mr. Dallas represents at the court of St. James.

The Statistical Congress convened; a preliminary meeting was held to appoint officers and arrange the order of business. All the foreign delegates were declared to be vice-presidents and they took their seats on the platform with the presiding officer. Mr. Dallas, a complimentary visitor, took his seat to the right of the chair; Lord Brougham to the left. All things being now in readiness for the opening of the regular meeting, his royal highness Prince Albert appeared, took the chair, and opened the meeting with that admirable address

which has been published, and which carries its highest commendation upon its face. As soon as he had concluded, and the long resounding plaudits ceased, Lord Brougham rose, and after a few remarks strongly and deservedly complimentary of the address, and after calling upon all present to testify their approval of it by holding up their hands, (!) he turned to the American minister, and addressing him across the table of his royal highness, said: "I call the attention of Mr. Dallas to the fact that there is a negro present, and I hope he will feel no scruples on that account." This appeal to the American minister was received with general applause by the house. The colored gentleman rose and said: "I thank his royal highness and your lordship, and have only to say that I am a man." And this was received with

loud applause!

Now, if the noble lord's address to the American minister was meant for pleasantry, I must be permitted to say that the time, the subject, and the place were exceedingly unpropitious to such sallies. If it was meant for sarcasm, it was equally unfortunate in conception and delivery. If it was meant for insult, it was mercilessly cruel to his lordship's heart, refinement, dignity, and moral sense. I could readily have found an apology for it in his lordship's locks and wrinkles, if it had not been so triumphantly applauded. The European delegates understood it; the colored gentleman understood it, and from the response of the latter we can collect unerringly its im-It was meant as a boastful comparison of his lordship's country with the minister's. It was meant as a cutting reflection upon that country where negroes are not admitted to the councils of white men. This is the very least and best that can be made of it, and the dignity of the American minister's character and office, his entire disconnexion with slavery personally, and his peculiar position in the assembly, were no protection to his country from this humiliating assault; nay, he is selected as the vehicle of it before the assembled wisdom of Europe, who signify openly their approbation of it. the city papers that I have seen differ from each other in their report of this matter, but they all soften its rugged features somewhat. Times is the most correct, but at fault in making Lord Brougham preface his remarks to Mr. Dallas with, "I hope my friend Mr. Dallas will forgive me for reminding him," &c., and in making Dr. Delany (the colored gentleman) say to Lord Brougham, "who is always a most unflinching friend of the negro." If one or the other of these remarks was made I did not hear it; the doctor would hardly have used the last.

Now, I take leave to say that a Briton was the last man on earth who should cast contemptuous reflections upon the United States, and the delegates the last men on earth who should have countenanced them. Not one of them, not a man on all the broad surface of Europe, can assail that country without assailing some near home-born friend of his own language and blood, or some kinsman by short lineage from a common ancestry. She spreads herself out from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf to the lakes, and through all her length and breadth she is one vast asylum for the poor, the oppressed, the down-trodden, the persecuted of the world. Her some

are a multitudinous brotherhood of all climes, religions, and tongues, living together in harmony, peace, and equality, so far as these can possibly prevail within her borders. Say what you may, think as you may, sneer as you may, at her "peculiar institution," she is, after all, the good Samaritan of nations. Do a people cry and waste from famine? She loads her ships with supplies and lays them at the sufferers' doors without money and without price. Do an oppresed people strike for liberty? You will find some of her sons under their flag. Does a wife's cry come across the water for help to find a noble. long-missing husband? She fits out her ships, her volunteers man them, they search nearly to the pole, learn the husband's fate, disburden the wife's heart from suspense, and then lie down and die from the exposure and toils of the search. Does she find a nation's sloop-of-war afloat, still sound but unmanned? She puts her in decent trim and sends her to her owner in charge of her own men and at her own expense. "Bear with me." If "I am become a fool in glorying, we have compelled me, for I ought to have been commended to you."

Such a nation is not to be taunted, certainly not by Great Britain. Her slavery is a heritage, not a creature of her own begetting. It was forced on her against her wishes, her prayers, and her protestations—screwed down upon her, pressed into her, until it has become so completely incorporated with her very being that it is now impossible to eradicate it. The term "slave property" is borrowed, it is not of her coinage. In all her slave States there are not ten men living (until very recently not one) who ever made a slave of a freeman, counting the Hottentot a freeman. Their sin, then, is not in making slaves, but in not restoring them to liberty, in courtesy to the sensibilities of those who made them for us. Before they make this exaction of us they surely ought to have the magnanimity of Judas, and lay the price at our feet. But let us look into this matter a little.

There are about 4,000,000 of slaves in the United States. They are worth, at a very moderate calculation, \$240,000,000; but as we wish to keep within the realm of morality we cast that little item There they are, from a day old to one hundred years old ignorant, helpless, thriftless, penniless. What would become of them if set free? They would suffer, languish, die. Does charity, does religion demand of us to put them in that condition? How are they to live? "Support them yourselves," said a man to me once, of more negrophilism than brains. What would we have to support them on, and what obligation is there upon one class of freemen to support another? The very act of emancipation would consign nineteentwentieths of the masters to abject penury and want. There would be no more conscience, mercy, or remorse in the scramble between the races for the provision on hand at the date of the act than there is for the means of safety among the crew of a sinking ship. The last year's crop of cotton was, in round numbers, 4,500,000 bales. fourths of this amount goes abroad, and most of it to England. Will the reader take the trouble to compute the amount of shipping it takes to transport that quantity of cotton from America to Europe,

the number of hands employed in the transportation, and the number employed in working up the raw material? Shipping, seamen, manufacturers, under-workmen, must all go by the boards the first year of emancipation. Now, add to the exports 80,000 tierces of rice and 128.000 hogsheads of tobacco in the same category, (nearly,) and tell me if it is possible to conceive of a greater calamity that could be all the world than the immediate emancipation of the slaves of the United States. Nine millions at least would certainly be ruined by it (the slaves and their masters) as the first fruits of the measure: and hundreds of thousands, if not millions more, in the free States and kingdoms, i. e., all who are dependent upon cotton, rice, and tobacco in any way for a living, as its ultimate fruits. Will it be said that the negroes will still produce these articles for their own benefit? How could they, unless the masters would give them the land to cultivate, implements to till it, and food and clothing for one year? To do this would cost the masters at least two hundred million dollars more; and what would become of the whites and their dependents in the meantime? But if the negroes had the outfit, they would not make the fifth part of these articles the first year. Look at your freed men in the West Indies. We regard them as a warning, not as an encouragement. In the face of the thunderbolt I would assert that our slaves are infinitely healthier, holier, and happier, than your freed men. Will it be said that white labor would supply their places? How could we hire white labor? and if it performed the work, where would the slaves be? But what of foreigners dependent upon those articles? Will it be said the shipping and labor would be turned into other channels? What other? The world does not produce the article, nor the wants of the world a demand for them This thing of diverting large amounts of labor and capital from one channel into another is a work of time; it cannot be accomplished in a day. They who have seen the effects of a change of fashion simply upon many laborers may form some distant idea of the consequences of turning millions of property and labor into new channels. Time may turn the sailor into a farmer, but death would overtake him before employment, where there were practiced farmers enough to supply the demand.

Now, I could say much more to show the utter impracticability of emancipation in the United States, even upon the score of humanity; but enough is said until what is said be fairly answered. Until it is fairly answered, until some practicable means is pointed out of ridding ourselves of slavery, I enter my most solemn protest against all denunciation of our country on account of it. It is like denouncing a man because he carries an incurable disease; and, coming from British lips, it is like stabbing a man, and, while catching his blood to work into puddings, abusing him for bleeding, and crying out all the time, "Cure yourself! cure yourself! or keep out of decent company!" But if abuse, villification, sarcasm, and contempt, are to be the lot of slaveholders, let it be the lot of slaveholders alone, and of those alone who thrust themselves unbidden into the society of their

betters.

Whatever his lordship did not intend by the remark—and I am

ready to believe that he did not intend to wound—he certainly did intend to bring to the minister's notice that England made no distinctions between men on account of their color. And herein his lordship was lamentably unfortunate, for the whole scene showed that not only he, but all his applauders, make a marked distinction between colors. Would not his lordship have had more respect for the feelings of any white man than to have made him the object of special notice and such a notice!—to men gathered from all quarters of the world? Would his lordship's discourtesy to a white man have been applauded. as it was, by gentlemen of refinement and delicacy? True, it hit Dr. Delany's sensibilities exactly in the right place, for he returned thanks for it: but the chances were a thousand to one that it would have enkindled his indignation. "What!" he was likely to have said. "is it a boast of the nobility of England that I am admitted to a seat among white men?" His thanksgiving, too, was applauded—a thing not exactly in keeping with our ordinary dealings with white men. And when he proclaimed the indubitable fact "that he was a man," again he was applauded. If any other man had arisen in the assembly and said the selfsame thing he would have been laughed at, not applauded. Again: his lordship pointed him out as "a negro" that was the word—not as some of the gazettes have it, "a colored person," or "colored gentleman;" the Times has it right. Now, if he had felt a due regard for the doctor's rank, would he not have softened his designation, as the papers have kindly done for him? I am told that the doctor is a member of the Geographical Society and a delegate from Canada. If so, I demand, by all the canons of courtesy, why he was not called to the stand as one of the vice-presidents and placed right between Mr. Dallas and myself? Here would have been a scenic representation of thrilling moral effect—more eloquent of Old England's love of freedom and contempt of mastery than all lip-compliments of all her nobles put together. Or, if that seat was too low for the doctor, why was he not placed between Lord Brougham and the Chair? Had I seen him there, verily my own heart would have swelled with a compliment to noble Old England which no lips could have fitly uttered. Where was the doctor at the prince's reception? I did not see him there. To what section does he belong? I do not find him allotted to either. To how many of the entertainments has he been invited? Now, in all this I detect a lurking feeling, ever and anon peeping out, which convinces me that the colored man is yet far, very far, below the white man in public estimation even in Europe; and, until this is conquered, let not the European assume to lecture the American upon his duty to the slave, or upon the equality of the races. Why, if the thing is fated to us, like death, can any man of common humanity and generosity take pleasure in throwing it in our teeth? Slavery is either a blessing or a curse. a blessing, why disturb us in the enjoyment of it? You Englishmen ought to plume yourselves upon it, for it is your benefaction. If a curse, you should not embitter it. We regard it a blessing; why disenchant us of the delusion? You say "it is a great sin." I doubt it, as I find it; and shall ever doubt while Paul's Epistle to Philemon is universally acknowledged an inspired epistle.\* But, suppose it a sin, has God commissioned you to reform it? and do you think you ever will reform it by eternally sprinkling vitriol upon the master? As for your contempt, we would rather not have it, to be sure: but, if you will be content with that, we will live in peace forever, for it is an article in equal store on both sides. If you cannot condescend to our company, we will not complain at giving a place to Dr. Delany, and we can beatify you with four millions precisely such. But, in your intercourse with us, do not, for your own sakes, forget all the rules of delicacy, benevolence, and humanity, for every soult of us can stand up and say, "I am a man!" Farewell to thee, London. for a short time; one more brief look at thy wonders, and then farewell forever! Another visit to Liverpool; I like her better than London because she likes my people better-"interest!" "cotton!" It may be so, but I am grateful for love of any kind in England. Never, in all my long, long life, did my heartstrings knit around a fair one so quickly and so closely as they did round a lady in London, who approached me and said, "Mr. Longstreet, I must get acquainted with you. I love your country; I have several kinsmen there." That's natural; that's womanlike. It is for man to draw favors from a country and curse her. God bless her! And God bless the family in which she said it. As Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, slaveholders, are in Heaven, I hope to get there, too. May I meet them all there! But whither am I wandering! Liverpool-another look at Liverpool, another benefice to the English Cunard line, and then farewell to Europe forever and forever!

A. B. LONGSTREET.

P. S.—I forgot to mention many kind invitations that I have received from distinguished personages. I declined them all, not indifferently nor disrespectfully, but because they were obviously given to me as a member of the congress, which I was not when they reached me and never shall be.

This espistle has been an enigma to commentators for seventeen hundred years. That it is the fruit of divine inspiration has never been questioned by Christians; and it is but a letter from Paul to a brother, pleading for a runaway slave whom he sent home to his master. Read it, and see the Christians who joined in it. In Paul's day they did not steal negroes and murder their masters. There were no Browns and Hugos in those day. Philemon was beloved of Paul, was doubtless a preacher, and had church in his house. It not the enigma now solved? Can we not now see why the epistle was inspired? What would become of us if we were bound to emancipate under all circumstances or forfeit heaven? I have only hinted at the horrors of the thing.

No. 47

Statement exhibiting the amount of treasury notes (issued under act of December 23, 1857,) outstanding on December 1, 1860, the amounts under the different per centums, and the amount past due or falling due at the close of each mouth and year, respectively, from 1859 to 1861, inclusive.

When due.	3 per cent.	44 per cent.	4 per cent.	5 per cent.	5j per cent.	54 per cent	6 per cent.	Am't due each month.	Total.
1859.							 		
January 86, 400 Pebruary 10, 000 March 9, 200 Juny 10, 100 August 5, 100	9, 200 10,000 9,200 2,200	9008	900 84 100 93 200 900 84 100	\$100 \$18 000 \$4,100 100 \$000 \$600				26. 10. 10. 14. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20. 20	
1860.						•			43, 000
June Jary August Beptember October November December				10,500	\$1,100 644,500 116,700 138,000 183,600 411,200	\$14,600 75,000	\$194,100	179, 400 644, 506 116, 700 118, 000 183, 600 411, 200	5
1961.									0, 100, 400
Janeary Pebruary March				1,699,700	30,000	50,660	9, 978, 400 35, 000 8, 483, 600 1, 848, 500	3, 028, 400 35, 000 9, 483, 800 5, 878, 500	11, 403, 700
Total	<b>923</b> , 700	200	6,300	1,713,000	2, 594, 900	1,647,100	8,684,900	14,599,700	14,599,700

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, November 30, 1860.

# No. 48.

## Proposals for loan of ten million dollars.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, September 8, 1860.

Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 12 o'clock, noon, of Monday, the 22d day of October next, for ten millions of dollars of stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress of the 22d of June last, authorizing a loan and providing for the redemption of treasury notes, at which time the proposals will be opened and decided. The stock will be reimbursable in ten years from the first day of January next, and will bear interest at five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year.

No offer will be accepted below par, and none for any fraction of one thousand dollars. Nor will any offer be considered unless one per centum of the amount thereof is deposited with a depositary of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate of such deposit must accompany the proposals. In all cases the offers must be unconditional, without reference to other of-

fers, and must state the rate of premium offered.

The proposals should be indersed on the outside, "Proposals for Loan of 1860," and be addressed "to the Secretary of the Treasury,

Washington, D. C."

The best bidders under the foregoing conditions, for the aggregate sum of ten millions of dollars, will be immediately informed by mail of the acceptance of their offers, and they must deposit the amount so accepted, with the premium thereon, with the Treasurer of the United States, or the assistant treasurer at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, New Orleans, or St. Louis, on or before the twenty-second day of November next. Should successful bidders desire to deposit at other points, their wishes will be duly considered on being stated to this department.

Certificates of inscribed stock will be issued in sums not less than one thousand dollars each to the successful bidders, or their assigns, for the principal so deposited, carrying interest at the rate of five percentum from the date of such deposit. Such stock will be transferable on the books of the treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the department.

Should any of the successful bidders require certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest payable thereon from the 1st of January next, such certificates will be issued with such coupons attached in sums of one thousand dollars each; and such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the delivery of the certificates. The interest on the last named stock, from the date of the deposit to the first day of January next, will be paid to the successful bidder or his attorney by the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The preliminary deposit of one per centum, required upon all proposals under this notice, will be included in the deposits of principal and premium made by successful bidders, and will be immediately

directed to be returned to the unsuccessful bidders.

HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.

#### No. 48-Continued.

Loan of \$10,000,000, at 5 per cent., opened at the Treasury Department October 22, 1860.

Names of bidders.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Premium.
Riggs & Co	Washington	\$300,000	1,5
Lockwood & Co	New York	2,800,000 200,000	190
Lockwood & Co	New IOTK	125,000	100
		125,000	332
		125,000	1 34
		125,000	
		125,000	34
		75,000	***
i		50,000	<b>34</b>
1		50,000	100
J. W. Schmidt & Co	do	35,000	<del>100</del> 0
C. H. Merryman	do	20,000	- <del>200</del>
		20,000	7892
Julius Y. Dewey	Montpelier, Vermont	92.000	Par.
		5,000	100 114
		5,000	100
		5,000	100
j		5,000	1,00
		3,000	1166
		2,000 3,000	1_7_
A. Muirhead	Tam Vaul	8,000	1740
A. Mulinead	do	100,000	ī
Isaac Bell, jr	do	25,000	1
W. B. Scott	do	<b>919,000</b>	Par.
		25,000	-f-
Gabriel Mead & W. H. Carter	do	10,000	1
Calpriot 12000 to 111, 121, Calprid		10,000	Ī
		10,000	<del> </del>
Gabriel Mead, trustee	do	10,000	
		10,000	1 1
<b>}</b>	_	12,000	1
W. B. Scott & Co	do	25,000	<b>100</b>
		25,000	- 77°
	_	25,000	700
	do	<b>9</b> 9, 000	Par.
Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance	Philadelphia	100,000	38.
Company I	New York	<b>94</b> ,000	Par.
Drexel & Co F	Philadelphia	20,000	1
B. F. Wheelwright	do	20,000	₩
D. A. Cushman & B F. Wheel-	do	100,000	10
wright		100,000	77
	i	100,000	101
Desertant Institution for Contrar	Roston	500,000	I.a.
Provident Institution for Savings	508V0ndo	938,000	Par.
Merchants' Bank	UV	50,000	<u> </u>
ì		50,000	1

# No. 48—Continued.

Names of bidders.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Premium.
Marie & Kanz	New York Bid A	\$20,000	1
!	•	10,000	76
•		10,000	<b>1</b>
		10,000	<b>.</b>
,		30, 000 30, 000	100
•		°14,000	Yös Par.
	Bid B	9,000	1
		50,000	14
		50,000	180
•		50,000	750
A	<b>.</b>	50,000 100,000	100
Orient Mutual Insurance Company. Bank of La Salle	Illinois	50,000	100
Datik of La Carle	111111011111111111111111111111111111111	30,000	31
!		30,000	100
		30,000	76
		10,000	100
Ketchum Son & Co	New York	100, 0 <b>0</b> 0 50, <b>000</b>	<b>1</b>
		50,000	100 314
		50,000	33.
!		50,000	127
Cortland de P. Field	do	5,000	106
		8,000	_1
:	<b>-</b> .	°7,000	Par.
P. T. Homer	Boston.	2,000 3,000	100
·		3,000	166 188
,		2,000	$1\frac{180}{180}$
Merchants' & Traders' Bank	New York	20,000	£
,		20,000	1
	_	10,000	, <b>†</b>
B. H. Field, executor	do	°6, 000 10, 000	Par.
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison	ao	10,000	**
		10,000	44
		10,000	**
,		6,000	183
i		50,000	<b>₩</b>
Don't of Minn	a_	4,000	100
Bank of Troy	QO	20,000	her cent
Ribon & Co	do	<b>07,000</b>	Par.
Gwynne & Day	do	938,000	Par.
		100,000	198
		80,000	Žį,
m:1	•	50,000	2,00
Clarkson & Co	Problem	21, 600 10, 000	1150
Clarkson & Co	New York	50,000	عد
Harrisburg Bank	Pennsylvania	°19,000	Par.
Troy Savings Bank	New York	20,000	<u> </u>
Livermore, Clews & Mason	do	°19,000	Par.
		20, 000	रहैं।
		20,000	781
		10,000	7.5

# REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

# No. 48—Continued.

Names of bidders.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Premium
Livermore, Clews & Mason—Con-	New York	\$10,000	177
tinued.	•	10,000	100
		10,000	100
		10,000	100
Philip Speyer & Co	do	30,000	180
ì		15,000	190
		10,000	, yie
		5,000 5,000	199
		5,000	100
		5,000	1 200
Rufus H. King	Albany New York	50,000	Log
	Alondy, New Yorkinster.	50,000	1 1
Bowery Savings Bank	New York	100,000	775
20"01, 00"1282 2		10υ, 000	100
		100,000	1
		100,000	100
		100,000	100
		100,000	1
John C. Green		600, 000	100
William Mertens		5,000	- 488
Oelrichs & Co		5,000	1
Ward, Campbell & Co	do	100,000	14%
		200,000	1 100
		100,000	100
		100,000	1282
		35,000	100
		65,000 50,000	100
Thomason Duothour	do	<b>02:25,000</b>	Par.
Thompson Brothers	uV	100,000	1
		100,000	100
		100,000	700 700
		100,000	100
Pennsylvania Mutual Life In-		1 220, 200	100
surance Company	Philadelphia	50,000	780
		25,00C	30
İ		25,000	34
Pittsburg Trust Company		°57,000	Par.

<sup>•</sup> Accepted.

Statement of expenses incurred in making loan under act of June 22, 1860.

Paid American Bank Note Company for engraving plates, furnishing paper, and printing certificates of loan......

\$1,429 00

Since the foregoing amount was paid several hundred certificates have been ordered, a portion of which have been received, but none paid for, the bills not having been sent.

Paid sundry newspapers for publishing the official notice of September 8, 1860, inviting proposals for the loan...

464 38

1,893 38

#### No. 49

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, November 24, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you, in reply to your note of this morning, that the cash receipts from sales of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, are estimated by this department at \$2,500,000, and the receipts for the next succeeding fiscal year, at \$3,000,000.

Herewith I enclose a copy of the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office on the subject, embracing the same estimates.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.





